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IN ORDER to facilitate the use of the journal attention is called to the following guides:

Table of Contents. The Table of Contents is found in each issue. It is classified according to the seven outstanding divisions in the social sciences: Human Geography, Cultural Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and Statistics. If you are looking for materials on banking, or on political theory, or on social work, you will find these under the heads by these names—under *Economics*, *Political Science*, and *Sociology*. The matter is a little more complicated if you look for materials on topics which overlap several disciplines—for example, on population. Articles on the distribution of population as related to environmental factors are listed under the heading *Systematic Geography*. All other abstracts on population are listed under *Population and Territorial Groups* in Sociology. These two headings are tied together by cross-references. You will also find here cross-references to all other articles related to population published in that issue. This will enable you to trace all the material on this subject contained in a particular number.

Authors' Index. If you know the names of authors who usually write on certain subjects, the Authors' Index will be of great value to you. It is also helpful in finding the articles of a certain author when the exact reference to them has been lost.

The Annual Index. The Annual Index Number ordinarily will be published not more than three months after the December issue of each year. It will contain an elaborate subject index alphabetically arranged under leading headings. This subject index is a finding list *par excellence*. It will enable you to trace down any subject touched on in any issue of a given volume. The first Annual Index will be published in June, 1930.

By following these suggestions you will find *Social Science Abstracts* of maximum usefulness.

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Entries 7244-8725

NUMBER 6

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

STATISTICAL METHOD

(See also Entry 7678)

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 6171, 6352, 7180, 7981, 8050)

7244. TIVARONI, JACOPO. Il metodo statistico di Irving Fisher per la misura dell'utilità finale ed una recente critica ad esso rivolta. [Irving Fisher's statistical method for measuring marginal utility and a recent criticism of it.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(12) 1929: 1060-1070.—In an article, "A statistical method for measuring marginal utility and testing the justice of a pro-

gressive income tax," (in *Economic Essays contributed in honor of John Bates Clark*, Macmillan, 1927) Fisher presents a statistical method, based on family income with consideration of consumption and prices, of measuring the marginal utility of money and of proving the justice of a progressive income tax. After outlining the method, the author discusses the criticisms of Bili-movic, which Tivaroni believes are only partially justified. This criticism was directed against the technical details of Fisher's method.—*Mario Saibante*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entries 2320, 5340)

7245. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Zur Entwicklung des Internationalen Statistischen Instituts. [The development of the International Statistical Institute.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 21(9-10) Aug. 1929: 137-142.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 7245, 7981, 8423, 8550)

7246. SZTURM de SZTREM, EDWARD. Międzynarodowa Konferencja w sprawie statystyk gospodarczych. [The International Conference for Economic Statistics.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(1) 1929: 375-380.—*O. Eisenberg*.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 8056, 8513, 8518)

7247. ECCLES, AUGUST K. A modification of the Vineland adjustment score card. *Training School Bull. (Vineland, N. J.)* 26(10) Feb. 1930: 161-170.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See Entries 7964, 8347, 8423, 8550, 8680)

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 5575)

7248. ROESLE, E. Die Vorbereitung der vierten Revision der internationalen Liste der Todesursachen vom Jahre 1929. [The preparation of the fourth revision of the international list of causes of death for 1929.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4(3) 1929: 210-223.—An international conference is to revise the international list of causes of death late in 1929. It is proposed to offer three choices to the countries that adopt this list:

List I to contain 155 classes and 138 sub-classes, List II to summarize all these in only 86 classes, and List III to be further condensed into 42. List III is intended only for the publications of smaller administrative units, so that countries will choose between I and II. The existing dualism between the statistics of causes of death and causes of morbidity is dropped and a separate list set up for each. The purposes of the list are entirely practical and statistical. The proposed list retains the principle that underlay its predecessors: classification by the anatomical seat of organic diseases. This principle makes for less variation in time than would a classification by the etiology of the diseases listed for opinions on the latter point have varied considerably. The new list reduces the number of obligatory classes from 205 to 155, and increases the number of elective sub-classes from 57 to 138. The proposed revision may seem unsatisfactory in its treatment of accident statistics. These will probably be separated from it entirely in the future because of their non-biological nature, and based on a card similar to that suggested by the National Safety Council. The list of causes of stillbirths is also to be systematized. (A detailed comparison of the 1920 list and the proposed revision is appended.)—*Conrad Taeuber*.

AVERAGES DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 7251)

7249. ROMANOWSKY, V. On the moments of means of functions of one and more random variables. *Metron.* 8(1-2) 1929: 251-289.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

7250. RUPP, HANS. Über Häufigkeitskurven. [Frequency curves.] *Psychotechnische Z.* 4(4) Aug. 1929: 89-104; (5) Oct. 1929: 119-138.—The great number of frequency distributions which do not conform to the Gaussian model might seem to make any attempt to formulate rules for predicting the main

characteristics of frequency curves futile. Such pessimism is unwarranted. After presenting 100 curves from different fields of knowledge, the conclusion is drawn that most distributions can be reduced principally to six types and criteria can be set up to detect their chief characteristics.—A. Achinstein.

7251. SANTACROCE, G. Intorno alle funzioni interpolatrici tipo B dello Charlier. [Type B interpolation functions of Charlier.] *Gior. di Matematica Finanziaria*. 11 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 32-53.—The present paper is a continuation of a discussion of the representation frequency distributions according to Charlier, Edgeworth and Bruns' systems. Type A of the form

$$(A) F(x) = f(x) + \sum_{r \geq 3} A_r f^{(r)}(x)$$

is discussed in a previous paper in the same journal; the coefficients A_r have the following interpretation in statistics: the coefficients with odd indices A_{2s+1} form a measure of skewness, and those with even indices A_{2s} form a measure of the excess. Practical application is made only of the first four members of (A). The present paper deals with the (B) form

$$G(x) = \phi(x) + \sum_{r \geq 2} B_r \Delta^{(r)} \phi(x)$$

This is derived by successive differences from Poisson's law:

$$\phi(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

Interesting examples of this type of representation are given.—P. Smolensky.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 6190, 7164, 7793, 8035, 8635)

7252. GUTFELD, ALEX. Konjunkturpolitik und Konjunkturprognose. [Business policy and business forecasting.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts*. 68 (1-2) 1929: 1-32.—A. Achinstein.

7253. LORENZ, PAUL. Eine Differentialgleichung der Wirtschaftsforschung und ihr Integral. [A differential equation of economic research and its integral.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (5) Jul. 1, 1929: 211-219.—A discussion of the mathematics of "quadrature" in economic cycles.—R. M. Woodbury.

7254. SCHNEIDER, HANS J. Der Stand der Wirtschaftsbarometerkunde I. [The status of knowledge concerning economic barometers.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2 (3) Autumn, 1928: 304-323.—A review of the most important business barometers.—A. Achinstein.

7255. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Wirtschaftsprognose. [Economic forecasting.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (2) 1929: 251-268.—A criticism of Oskar Morgenstern's *Wirtschaftsprognose*.—A. Achinstein.

7256. WAINSTEIN, ALBERT L. Meteorologische und wirtschaftliche Zyklen, Probleme der Wirtschaftsprognose. [Meteorological and economic cycles, problems of economic prognosis.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. #12) 1929: 5-43.—A critical review of the empirical work of writers whose contributions bear upon problems of forecasting. Periodogram analysis is represented by the writings of H. L. Moore and A. F. Enstrom; time-sequence analysis by the work of Harvard Economic Society and the U.S. Department of Agriculture—to mention only a few.—A. Achinstein.

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 8540)

7257. JENKINS, R. L. Twin and triplet birth ratios. *Heredity*. 20 (10) Oct. 1929: 485-492.—It was

shown in a previous article that the total number of triplet births in a given population may be predicted by the formula $T = \Sigma p^2 N$ in which T represents the total triplet births in a population: p a variable frequency of twin births, a function of the age of mother: and N another variable, the number of births by mothers of that age. If the frequencies of monozygotic and dizygotic twin births be represented by a and b respectively, assuming them unrelated, this formula can be logically derived in the following form, $T = \Sigma (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) N$ or $T = \Sigma (a+b)^2 N$, inasmuch as trizygotic triplets might be expected to occur with a frequency of a^2 , dizygotic with a frequency $2ab$, and monozygotic with a frequency b^2 . Notwithstanding the fact that the formula is logically derived in this manner, the observed triplet sex homogeneity index is not in agreement with the triplet sex homogeneity predicted from these expected frequencies. By a modification of the hypothesis of twinning presented by Dahlberg in 1926, it is possible to account for this discrepancy. This hypothesis holds that there are three causes of twinning: (1) Release of two eggs from two separate ovarian follicles, (2) tendency of the egg to double formation, (3) tendency of the sperm to double formation. The hypothesis here presented is that if, under the above assumptions triplet formation occurs as a result of two tendencies of the egg to double formation, then since the expression of the first doubling tendency must necessarily require some time, it would seem reasonable that the second doubling tendency to be expressed would have an increased likelihood of being delayed until after the reduction division and fertilization. The number of triplet births would then be predicted by the formula, $T = \Sigma (a+b) [(a-c) + (a+c)] N$ where c represents this diminution in the likelihood of the second doubling tendency expressing itself before fertilization because of the time occupied in the first double forming fission of the egg. The frequency of trizygotic triplets would be $a^2 - ac$, of dizygotic triplets $2ab + ac - bc$, and of monozygotic, $b^2 + bc$. (Derivation of formulas and other material difficult to abbreviate).—E. B. Reuter.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 7905, 7930)

7258. BETZ, FRITZ H. Zur Errechnung und Verwertung von Produktionsindizes. [The construction and appraisal of production indexes.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31 (1) Jan. 1930: 286-296, 382-390.—Though only of recent origin, production indexes now occupy an important place in economic statistics. Such indexes are now constructed in eight countries (the United States, England, France, Russia, Sweden, Germany, Canada and Poland); the League of Nations publishes annual indexes of raw material production; and numerous special studies in the field of production indexes have been made. The goal in constructing a production index is to establish a measure that is free from price variation. A production index has one intrinsic limitation, which derives from the fact that qualitative changes in the production aggregate do not admit of measurement. There are numerous technical difficulties in constructing a production index: because of the dearth of direct production statistics, indirect production series (such as raw material consumption, exports, etc.) have to be used at times; in the absence of "net product" figures, which is the case on the continent, less satisfactory bases for weighting (such as employment, installed power) must suffice; and there are the further problems of choosing a "normal" base period and a satisfactory averaging method. Adjustments of various sorts—for trend, population change, seasonality, and calendar variation—are now practiced, though not

uniformly, in the different countries. The structural composition of the eight national production indexes is described in an appendix.—*A. F. Burns.*

7259. LOVEDAY, A. The measurement of tariff levels. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92 (4) 1929: 487-530.—Tariff levels cannot be ignored in considering questions of commercial policy. Indexes of tariff levels may be constructed for this purpose. The first attempt at such measurement was made by the British Board of Trade in 1904. Their method consisted of calculating mean *ad valorem* equivalents of import duties imposed by each country on the main classes of manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to all destinations. A similar conception of the tariff level, but one extended to all goods entering international trade so as to make general inter-country comparisons possible, was put forward by the League of Nations in its *Memorandum on tariff level indices*. Such a conception of the tariff level is essentially sound. There has been an alternative proposal to the effect that the correct way of measuring tariff levels is to take the imports of the country whose tariff level is being measured. This proposal is fallacious, for it does not allow for the correlation between duties and imports; thus a completely protective duty would not be included in any such computation at all. If the League concept of the tariff level is accepted, only a beginning is had. There are large and numerous practical impediments to successful measurement of tariff levels. The discussion of these limitations is the main burden of this paper. A set of constructive proposals is presented at the close.—*A. F. Burns.*

7260. WESSEL, BESSIE BLOOM. The index of racial influence. *Eugenics*. 2 (12) Dec. 1929: 23-29.—The national origins clause defeats its own purpose. It calls for geographic origins rather than ethnic origins, and precludes an analysis of population for determining either geographic or ethnic derivation. The Federal census could by a very slight modification of its schedule approximate more nearly the ethnic derivation of the population. The "Index of Racial Influence" is a measure of the long time influence of the various stocks in the present population. It outweighs other differentials, and favors the older groups.—*R. E. Baber.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 5566)

7261. JONGH, B. H. de. *S_n nomografisch beschouwd.* [*S_n studied nomographically.*] *Verzekerings-Archief*. 11 (1) Jan. 1930: (1)-(15).—This article summarizes nomographical methods for addition and multiplication and shows how these can be of use for the function $S = (1+i)^n$ and for the more general function $x = 2r^n$. (Many examples.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 7261, 7974, 7980)

7262. BELT, H. A. VAN DEN. Risico reserve bij reserveberekeningen. [Risk reserve with policy-valuations for a small number of insured.] *Verzekerings-Archief*. 9 (3) Jul. 1928: (64)-(96).—The Dutch mathematical institute has commended this essay on the question: How to correct valuation so that the probability of a certain rate of chance deviations from the bases used is reduced to a certain fraction. (Five appendices, with numerical results.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

7263. BERGER, ALFRED. Über eine Frage der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung und ihre Anwendung in der Versicherungsmathematik. [A problem in probability and its application to insurance mathematics.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Mathematik*. (7) Jan. 1, 1930: 291-302.—Discusses the mathematics of insurance on combined lives.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7264. FREUDENBERGER, HUGO. Eine Darstellung der Sterbetafel. [A formula for representing the life table.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Mathematik*. (5) Jul. 1929: 230-239.

7265. INSOLERA, FILADELFO. Rente und Kapitalansammlung. [Rent and capital accumulation.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Mathematik*. (7) Jan. 1, 1930: 285-291.—Mathematical relationships between annuities, capitalization, and capital accumulation.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

BIOMETRIC METHODS

7266. WELLISCH, SIGMUND. Zahlenkritische Betrachtungen in der Biometrik. [Statistical criticism in biometry.] *Z. f. Induktive Abstammungs u. Vererbungslehre*. 51 (2) 1929: 379-393.—*A. Achinstein.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7284, 7286)

7267. BURK, KARL. Das Heimatkundliche Lichtbild. [The use of pictures.] *Geog. Anzeiger*. 29 (11) 1928: 329-334.—The photographs used in the geography classroom should represent the characteristics of the home land; on the other hand they should illustrate the fundamentals of geography; they must have geographic, in addition to photographic, value. The value of each picture depends on the completeness of the typical characteristics. The usefulness of a set of pictures depends on their correlation and interrelation. To each collection should be added plans and maps, diagrams and sketches. A set may be characterized by its objective relations (pictures of certain types) or by topical links (home, district etc.). (A working plan for the collection of pictures which will meet these requirements, is added. Example: Low German Sea Town.)—*Werner Neuse.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 7590, 7604, 7649, 7661, 8443)

7268. KNOWLTON, DANIEL C., and TILTON, J. W. The contribution of ten Chronicles of America photoplays to seventh grade history teaching. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (1) Feb. 1930: 78-96.—Ten Chronicles of America photoplays were used in teaching six seventh grade classes during a six months period. The progress of this experimental group was compared with that of a control group of six classes in the same school, taught by the same teachers. The experimental group was so selected as to be slightly less capable than the control group. This was done so that differences favoring the experimental group could not be attributed to group differences in ability to learn. The photoplays were shown in the regular class room in the regular history periods. The teachers used the same methods in teaching their control and experimental classes. The comparison was between reading and oral teaching on the

one hand, and on the other, the same amount of time, five-sixth spent in reading and oral teaching as usual, and the other sixth spent in seeing. Close control of the time factor was possible because all studying was done in the regular history period under the teacher's direction. The pupils who saw the photoplays learned 19% more and remembered about 12% more. The contribution of the photoplays to teaching was of such a magnitude that pupils of average ability learned as much with the photoplays as bright pupils learned without them. They participated in the classroom discussions more voluntarily and 10% more often and they voluntarily read 40% more supplementary history reading material.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

7269. LUTZ, PAUL E. Aims and values in the teaching of history. *Catholic Educ. Rev.* 28(2) Feb. 1930: 84-89.—Ramsay Muir in an address to the Assistant Masters' Association of Great Britain has explained history in the terms of a dangerous trade because it is one of the forces that lead men to action. The danger lies in the aims and values set up for history teaching. Joshua and Herodotus held that history should entertain. Thucydides' aim was pragmatic and adhered to the belief that history repeats itself. Petrarch and Boccaccio paved the way for the new spirit in historical study, and Bruni for the first time employed criticism. Voltaire infused the historian with the new scientific spirit. Pascal and Turgot elaborated on the conception of progress in history. Ranke achieved the ideal of seeking truth in a scientific spirit. Bernheim, Langlois and Seignobos showed the fallacy of the belief that history explains the past. The American Historical Association Committee on History and the other Social Studies in the Schools well says that history's specific objective is to seek the truth in the past. Statements made in reports on textbooks in Germany show that errors are today being perpetuated. The four-block system is based on artificial divisions preventing the presentation of history from the standpoint of continuity. Hope in the situation is seen in the awakening consciousness of history teachers themselves and their tendency toward an emancipation from the textbook.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

7270. PEERS, C. R. A research policy for field work. *Antiquaries J.* 9(4) Oct. 1929: 349-353.—This is an attempt to define a policy for archaeological field work, which may direct the energies of all workers towards the aims to be pursued, especially in the interests of British archaeology. It includes a brief consideration of the main points in each period of archaeology in the endeavor to define their nature and their relative importance.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7271. ROBINSON, JAMES HARVEY. The newer ways of historians. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(2) Jan. 1930: 245-255.—(The presidential address delivered before the American Historical Association.) The historian's task has come to be to explain to the present its immediate relation to the whole mighty drama of the development of civilization from our animal past. He must seek the real meaning beneath the once sacred primary sources. The aid of other sciences is welcome. In the search for truth the departmentalization of man's knowledge disappears. National history gives away to general history. The "pre-history" of a generation ago, based on mere remains has become history. Animal psychology has become pre-history. But the bearing of all this upon the events narrated in the morning paper must be clear. Nor can the historian fail to see that civilization does not stop at continental barriers. All has become "one gigantic episode in the history of humanity as a whole." Even the conception of impartiality has expanded to include the realms of patriotism, and recent scientific and social thought.—*J. W. Hoffmann.*

7272. STRAUS, RAPHAEL. Zur Forschungsmethode der jüdischen Geschichte. [Research method in Jewish history.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 4-12.—Until now Jewish history has been written chiefly by rabbis interested in spiritual history or Gentile economists interested in economic history. Neither aspect has been properly placed with relation to the other. The author proposes a broader approach and closer synthesis.—*Herbert Solow.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7278, 7801, 7885)

7273. HUEBNER, S. S. Versicherungsunterricht auf den Hochschulen der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Insurance education in United States colleges and universities.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 1-10.—Huebner surveys the facilities for insurance education in the United States. Twenty-five years ago only two or three universities provided instruction in insurance (Huebner's own work was of pioneer character). At the present time insurance instruction of some sort is given by eighty institutions. At the University of Pennsylvania fourteen different courses in insurance are available; the instruction is given by a teaching staff of fifteen. Huebner identifies five fields for the development of insurance science and instruction: (1) General courses in insurance principles and practices, required for students in general business and economics departments of our universities; (2) Courses for persons who elect an insurance career; (3) The development of a literature and of research and instruction in insurance specialties (economic aspects, investments, banking practice, supervision, sociology, taxation, education and philanthropy); (4) Insurance and risk mitigation; and (5) Providing more instruction in insurance in general college courses.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7274. POZERN. ПОЗЕРН. О работе Ленинградского института марксизма. [The work of the Institute of Marxism in Leningrad.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 32(2) 1929: 229-231.—This Institute consists of 4 sections: economic, philosophical, historical and sociological. The amalgamation of the Institute with Leningrad's Institute of history introduced into the historical section many old scholars of independent thought. The character of the historical works of the Institute has, however, remained unchanged. The Institute publishes a series of collective works in Sociology and contemporary philosophy. It has organized courses in logic, political economy, philosophy, and history for teachers of high schools.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

7275. UNSIGNED. Die Kommunistische Akademie. [The Communist Academy.] *Moskauer Rundsch.* 2(1) Jan. 5, 1930: 4.—The Communist Academy is not merely an academic institution; it is actively engaged in "reconstruction." Its various activities may be seen from the institutes into which it is divided. The Economic Section studies economic problems and publishes *Problems of Economics*; it has projected an economic cyclopaedia. The Section for the Study of the Cooperative Movement is active in the new housing and co-operative work. The Agricultural Section studies farm problems and publishes *On the Agrarian Front*. The Society of Marxist Statisticians is active in scientific planning. The Institute of World Economics and International Politics studies economic and political problems in other countries, together with labor problems, colonies, etc.; it publishes *World Economics and International Politics*. Another institute studies women's problems. The Institute of Jurisprudence seeks to improve governmental machinery; it publishes

The USSR and the Revolution of Law and a cyclopaedia of law. The Institute for Historical Research publishes *The Marxist Historian*, to which it will shortly add *The Proletariat in the USSR and its Past*. The Institute of Philosophy is working with Marxist-Lenin ideas and has projected a cyclopaedia of philosophy. To these must be added institutes in literature, art, and the natural sciences.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

7276. WHITCOMB, EMELINE S. Trends in home-economics education, 1926-8. *U. S. Bur. Educ. Bull.* #25. 1929: pp. 22.—From the conferences in conjunction with the American Home-Economics Association, the "Organization of Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics" developed in 1927. They became later the Department of Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics of the National Education Association, and projected an extensive series of cooperative studies in the various sections of the United States. Elaborate development of the objectives and courses of study are proceeding, reaching the needs of broader groups of students than the old courses. Health education is being incorporated as a major function, nutrition classes for boys and girls are being developed, child development and parental education activities expanded, and extensive courses in social and family relationships added. Linking of the agencies of production and of consumption by the employment in business of women trained in home economics increases; between 1923 and 1928 the membership of the "home economics in business section of the American Home-Economics Association increased from 17 to 300 members. Members are on the research and buying staffs of corporations, demonstrators for manufacturers, utilities and newspapers, advisors for advertising firms and the like. Home economics and nutrition classes for boys are increasing rapidly, and for adults the work through the government bodies and national organizations is expanding. Extensive research is going on, over 100 projects being listed in the land grant colleges alone.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 7270)

7277. PUENTE, JULIUS I. The use of maps in the study of international law. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 8(9) May 1929: 507-514.—In the study of municipal law the student deals with legal principles only; in the study of international law he must consider also historical, geographical, and political data, as well as questions of policy. The difficulties encountered by the law student in his study of international law may be offset by the use of maps to illustrate, for instance, the freedom of the seas, the concert of Europe, the Monroe Doctrine, spheres of influence, canals, rivers, lakes and land-locked seas, treaties, blockades, and captures, boundaries, neutralized states, intervention, and self-protection. This gives a more correct understanding of legal principles and policies and presents a more general and graphic perspective of geography, history, and international diplomacy.—*Julius I. Puente.*

7278. SCHUMPETER, JOSEPH. Die Wirtschaftslehre und die reformierte Referendarprüfung. [Political economy and the revised law examination.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(4) 1929: 101-114.—Heretofore the German law student contemplating an official administrative career was expected to possess a thorough knowledge of economics as a condition of appointment. Such knowledge was not required to the same degree of law students entering upon the purely juristic calling of judge and lawyer. But as the requirements of the law examination did not make allowance for this difference of the student's choice of future activity, the situation placed

an unnecessary burden upon all those not considering an administrative career. As no student could normally master completely both economics and law, it has become general practice to relegate economics to the position of a minor subject, the student taking his chances with the examiner. General dissatisfaction led to a revision by the Prussian judicial administration of the requirements and procedure of the law examination, to the extent of sanctioning the past practice of considering economics as a minor subject. As major subject the law student has to cover civil, criminal, procedural, constitutional, and administrative law, and as a minor topic economics *en par* with such subjects as voluntary jurisdiction. Under the revised procedure the examining professor has large discretionary power in the choice of the minors in which he wishes to examine the candidate, so that the law student has a 50% chance of not even being examined in economics. Under these circumstances future applicants for administrative positions will be still less trained in economics than they are today. The author, an economist, suggests that the appointing authorities in the administrative services make it known that in future appointments sufficient training in economics will be insisted upon as prescribed in the ordinances of the Kultusministerium of 1910 and 1912. Thus the law student would be forced early in his university career to decide whether he wants to follow a purely juristic or an administrative calling.—*Johannes Mattern.*

7279. WIGMORE, JOHN H. Juristic psychopneumetry—or, how to find out whether a boy has the makings of a lawyer. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(4) Dec. 1929: 454-465.—Wigmore subjected the class which entered the law school of Northwestern University in 1925 to the Stoddard and Ferson Law Aptitude Tests. His results indicate that the tests cannot be used to predict for the students in the highest quartile success at the bar. Although the results as applied to the lowest quartile are not complied, there are indications that even the lowest quartile should not be discouraged. The best indication of ultimate success is the first year tests.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8483, 8496, 8693)

7280. AMADEO, TOMÁS and BAYETTO, JUAN. Museo Social Argentino.—*Memoria correspondiente al XVIII ejercicio social (1928-1929).* [Eighteenth Report. Museo Social 1928-1929.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(90) Dec. 1929: 609-622.—Recent history, work, and organization of Museo Social of Argentina.—*L. L. Bernand.*

7281. CHAFFEE, GRACE E. The isolated religious sect as an object for social research. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 618-630.—The isolated sectarian community as it exists in contemporary America provides a fruitful field for sociological research and the exemplification of methodological procedure. The methods of case study and social analysis applied to a sufficient number of these groups would yield generalization which could be extended to the whole class and other related types of social life. Statistical description might be employed as a supplementary technique. The study of one of these groups, the Amana Society, in southeastern Iowa, raises and answers some interesting questions. It had its origin in the general sectarian movement of post-Reformation Germany. Its history and development exhibit a definite sequence of process, a cycle from assimilation to assimilation. An analysis of these processes throws light upon the evolution of a culture and the problems of social origin and social

change. Life-histories supplement this description on the subjective side. The communistic practice of the community seems to have little effect upon family organization, which is predominantly patriarchal. Some evidence of its influence is seen in the field of religion. Conclusions in regard to its results upon human nature are indefinite. Deductions as to these and other persistent problems of sociology need to be checked by a study of other similar groups.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

7282. HSU, LEONARD S. Sociological training in China. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 211-220.—This paper discusses the role and program of sociology in a modern Chinese university. As the science of society, sociology is an essential discipline in the present reconstruction of the Chinese social order. It can aid in changing attitudes and developing techniques to this end. In the furtherance of this objective

the following limiting situations will be faced by the sociologists; (1) the chaos of Chinese society; (2) the lack of trained workers; and, (3) the instability in finance, policy and management of Chinese social agencies. To overcome these handicaps a sociology department must: (1) provide courses in social technology; (2) reduce required academic courses to the minimum, thereby assuring more time for professional courses; (3) give adequate opportunity for students to observe and participate in practical affairs; and (4) insure high standards in the teaching program. As to policy, a sociology department should have: (1) a teaching program shared by four or five teachers; (2) a good part of its budget used for research; (3) an emphasis on publication; (4) a plan for the employment of students after graduation; and, (5) the coordination of university teaching with social work.—*W. O. Brown.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

7283. CAMENA, D'ALMEIDA P. Die Fortschritte der Länderkunde von Europa. Frankreich (1916-27). [Progress in the geography of European countries. France (1916-27).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 276-312.—The unfavorable character of the times has brought many geographical journals to a precarious state and has limited their publications. Among others the yearly bibliography of the *Annales de Géographie*, which is now an international organ independent of that journal has overcome this crisis. Official publications are but little changed. Among the map publications the multi-colored one on a scale of 1:50,000 has been given up on account of high costs and replaced since 1922 by a simpler one newly made on scales of 1:10,000 and 1:20,000. These are accessible only in selection. Among the numerous works of the single divisions of geography there may be mentioned the following: a series on the state of the French Alps and Pyrenean glaciers, E. de Margerier's exhaustive bibliography of the Jura, Hellbronner's geodetic researches in the Alps, seismological investigations by the Geophysical Institute of Strasbourg University, Parde's two volume work on the Rhône, and numerous works on the movements of population.—*B. Brandt.*

7284. CHOLNOKY, J. v. Die Fortschritte der Länderkunde von Europa. Ungarn (1910-28). [Advances in the geography of European countries. Hungary (1910-28).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 181-192.—Researches in regard to Hungary which were advancing satisfactorily before the World War, ceased during the war and showed a great decline during the years of revolution. After the civil régime was restored, a vigorous literature regarding the integrity of the country developed. Since then researches in all fields have been resumed with steady improvement. Among others are to be mentioned progress in geological explorations in Trans-Danubia, in the Matra and Bükk mountains, the volcanic regions of Eperies-Tokay, in Seibenbürgen, the development of topographical maps after the war, and the climatologic researches, which succeeded in proving the influences of a Eurasian monsoon system. The Balaton and Alföld Commission of the Geographical Society have produced important publications. Several modern presentations of the whole of Hungary and numerous detailed regional studies have appeared.—*B. Brandt.*

7285. HASSINGER, H. Die Fortschritte der Länderkunde von Europa. Schweiz (1925-28). [Advances in the geography of European countries. Switzerland (1925-28).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 236-275.—Many advantageous changes have occurred in the organization of geographical work in Switzerland. A section on geography and cartography reports annually in the congresses of the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences. The Union of Swiss Geographical Societies holds special congresses of geographers. A journal of school geography *Der Schweizer Geograph* is now appearing. Cartography is showing important innovations. The excellent Siegfried map no longer suffices and its replacement is agreed upon. How to make the new one is still being discussed. A type atlas of this map with accompanying text is being issued for purposes of instruction. Furthermore among private cartographies many a fine publication is to be found. Geological literature is very abundant and more mature than the work done on the eastern Alps. Morphological research makes progress but is behind in regard to the eastern Alps. Among the remaining fields of physical geography, attention may be drawn to the great work of Lütshg on precipitation and outflow in the high mountains, Mercanton's yearly reports on the periodical oscillations of glaciers, and also Brockmann-Terosch's work now appearing on the vegetation of Switzerland. Noteworthy in the very comprehensive anthropo-geographical literature are studies in shifts of population.—*B. Brandt.*

7286. JOHNSON, DOUGLAS. The geographic prospect. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 168-231.—A commentary based on an analysis of the standing of geography in the intellectual world of France, Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, arrived at through answers to a questionnaire sent to leading geographers in those countries. Advantages and disadvantages under which the subject functions are summarized to the effect that geography occupies an inferior position as compared to other natural sciences. Its position in America is asserted to be no less inferior. Causes of this weak position are classified as local, general but of minor importance, and general of major importance. The last group includes four points: (1) tendency of weak men in other sciences to enter the field of geography, (2) vast scope of the subject and

lack of delimitation of its borders, (3) disvaluation by the scientific world of descriptive and synthetic studies, the sorts most commonly made in geography, and (4) overburden of teaching upon professional geographers. Two sane views of the situation may be taken: that geography is not a natural science but rather a social science; or that means will be found to lift geography out of the slough. Means are then suggested as follows: (1) limiting the scope of the subject, for example to those distributions of organic phenomena which are materially affected by physical conditions, (2) improvement of conditions for research, (3) increasing the depth of geographic knowledge, rather than its breadth, as is the rule today, (4) tying fast to geo-morphology without becoming bound up in it. Phytogeography, zoögeography, and human geography are cited as the three fields which hold promise of rich discoveries of capable workers.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

7287. KÖHLER, GUNTHER. *Berichte über die Fortschritte der Landeskunde der ausser-europäischen Erdteile. Japan (1914-26).* [Reports on progress in the geography of extra-European countries. Japan (1914-26).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 313-326.—The most valuable bibliography of Japan (1906-1926) is the comprehensive one by O. Nachod in two volumes which comprises 9525 numbers. The author deals with the present state of cartography. In the geological literature tectonics, vulcanism, and earth-

quakes occupy the largest space. The literature of economic life is many sided. To the native publications is annexed a proportionate number of writings by foreigners, in particular a profusion of travel descriptions. Among the colonies Formosa has been favored with detailed studies.—*B. Brandt.*

7288. WACHNER, HEINRICH. *Die Fortschritte der Länderkunde von Europa. Rumänien (1919-28).* [Progress in the geography of European countries. Rumania (1919-28).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 193-235.—The very comprehensive catalogue of literature should presumably at least include in a complete state all the native works. The lack of a large geographical handbook of Rumania is lamentable. The topographical making and condition of maps—matters which are in the hands of the military—seem to be backward. Topographical maps of the newly acquired territories are not commercially obtainable. Since 1925 an official hydrographical year-book has been appearing. Among the researches on climate the proof of a half yearly monsoon-like change in air currents, as in Hungary is worth noting. In some comprehensive accounts progress in plant geography is indicated. The literature on anthropo-geography, especially that which relates to economics, is abundant.—*B. Brandt.*

7289. UNSIGNED. *The South African meeting of the British Association. Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (6) Nov. 15, 1929: 337-349.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7277, 7318, 7521, 7541, 7631, 8268, 8456, 8535, 8541, 8562)

7290. WARD, ROBERT DeC. A climatologist's round-the-world voyage. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57 (7) Jul. 1929: 277-291.—Notes from a round-the-world voyage on the steamer *President Monroe*, beginning and ending at New York. The longest stops, though even these were brief, occurred at Malay ports where rubber was loaded. Since the trip was made substantially in the spring of the Northern Hemisphere, from mid-February to late May, in a limited latitude range—roughly from the equator to 40° North, San Francisco, Kobe, and Marseilles marking northward swings and Panama, Honolulu, and Singapore southward ones only a limited variety of weather was encountered. Besides notes on the rainfall, cloudiness, wind, temperature, and pressure encountered, notes were made of the adaptation of buildings and the selection of crops suited to the conditions of climate. The great increase in the amount of irrigation in the general region of the Suez Canal was notable. In most parts of the Far East the work of the fishermen and the rice growers supplies a large portion of the food, but in the region of the Malay Peninsula the development of rubber growing has had upsetting effects, and the steamer unloaded canned sardines from America.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

MAPS

(See also Entries 5602, 5651, 5675, 7283-7285, 7317, 7324, 8561)

7291. JACK, E. M. National surveys. *Pan-Amer. Geol.* 52 (4) Nov. 1929: 241-266.—National land surveys are recognized by many, though not all countries as a proper function of government. They should provide both topographic and cadastral maps with accurate control. These should be published in readily available form and kept up to date by frequent revision.—*L. C. Glenn.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7850, 7880)

7292. BAKER, O. E. Do we need more farm land? *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38 (4) Oct. 1929: 337-352.—“Recent extraordinary increase in agricultural production,” . . . “notable changes in consumption of foods and fibers,” . . . and “decreasing birth rates and probable attainment of a stationary population” suggest that there is no need for more agricultural land in the United States at present nor is it likely that there will be as rapid an increase in crop acreage in the next fifty years as took place in the half century preceding the World War. Recent studies have shown that at no time since 1900 (or probably since 1890) has there been such a rapid increase in agricultural production in the United States as in the period since the World War. This has gone on in spite of the fact that there has been a decrease in the agricultural acreage and in the farm population, and in spite of the fact that there has been a decline in the prices of many farm products. The increased production has been due largely to improved agricultural practices as the agricultural area has decreased. The increase has come about largely through: (1) Increase in automobiles and tractors with the decrease in horses and mules releases more food for consumption; (2) Better grades of animals which have led to a larger production of meat and milk per unit of feed; (3) Shift from less efficient classes of farm animals in the transformation of feed into food toward the more efficient, e.g., from beef cattle and sheep to dairy cattle and hogs; (4) Shift from less productive to more productive crops per acre. For foodstuffs alone it is believed that by 1940 the acreage will be but little more than now or even less. For other crops, as textiles and tobacco, the increase may be estimated at around 15 million acres. Where will this increase in land be found? This is a complex problem as there will be expansion in some areas and contraction in others as shifts are made away from the less profitable land “toward the more intensive

utilization of the more fertile, smooth or favorably located land." (Photographs.)—*Frank E. Williams.*

7293. DIETRICH, BRUNO. *Wirtschaftliche Länderkunde als Auslandskunde.* [Economic geography as geography of foreign countries.] *Mitteil. der Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72 (5-6) 1929: 189-200.—The sum total of all products, or the possible production, represents the economic structure of a country. This structure depends on the situation of the country, on the degree of exploitation of natural resources, on the economic system of the inhabitants. Each country has a different geographical and economic expression which is repre-

sentative only of that particular country. The economic geographer considers the present economic status in each country as the final product of man's adaptation to the natural environment in which he lives. California and Arizona may be taken as examples which show how man has changed his natural environment. How far economic development has gone in each country, where its limits are today, and where they will be tomorrow can be demonstrated. The problem consists in picking out the momentum of life and the causal principle which determines the economic life of the world.—*Werner Neuse.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ANTARCTIC

7294. ROUCH, J. *Les expéditions aériennes au pôle nord.* *Rev. Générale d. Sci.* 39 (24) Dec. 31, 1928: 703-709; 40 (2) Jan. 31, 1929: 45-52; (6) Mar. 31, 1929: 175-177; (10) May 31, 1929: 300-308. — [Short summaries of the following aerial expeditions: (1) Andrée, 1897. (2) Wellmann, 1907. (3) Amundsen, 1925. (4) Byrd, 1926. (5) Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile in the *Norge*, 1926. (6) Wilkins, 1926-28. (7) Nobile in the *Italia* and subsequent rescue expeditions, 1928.]—*M. Warthin.*

7295. SACHSE, WALTER. *Die norwegische Bouvetinsel.* [The Norwegian Bouvet Island.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (5-6) 1929: 142-144.—History of the discovery and ownership of Bouvet Island, and a description of its geography and physiography.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

7296. BARTRUM, J. A. *Geography and geology of the Auckland region.* *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38 (6) Dec. 1929: 525-531.

Australia

(See also Entries 7762, 7824)

7297. DOYLE, CATHERINE. *Localisation of industry in coastal regions of New South Wales.* *Australian Geog.* 8 (2) Nov. 1929: 41-79.—Two strips of coastal plain, spoken of usually as the North and South Coasts, are discussed. The North Coast stretches from Tweed Heads to Cape Hawke, with a western boundary of the New England and Mt. Royal plateaus. The South Coast extends from Port Hacking to Cape Howe, and is bounded to the west by the Illawarra, Currockbilly, and South Coast ranges. The geology and the resulting soils, communication as related to relief, and economic development as related to climatic conditions are discussed. Jervis Bay is one of the finest ports in Australia, yet its immediate hinterland is almost empty of population; the barren, badly drained sandstone soils behind the bay support little vegetation of value and do not encourage cultivation. South of the Shoalhaven the centers of settlement almost exactly coincide with the outcrops of igneous rock. North of Shoalhaven the coal industry has caused an almost classic example of conurbation from Coledale to Wollongong. The North Coast affords no extensive coalbearing area, the population clusters round the smaller centers located less with relation to mineral resources than to favorable

agricultural and grazing conditions. The river valleys probably will carry a much denser population than at present occupies them before the well-dissected range-country is settled. The occupations of the coastal areas fall into two groups: primary and secondary. Dairying is the major industry. Five physiographic districts for the South Coast are dealt with in detail. The North Coast also has five divisions not in such great contrast, as they are for the most part the more or less extensive silt plains of the five rivers, Manning, Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed. In both North and South Coasts the most important factor is the rainfall and six detailed graphs are plotted showing the relation between milk yield and seasonal and total rain fall from 1905 to 1925. Information is also compiled on the development of cheese and butter industries and the reasons for their localization. Following sections deal in a similar manner with maize, sugar cane, fruit, timber, coal, and blue metal. Secondary industries are entirely associated with the Southern Coal field and deal with such products as coke (nine companies), iron and steel (Port Kembla), copper refining, and fertilizers. The industrial development of the Southern Coast cannot rival that of Newcastle in the northern field, since the supplies of coal are not so great, but it has already become one of the largest centers of secondary industry of the state, of which Sydney, Newcastle, and Lithgow are the others, forming a large determinant of the distribution of population. (Bibliography and 22 maps or graphs.)—*D. R. Taylor.*

7298. STEAD, DAVID G. *Development of Northern Australia with special reference to Australia's tropical fisheries.* *Australian Geog.* 8 (2) Nov. 1929: 1-15.—Hitherto, attention has been focused on the lands of Northern Australia and scant notice has been given to the potentialities of the waters, yet the fisheries are an economic factor of outstanding importance. However pessimistically one may view the future prospects of the land, quite the opposite view must be taken of our tropical marine resources. An extraordinary abundance of edible and other commercial fishes are found over thousands of miles of coastline and, in addition, an astounding array of sea-food products, crayfish, crabs, turtles, dugong, trepang, pearl-shell trochus, shark products, and a number of sponges and edible seaweeds. Again the northwest is one of the world's principal gathering places for the humpback whale. On the whole these great fields are still waiting to be conquered. (The article describes the appearance, size, value, and habitat of a great number of commercially useful fishes, crustaceans, shellfish, etc., which dwell in these waters. A section is devoted to whales and whaling and another to methods of capture.) The key to the future of this region is held to be a strong policy of fisheries development, coupled with a sufficient modification of our immigration policy to allow of the ready introduction of certain Asiatic skilled labor familiar with all forms of tropical and reef fishing. (28 illustrations.)—*D. R. Taylor.*

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND
NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 6187, 6414, 6803)

7299. BROERSMA, R. Mededeelingen over de eilanden van het sultanaat Boeton. [Information on the islands of the sultanate of Boeton.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 19 (1) Jan. 1930: 26-38.—The island of Boeton is the largest island of the sultanate of the same name. Until a few years ago conditions in Boeton were extremely primitive; it is still a poor country. Three years ago, upon the discovery of a large amount of asphalt, arrangements were made for the establishment of an asphalt factory; this may lead to greater prosperity. The needs of the population are very small; throughout the past, the natives were accustomed to a government of sultans which left much to be desired. The Netherlands Indian has already made some improvements, but it will require many years to wipe out the traces of misgovernment by the sultans, and of the many wars. One reason for the poverty of the population is the very poor soil. Rice will not thrive and maize is almost the only possible crop. Of the forest products, rattan is of some importance. Moena, another island of the sultanate, has a more fertile soil; important forests of teak occur here and kapok is grown. There is a rather prosperous fishing industry near Boeton. The Netherlands Indian government has started to lower the taxes, open new roads, and establish schools to uplift the country. The Boeton Company is assuming its share in road development. The population of Boeton is 139,000 and that of Moena 75,000. The steamers of the K.P.M. call regularly at the islands.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7300. GEURTJENS, H. Aardrijkskundige namen in het Oosten van den Indischen Archipel. [Geographical names in the East of the Indian archipelago.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig. Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (2) Mar. 1929: 234-239.—There is a big difference between the native names and those given by foreigners. The first are more important but often very difficult to explain: a thorough knowledge of the language and the legends of the country are necessary to understand them. Explanation of the following names is given: Ewan, Tanembar, Jaroe, Wadan, Kai, Poenim, Habe, Marind, Maro-ke.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7301. GROTH, EDWARD M. Development of the port of Surabaya, Java. *Commerce Reports.* (3) Jan. 1930: 190-192.

7302. LEKKERKERKER, C. De nieuwe bestuurs-indeeeling van Java en Madoera. [The new administrative divisions of Java and Madoera.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (1) Jan. 1929: 97-111.—Two small maps with the new territorial divisions and some explanation thereto.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7303. LUYMES, J. Korte schets van de ontwikkeling der oceanographie en de expeditie van H. M. "Willebrord Snellius." [Short outline of the development of oceanography and the expedition of H. M. "Willebrord Snellius." *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (3) May 1929: 337-358.—Short history of oceanography, (Magellan, Phipps, Maury, and the latest Meteor expedition). Details on the prepared Cruise of the H. M. "Willebrord Snellius." (Maps.)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7304. MOORE, W. ROBERT. Among the hill tribes of Sumatra. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (2) Feb. 1930: 187-228.

7305. PAARDT, TH. van der. Onbewoond Noord-west-Bali. [Uninhabited northwestern Bali.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (1) Jan. 1929: 45-47.—Bali has a total area of 58,088 sq. km., some 300 sq. km. of which are entirely uninhabited and located in the northwestern

part of the island. The author has visited that country many times and describes it with many details. Little attention is paid to human activities.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7306. WITKAMP, K. De Djambajanrivier (Borneo). [The Djambajam River.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46 (1) Mar. 1929: 186-222.—Exploration along the Djambajam River; notes on the geology, geography, bio-geography, population, and economic situation (mines, agriculture). (Map and 4 views.)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

ASIA

Farther India

7307. BOUTERWEK, KONRAD. Britisch-Malaya. [British-Malaya.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 22 (1) 1929: (Publ. Jun. 1929): 116-137.—Malaya's development as a productive colony did not start until the 20th century when rational exploitation of tin ores and the phenomenal revenues from rubber, combined with European enterprise, brought about a general change of the landscape and in the population. The latter is undergoing continual changes: in 1921 there were 3,300,000 of which 45% were immigrants. The population growth of 25.6% (1911-21) was entirely due to immigration. Men outnumber women by 700,000. The development of the tin and rubber districts raised the average density of population per square kilometer from 24.7 to 758 in Singapore, to 49 in Selangor, but in Palang it dropped to 4. The main elements in the population, the Malays (1,600,000), do not adapt themselves easily to modern development and thus stay in the less exploited districts. The second strongest element is the Chinese (1,170,000). They outnumber the indigenous Malays in all towns and in the Strait Settlements. They do not suffer from the bad climatic conditions, and a large part of the trade, the majority of the tin mines, numerous rubber plantations, and most houses in the towns, are owned by Chinese. Most of them return home after having made money; recently they have begun to bring their wives from China and settle permanently in Malaya. The Chinese element has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the colony, but in order to avoid complications with China the British administration is striving to replace Chinese workmen by importing southern Indians as plantation workers. These latter now constitute 70% of the total; the Indian population (about 500,000) has had the largest increase in a decade (76.5% 1911-21). However only a few stay in the country, and the Indian labor movement is strongly against these mass transportations. Of the 15,000 whites 84 percent are British. The number of Japanese is increasing. In 1926, 46,000 tons of tin were exported (13 million pounds sterling, or one third of the world's production, the best in quality). Diggers and hydraulic machines have changed the landscape completely; yet the exploitation of primary layers is still in its infancy. The development of the automobile has brought the acreage in rubber plantations to a total in 1924 of 1740 square miles. Coco palms and rice are cultivated by the Malayan small tenant. The copra, oil, and nut exports are high. Rice has to be imported. Rational exploitation of the woods is still in the beginning. There are smelters in Singapore and Penang where Malayan, Dutch-Indian, and even Australian tin ores are cast into bars. Beside two railroads there are 5,000 kilometers of good automobile roads.—*Werner Neuse.*

India

(See also Entry 7783)

7308. AOSTA, AIMONE di SAVOIA, DUCA di SPOLETO. Spedizione nel Karakoram. [The expedi-

tion to Karakoram.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. 7(1) Jan. 1930: 3-20.—The expedition led by the Prince of Savoy and composed of the Commander Cugia as astronomer and geophysicist, of Dr. Desio as geologist and geographer, of Professor Di Caporiacco as zoologist and botanist, several experienced mountain guides and technicians, and a physician, left Italy on February 2, 1929, and gathered in Askolé in Baltistan (Northern India) on April 22nd, remaining in the region about the Massif of K2 until the middle of August. They explored the valley of the Baltoro, and its glacier, which they photographed and measured. A topographical relief map of the Shaksam valley was made and of the Urdok glacier and several other great glaciers were studied, such as the Sarpo Laggo and the Kyagar. The geological observations, the glacial researches, the gathering of geodetic data and information on magnetism, the zoological and botanical collections, the anthropometric measurements will all be the object of special publications. This article is a lecture which merely summarizes the general results. (12 photographs and 1 map.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

7309. DESIKAR, SOMA SUNDARA. Origin and geographical position of Tondaimandalam. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 4(2) Jul. 1929: 57-64.—*E. T. Platt*.

7310. VISSER, PH. C. In de Karakorum-en Sarikolgebieden. [In the Karakoram and Sarikol regions.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46(1) Jan. 1929: 1-24.—The paper begins with a short history of the knowledge of the country up to our time. Then follows a report on the Visser expedition. Visser proceeded from Baltit (Hunza) to the Sarikol mountains via the Hunza River valley. He visited the region situated between 74°20' and 75°50' E. L. and 36° and 37° N. L.—thus the western Karakoram and the Kaila mountains, located in the Hunza valley. The whole of this district belongs to the Hunza and Nagar kingdoms, which are parts of Cashmir. The notes include facts on snow, ice, glaciers, valleys, mountain-passes, lakes, climate, and population (very few inhabitants). (New map drawn to the scale of 1:250,000 by member of the Indian topographical survey)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7311. VISSER-HOOFT, J. De bevolking van Hunza en Nagar en der omringende landen. [The population of Hunza and Nagar and of the surrounding countries.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46(1) Jan. 1929: 25-43.—Hunza and Nagar are situated in southern Dardistan. Up to now they have had very little contact with western civilization: the fact that there are seven different linguistic groups in a distance of 700 km. along the Gilgit-road is very good proof of the isolation of these peoples. The Dardes were known to the Greeks, who told many legends about them; Alexander the Great went through their country. The Hunza people later submitted to the Chinese to whom they even now pay a tribute, although their country nominally has been a part of Cashmir since 1891. The people of Hunza and Nagar belong to the Islamic faith and speak an Indo-Germanic language. Men and women wear the same curious dress: a *choga* or large and long overcoat of home-made woolen cloth, large trousers of the same material, and high boots of soft leather; the Dardencap is very characteristic. Houses are very primitive, with almost no furnishing. Agriculture is very difficult because of the scarcity of water. Music and dancing are common to the whole people.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

7312. RENNGARTEN, V. P. РЕНГАРТЕН, В. П. Гидрогеологические условия ирригации Армении (по работам 1928 г.) [Hydro-geological

conditions of irrigation in Armenia; according to the work of 1928.] *Известия Геологического Комитета. (Bulletins du Comité Géologique)* 48(6) 1929: 81-104. (French summary.)—Irrigation works in Armenia will cover the plain of the left shore of the Araks River, from the settlement of Sardarabad to Sadarak, or a strip of land 100 km. long and from 6 to 15 km. broad, and the Kiz—undulating land bordering the plain. The Zanga River will provide water for the project. A sluice for the regulation of the flow will be erected near where the stream leaves Lake Gokcha, its source, and a dam 6 m. high will be built near the settlement of Azzni. From that point the water will be brought by two canals along the sides of the defile on the level of one or another Kiz. Part of the water from the southeast canal will be used for the projected electric station near the settlement of Kanakir. (The author made two trips to the region in 1928, as a consultant-geologist and cites a series of consultations given by him on the hydro-geology of the region.)—*V. Sovinsky*.

7313. YALE, WILLIAM. Some geographical features of Allenby's last campaign. *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27(4) Oct. 1929: 263-272.—Allenby's success in his final campaign of 1918 was in large measure due to his brilliant use of cavalry by which the unfavorable geographical features of the country for the offense were employed to encompass the destruction of the defense.—*John B. Appleton*.

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 7659, 7681, 7865, 7943, 8268)

7314. ENGELMANN, GERHARD. Das Deutsch-tum in Rumänien. [German nationality in Rumania.] *Geog. Bausteine*. (14) 1928: 9-66.—The German settlers in Transylvania are of Frankish origin (the name 'Saxons' is a misnomer). In the 13th and 14th centuries they left their homes in the valleys of the Rhine and Moselle and migrated to their present home. They early suffered from the oppression of the Turks, who conquered the area in 1420. They developed a unique form of political and cultural union, called the "University of Saxons" which contrary to the feudal system of medieval times stood for a society in which no one was to rule and no one to serve. Economically, all had equal rights, and public matters were settled by common vote and by men who had been elected by the populace. A religious union developed later, and in 1550 the reformation was legalized. They adopted protestantism as it was laid down in the Augsburg Confession. After many a struggle for their German national character under the Hapsburgs who tried to wipe out their independent state, their constitution was disrupted by the so-called "regulations" issued under Joseph II. Later they joined Hungary, an unwise decision, for after the quelling of a Hungarian revolt they were again deprived of all rights. The later dualism in the Hapsburgian Empire destroyed their union for a third time by dividing the country into Hungarian *comitats* with many German minorities and few majorities. A fight for language and church followed, but on the whole the Germans tended towards Hungary. Since 1918 Transylvania has been part of Rumania. A new division of administrative districts gave one million and a half Rumanians majority rule over 100,000 Magyars and 240,000 Saxons. The language question has not yet been settled by law. The agrarian reform has weakened a strong German peasant population in favor of Rumanian peasants. Their church has remained their only stronghold, put on a broad democratic basis. Out of 356,296 (Rumanian statistics 713,564) Germans in Greater Rumania 356,206 belong to the Protestant church. Of the total population 4.4%

are German, and 8.5% of the population in Transylvania are German Saxons. Emigration to the United States has increased, and only few return.—*Werner Neuse.*

Italy

(See also Entry 7522)

7315. CUMIN, GUSTAVO. Cenni geografici sulla zona forestale della Carsia Giulia. [Geographic notes on the forest zone of the Carsia Giulia.] *L'Universo*. 11(2) Feb. 1930: 85-120.—In the upper levels of the Carso which extends from the valley of the Idria, a tributary of the Isonzo, to the Gulf of Quarnaro, there are vast wooded areas which comprise 822 square kilometers, but as appears from the map which accompanies this article, these are broken in character and constitute the remains of a forest zone which at one time was continuous and compact. The woods in the lower section consist of oaks to which have been added beeches, maples, hornbeam trees, etc., and higher up some white pine, now and then some larch trees, and some other pine varieties. In the past centuries, the forest suffered, particularly from fires, but in the 18th century they were still very abundant. The destruction began at the end of this century. Today the principal product of the forest is building timber which is, in large part, exported as planks after being sawed. There are 98 saw mills in the region. Charcoal is the second great product. Great areas of these woods are uninhabited. The population is grouped largely on the margin of the upper plain, while in the interior inhabited centers are few. Only in the region of the Idria is the population more numerous, living in small groups of huts, constructed at the edge of the woods. Forest economy has a very great importance in the life of all these people, but many small industries connected with the production of wood are in decline. (10 photographs, 1 map, 4 sketches.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

7316. MERLINI, GIOVANNI. I centri abitati della Garfagnana in rapporto al terreno. [The inhabited centers of the Garfagnana and their relationship to the topography.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana*. 7(1) Jan. 1930: 29-49.—The Garfagnana is a region of Tuscany formed by the upper basin of the Serchio River, a tributary of the Tirreno. The valley bounded by the northern Apennines and the Apuan Alps is thickly populated especially between the 200 to 600 meter line. Several centers reach to the 800 to 900 meter line, and a few approach the 1,000 meter line. The total number of inhabited places is 149. These may be classified according to their position: (1) valley floor; (2) *di costone*; (3) alluvial fan; (4) spur; (5) slope; (6) level ground; (7) hill; (8) saddle. Each group is studied as to its frequency and the most characteristic examples are indicated. (A small map and 13 topographical plans.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

7317. SESTINI, ALDO. I nuovi rilievi dell'Istituto Geografico Militare nell'Appennino Tosco-Romagnolo. [The new relief maps of the Istituto Geografico Militare of the Apennines of Tuscany-Romagna.] *L'Universo*. 11 Jan. 1930: 23-31.—The Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano of Florence has recently published some new topographical maps (scale 1:25,000) of the Apennines of Romagna. A comparison of these with the older maps (1894) shows that the modifications have been brought about chiefly by land-slides which in this region are of very great importance, because they damage the cultivated areas and the inhabited towns, for instance, the houses of Gamberara were destroyed April 15, 1899, by a landslide which created a small lake. The lake, however, soon disappeared. (3 photographs and 2 topographic sketches.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

France

(See also Entries 7283, 7834)

7318. ARMINJON, P., and FONCLARE, G. de. L'immigration italienne dans la région des Alpes Françaises. [Italian immigration in the region of the French Alps.] *Alpes Écon.* 11(125) Nov. 1929: 477-493.—The departments of Haute Savoie, Savoie, Isère, and Hautes-Alpes are under consideration. The war losses of man power were especially severe in this region, because the *chasseurs alpins* were always sent on the most hazardous operations. The local population is traditionally agricultural and does not readily take to employment in the rapidly expanding industries which depend upon *houille blanche*. In 1928, out of the 110,000 factory workers in this region, 35,000 were foreigners, and of these, 31,000 were Italian. In the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries foreign labor constituted 47% of the total. Many other statistics are cited which indicate the same condition. In Dec. 1927, Italians constituted 5% of the total population of this region; the Piedmont supplied 70%, and the mountainous districts of Lombardy and Venetia contributed 20%. Few come from central and southern Italy. The Italians differ from most of the other aliens in this region in that they usually are married and their families are with them. There are also social and political aspects to this immigration. According to the existing agreement between France and Italy, laborers may circulate freely from one country to the other. But during the past two years the Italian government has by one means or another seriously diminished the flow of Italian man power into France. On the other hand, the French government is altogether too lax in its inspection of immigrants on the southeastern frontier. Almost no effort is made to keep out those who are physically, mentally, and socially undesirable. There is a lack of coordinated policy concerning immigration questions. No less than seven ministries have charge of one phase or another of immigration matters. It is to be hoped that eventually the necessity for foreign immigration in the French Alps will cease to exist and that the existing foreign elements will be naturalized and culturally assimilated.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7319. BORDAS, HENRI. Tarare. *Ann. de Géog.* 39(217) Jan. 1930: 40-49.—Tarare is one of the textile cities of the Beaujolaise, that much crossed divide between the Loire and the Saône. Characteristically, Tarare functioned as an important station along one of the main traveled routes of France during the 11th century. Its location between Lyons and the mountains brought to it certain influences from the city and, as industry developed, labor was recruited from the mountains. Its first advantage came from its location at a pass through the mountains, but the development of commerce and industry in France made it necessary to seek new routes and new means of travel. In 1834 a railroad across Beaujolaise by way of Saint-Étienne left Tarare off the main highway. The railroad did not reach Tarare until 1866. Along with the manufacture of wines, the peasants grew hemp and wove it into a coarse cloth. From this crude beginning the industry was later transformed to include cotton and silk, and by 1861 the population reached a maximum of 13,596. From this total the population has decreased to approximately 11,000 inhabitants. The inspiration to manufacture silk and rayon, has come from Lyons, but Tarare must depend upon Lyons, Roanne, and Mulhouse for the bleaching and dyeing of textile products. Tarare is today within the economic shadow of Lyons, the industrial capital of the south east.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

7320. HOL, JACOB A. B. L. De Ardennen en Luxemburg als excursiegebied. [The Ardennes and

Luxemburg as a field for geographical excursions.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde*. 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 97-110.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7321. SOURDILLAT, J.-M. Un pays d'élevage: l'Auxois. [A country of animal industry: Auxois.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 330-338.—L'Auxois, a region of gentle slopes bordering the Morvan Massif, is now primarily interested in the raising of livestock, chiefly beef cattle and horses. Formerly, it was the granary of Burgundy and except for sheep which supplied the wool for a thriving woolen industry, the animal industries were of slight importance. A most successful transition has been made from cereal to livestock production, and by careful breeding and selection of stock a very prosperous industry has been built up in a region well adapted to pastoral activities. Since 1840, the acreage under grass has been steadily increased in spite of several set-backs due to droughts. In the main the Liassic soils are well adapted for grass crops. This is especially true in the moister southern districts which constitute natural grass lands. Most of the land in the north and east was formerly under cultivation. In addition to home bred cattle, considerable numbers are imported into the area from adjoining territory as yearlings. The best lands in the south will support three animals per three hectares, but the average for Auxois as a whole is two per three hectares. The post war period of high prices has firmly established the cattle industry and given new life to the sheep industry. Prior to 1914 the latter industry had been declining steadily. This industry is confined to the higher lands and poorer pastures. The animals are raised primarily for mutton and lamb and not for wool as was the case in the past. Since 1912 a definite and successful attempt has been made to improve the type of horses in the region. Horse breeding, however, is the monopoly of the large land owner. The livestock trade has now reached a considerable volume. Animals are shipped to all parts of France but particularly to the eastern and northern districts.—*J. B. Appleton.*

Low Countries

(See also Entries 7623, 7766)

7322. BEEKMAN, A. A. Aan den mond van den Ouden Rijn. [At the mouth of the Old Rhine.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46 (2) Mar. 1929: 177-185. (Two maps).—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7323. BEEKMAN, A. A. Uit het verslag aan de Koningin over de openbare werken in 1927. [From the report to the Queen on public works in 1927.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46 (3) May 1929: 315-336.—Notes taken from the report concerning canals, "polders," and the Zuiderzee.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7324. FOCKEMA ANDREA, S. J. Naar aanleiding van Flores Balthasars groote kaart van Rijnland. Uitgegeven in 1615. Opnieuw uitgegeven in 1929. [Flores Balthasar's great map of Rijnland. Published in 1615. Republished in 1929.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46 (3) May 1929: 372-379.—A new edition of Balthasar's map of Rijnland, a map important in the history of cartography and the historical geography of Rijnland in the 17th century, is rendered possible by the author's discovery of the original copper-plates. It was one of the best productions of the time and was published on the scale of 1-28,000. More ancient maps of Rijnland, namely those drawn by Pieter Gheritsz, are known to have been made, but no copy of them was preserved. In 1639-47 Jan Jansz, Douw, and Steven van Brouckhuizen drew a new map of Rijnland

on the same base, but better than the Balthasar map. Its influence was great and lasted until 1846; several new editions were printed. Since then several more detailed maps of Rijnland have been published, a list of which is included.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7325. LEYDEN, FRIEDRICH. Die Volksdichte in Belgien, Luxemburg und den Niederlanden. [Density of population in Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsheft*. (204) 1929: 1-54.—The author distinguishes three forms of density: medium (*mittlere*), prevailing (*vorherrschende*), and heavy (*überwiegende*). Special attention is paid to the importance of urban centers. Leyden, aware that it is very difficult to determine the real density of population, arrives at his conclusions by multiplying the density of the "habitat" by the density of the houses. Three maps illustrate the general- habitat- and house-density. (This monograph is partly based, for Belgium, on the *Habitat rural en Belgique* by Mlle M. Lefèvre. It is entirely new for Holland and Luxemburg).—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7326. SCHERMERHORN, W. Over de officiële kartografie van Nederland. [On the official cartography of the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46 (4) Jul. 1929: 506-517.—Discussion of the Dutch Cartographic Institution and the scale of the maps which will be published there.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7327. TUCKERMANN, WALTHER. Die ostniederländische Provinz Drente. [The province of Drente in eastern Netherlands.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 385-407.—Drente has only lately developed. Up to 1813 it was considered as a district of minor importance and formed part of the province of Groningen. This was due to its physical aspect, for Drente was covered with marshes. In 1885, 54% of its surface was still waste, in 1920, 42%. Since then, agriculture has become more intensive, due to the addition of numerous canals. The railway has also been, and still continues to be, an important factor in the development of the country. The present population is 223,000 as against 149,000 in 1899, and 83,000 in 1849.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 7314, 7789, 7827, 7829)

7328. BECKER, ANTON. Die geographische Lage von Tulln. [The geographical position of Tulln.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 71 (10-12) 1928: 342-347.—Tulln is one of the numerous river towns on the Danube, which were important as commercial towns in the Middle Ages. When shipping on the Danube declined, the river towns ceased to be important. In Roman times, Comagene was situated on the present site of Tulln.—*Hans G. Bobek.*

7329. WEBER, GOTWIN. Die Braunkohlen-vorkommen von Hirschfelde und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [The occurrence of brown coal in Hirschfelde and its economic development.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. Erdkunde zu Dresden*. Apr. 1929: 69-106.—Since the Treaty of Versailles, when Germany lost important coal fields, compensation has been sought in a number of brown-coal pits, which hitherto had been considered unproductive by reason of the low heat content of these coals. Owing to modern methods of working the diggings, and of converting the brown-coal into electricity, this industry has become lucrative. One of these lignite fields, the subject of this monograph, is the basin of Hirschfelde in Saxony near the Czechoslovakian frontier. The stratification, origin, and formation of the coals, the technical working of the mines, the electric-works, and finally, the importance of these works for the industry of the surrounding area are treated.—*Otto Berninger.*

7330. UNSIGNED. De waterwegen, die Rotterdam en Antwerpen verbinden met het Nederlandsch-Belgisch industriegebied. [The waterways which connect Rotterdam and Antwerp with the Belgo-Dutch industrial region.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. Ser. 2 DL. 46(4) Jul. 1929: 569-574.—A review of Professor Van Vueren's book on the subject.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

British Isles

(See also Entries 6242, 6691, 7853)

7331. EERDE, J. C. van. Eiland-beschaving [Island-civilization.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. 45(5) Sep. 1928: 823-840.—General considerations on the aim and methods of Human Geography; and a critical review of De-mangeon's *Îles Britanniques*.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

SCOTLAND

7332. CROWE, P. R. The Scottish coalfields. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45(6) Nov. 15, 1929: 321-337.—Four outstanding characteristics of the coalfields of Scotland are: "(1) their basin structure; (2) their relics of carboniferous volcanic activity; (3) their interbedded iron ores; and (4) their easy accessibility." The two latter had much to do with the early progress of mining in this area. The central field, from Hamilton on the Clyde to Alloa on the Forth in the very heart of the industrial region of western Scotland, is the most important. The eastern fields were developed early, but were overshadowed in development by the rise of the west. Recent developments show a return to some of the eastern areas accompanied by modern equipment. Much of the coal is used in the industrialized areas, but a considerable amount is shipped from Glasgow, Methil, Leith, Ayr, Grangemouth and several smaller exporting ports. A map (Fig. 6) shows a very large percentage of the blast furnaces out of blast in 1928—a response to widespread depression.—*Frank E. Williams.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 7769, 7842-7843, 7869-7872, 7878)

7333. TANNER, V. Antropogeografiska studier inom Petsamo-området. I. Skoltlapparna. [Studies in human geography in the territory of Petsamo—The Lapps known as "Skolts."] *Fennia*. 49(4) 1929: 1-518.—Petsamo, a northern province of Finland bordering upon the Arctic, is an inhospitable region of forest, swamps, and a few isolated mountain heights. In the solitude of these forests and swamps the Lapps were the only settlers up to 1850. They occupied the region undisturbed by outsiders. However, during the second half of the 19th century colonizers invaded these northern districts and wrought considerable changes in the habits and customs of the Lapps. In all probability the aboriginal Lapps lived primarily by hunting and fishing. The domestication of the reindeer and the large part it plays in the present day activities of these peoples no doubt is a custom of very recent origin. With the advent of the domesticated reindeer a certain amount of diversification occurred in the pursuits of the respective groups of Lapps. Some of these people are truly nomadic and some semi-nomads; the latter depend less upon the reindeer and more upon fishing and hunting than the former. The Lapps today may be classified further into a Lutheran group and an orthodox group. The Lutheran Lapps include mostly itinerants but also more or less permanent occupants of the coastal

areas, while the orthodox Lapps are those semi-nomads who inhabit the areas in close proximity to the sea and those who live in the forests of the interior where rivers and lakes are numerous. The orthodox Lapps have been called "Skolts." This term was formerly applied to describe the heads of the Russian Lapps who were subject to a skin disease that frequently brought about baldness. The disease today has virtually disappeared but the name skolt still remains current particularly as applied to the orthodox Lapps. The skolts may be divided into three groups according to the part of Petsamo which they occupy, namely, (1) those along the lower course of the Patsjoki, (Joki-river), (2) those along the Petsamojoki, and (3) the Lapps of the lower Luttojoki. These different sites seem to have induced profound differences among these groups with respect to their mode of living and their social and political organization. The reasons for such contrasts present a number of problems in human geography the solution of which involves much uncertainty. (French summary 417-479.)—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entry 7284)

7334. MAAS, WALTHER. Die Entwaldung des posener Landes. [The removal of the forests in Poznań.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(1-2) 1929: 23-26.—A history of the removal of the forests in Poznań as a result of colonization. The article is accompanied by a chart that shows the former forested areas as compared with the forested areas of the present time.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 7288, 7833)

7335. TULAIKOV, N. M. Agriculture in the dry regions of the U. S. S. R. *Econ. Geog.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 54-80.—The "Dry Region" of the U. S. S. R. is an area of approximately 5,400,000 square kilometers lying south of the isohyetal line of 400 millimeters and, in Asiatic Russia, south of the chernozem belt. Wide variation in physical conditions and lack of knowledge of large parts of the Asiatic portion make it difficult to describe the various agricultural methods employed throughout. Therefore the discussion is confined to systems of dry farming in the central and lower Volga areas. The soils vary from fertile chernozem to infertile shifting sand, but the yield of crops is determined not so much by the fertility of the soil as by the rainfall and moisture in the soil. The temperature is sufficiently high for crop production in practically all portions of the area. The irregularity and capricious distribution of rainfall are characteristic of the Dry Region. The amount of precipitation in the growing season is vital. Approximately one quarter of the yearly rainfall comes in the winter in the form of snow. Methods of holding this on the fields so that it can be utilized are sometimes employed. The unfavorable combination of a dry spring and hot summer affects some of the crops more than others. Winter rye and winter wheat develop sufficiently deep root systems to withstand the spring drought. The increase in the population of the regions may account for a seeming increase in droughts. The experiment stations and other institutions have been working on the selection and development of drought resistant strains of crops and the selection of varieties of winter and spring wheat; sun flower and proso-millet have given excellent results and have strengthened the belief in the possibility of establishing in the Volga area a permanent and profitable agriculture.—*E. T. Platt.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7848, 8532)

7336. HOBLEY, C. W. Game and its relation to mankind. *J. African Soc.* 29(114) Jan. 1930: 139-148.—There is much to be said for big-game hunting as a legitimate exercise, as long as it is carried out according to the standard of procedure which has been evolved in Europe. Photography is taking the place of killing, with the result that the slaughter of game may be outlawed by popular sentiment in the not distant future. The native, too, has interests in game. Recently evolved from a hunting society (and the Dorobo and forest pigmies are still hunters), the native has a certain fondness for hunting for food. This is on the decrease and should be discouraged. The introduction of agriculture, however, means depredations by wild animals, but under the Game Laws most of the predatory animals are classed as vermin. The natives do not kill these, since they do not eat most of them; they adopt a fatalistic attitude towards the depredation. There is laxness in administering the Game Laws as far as natives are concerned; the plea of food is allowed ordinarily, but it leads to abuse. The European farmer is allowed to adopt measures to protect his crops, since fences are not practicable. Game does not suffer from trypanosomiasis, but it aids the tsetse fly. The clearing of game from certain areas in Rhodesia and Tanganyika has not resulted in decreasing the fly; in one case an epidemic of sleeping sickness resulted, when the tsetse, deprived of game, turned to domestic animals and man. National parks are increasing in importance. In 1929, 1,000 automobiles entered the recently opened National Park in South Africa.—*S. D. Dodge.*

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entries 6080, 7002, 8468)

7337. LYONS, SIR HENRY G. Irrigation in Egypt. *Geography*. 15, Pt. 3(85) Sep. 1929: 179-185.—The regularly recurring floods with the accompanying deposition of fertilizing silt have been the outstanding phenomenon in Egyptian life. The introduction of cotton cultivation necessitated the abandonment of the old practice of "basin" irrigation, whereby the flood water was impounded on the fields to ensure a thorough soaking of the soil and the deposition of the fertilizing silt. Mohammed Ali built a barrage below Cairo and constructed canals so that this crop could be irrigated at regular periods during the summer months. The subsequent introduction of perennial irrigation and cropping led to the construction of the Assuan Dam and the storage of 2,420 million cubic meters of water for summer use. Even with careful application this amount is now inadequate and the height of this dam is to be increased. After February practically no water is allowed to escape to the sea by the river channels. The recently constructed Sennar Dam is designed to utilize the unused surplus of the flood period to irrigate the Ghazira District of the Sudan without reducing the amount available for Lower Egypt. Throughout all ages Egypt, in an environment with a year round growing season, has had to adjust its agricultural operations to conform to an excessive supply of water in the early fall and a severe lack of it in early summer. The limitation of the cultivable land to the flood plain and its great fertility have led to crowded unhealthy village communities instead of the more evenly distributed rural population characteristic of less arid regions.—*John B. Appleton.*

Atlas Region

7338. BESSIÈRE, LUCIEN. L'irrégularité des pluies algériennes. [The irregularity of Algerian rain-

fall.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 34(117) 1929: 64-71.—At the first Algerian Congrès de l'eau held at Algiers, January 9-17, 1928, problems were considered which grow out of the variability of Algerian rainfall. The adoption of a meteorological year extending from September 1st to August 31st (since 1914) has proved to be a helpful device. A study of the figures for 215 stations for the period 1914-1924 shows a lighter average annual rainfall than for the period 1860-1879 (after Angot). A new atlas (*L'Atlas d'Algérie et de Tunisie*, now in course of publication), prepared under the direction of Augustin Bernard, professor of geography at the Sorbonne, and R. de Flotte Roquevaire, chief of the government cartographic service of Algeria, contains a remarkable section on climatology (based on figures 1876-1924). Some excessive falls have been recorded. In 1927, the catastrophes at Mostagenem and at Perrégaux were particularly severe. An extensive remedial program involving rectification of defective drainage, reforestation of surrounding lands, planting of orchards of various kinds, and the building of dams is strongly recommended.—*E. P. Jackson.*

7339. LACHARRIÈRE, J. LADREIT de. Au Maroc de 1929. [Morocco in 1929.] *L'Afrique Française*. 39(12) Dec. 1929: 520-526.—The visitor to Morocco will be surprised at the aspect of the small new towns. All are modern with characteristics of the French provinces. Old cities have been completely transformed as a result of ten years of careful administration. Mogador is no longer an exclusive southern port, but it must turn to the exploitation of mines and the development of agriculture. Soon only the old wall of Safi will remain as a reminder of its former crudeness. Meknès once hoped for a splendid future but it has been surpassed by Fez and Marrakech which are enjoying a new era of economic expansion. According to some opinions, the growth of the cities has been too rapid to be lasting, but at present there is no prospect of commercial and economic depression. The work France has undertaken in Morocco means transplanting a country from the fourteenth to the twentieth century. The task involves a careful study of the natives with a view to understanding their reactions and winning their cooperation. France has been repaid in Morocco for her labor; for a striking contrast one need only look at Tangiers which has remained at a standstill without a port or even long distance telephone connections in spite of its enviable position.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

7340. ROBER-RAYNAUD. Agadir, 1911-1930. *L'Afrique Française*. 40(1) Jan. 1930: 41-52.—The opening of the port of Agadir on January 1st was an important event in the history of Morocco. Agadir brings to mind a long pre-War diplomatic struggle between France, Germany, and England, involving the possession of territory in Morocco. It was the liquidation of German claims after the Treaty of Versailles that delayed the opening of the port. The roadstead of Agadir combines the qualities which make for a good port. By 1929 a quay had been built which has since been added to, and further improvements including the erection of many new buildings are under way. In summer the daily import is from 500 to 600 tons; in winter it is 300 tons. The population of the Sus is sparse and unequally distributed, but with the cessation of tribal wars and with improved sanitation it can be augmented. The agriculture of the region has a promising future in its cereals, cotton, tobacco, castor oil plant, henna, and gum tree. Other important products are fruits, olives, palm trees, and the extracts of the argan tree and the Thuja tree. The region is believed to be rich in mineral resources but reconnaissance work is necessary to determine exact locations and extents. After the War, Germans were forbidden

to take up residence, but since 1927, when permission was given their boats to take on merchandise, they have again entered the region.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

7341. THOMAS, JEAN. À travers le Sud Tuni-sien. [Across southern Tunisia.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 51(8) Aug. 1929: 257-272.—This is a narrative and geographical account of the author's trip under the auspices of the *Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle* of Paris and the *Ministère des Colonies*. The sponge fisheries along the Gulf of Gabes, and the activities at Adjim, the chief fishing port, and on the island of Djerbu are described. There is a general geographical and historical description of south Tunisia along the Tripolitanian frontier. The itinerary extended inland to the Algerian frontier. (Sketch map and photos.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

7342. VOINOT, L. Les Réraïa. [The Réraïa.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 7(2-3) 1928: 129-210.—This is a systematic regional monograph of the physical and human geography (topics: the country, the inhabitants, the means of existence) of a section of the High Atlas south of Marrakech, occupied by the Réraïa Berber tribes (in the valleys of the Wadi Réraïa and its tributaries the Sidi Fars, Taghrat, Ouaougant, Ait Mizane, and Ait Ali). There is a total of 101 agglomerations of tribes (1926). The high mountain section of the area has 55 villages, 485 "fires," and 2230 inhabitants in contrast to the piedmont and hill section (*avant-monts*) with 34 villages, 580 "fires," and 2,670 inhabitants (thus, larger agglomerations of settlement in a less rugged section). The density of population on the plain, in the *avant-monts*, and in the high mountain section is respectively 40.8, 26.7, and 9.9 per square kilometer. The average number of "fires" per village for each of these sections is 18, 17, and 9. The average number of inhabitants per "fire" is 4.6, comparatively a rather small figure. All but 2 of the agglomerations showing a mixture of diverse population elements are in the high mountain section. The best cultivation of the soil is carried on between 1,200 and 2,300 meters. The olive and the elder are significant. The pastoral life is an important element in the economy. There is a varied list of animal units, and sheep and goats lead in number with an average of 20 each per "fire." Most of the commercial activity is in the hands of the Jewish element of the population (103 fires, 461 inhabitants) at Asni and Tahanaut. (Folding map, 1/100,000; hydrologic and meteorologic observation records; stream profiles; tabular analysis, pp. 177-180, of villages and population.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 7695)

7343. UNSIGNED. Le rapport de l'organisme d'études du transsaharien. [A report on the results of studies on the Transsaharan Railroad.] *L'Afrique Française.* 39(12) Dec. 1929: 705-741.—It is essential that the construction of a Transsaharan railroad be as simple as possible. Sand dunes must be avoided. The route must not lie along the base of mountains for seasonal torrents are dangerous. Water sources are not important, since special engines will be needed to cross the desert and sufficient water can be carried to meet the needs of personnel, passengers, and occasional stations. In places where the soil is of a type which is unaffected by rain and becomes harder under compression, no ballast will be needed. Four parties were sent into the field during the winter season of 1928-1929 to make a thorough study of conditions. They found that the choice of routes is limited to three,—eastern, central, and western,—and that any one of these will permit the construction of a road with low gradient, few em-

bankments, and few bridges. The railroad will bifurcate at In-Tassit, one of the branches reaching the Niger River at Tosaye, the other at Gao. Of greatest importance is the use of the railroad to transport the produce of the south to the north, and manufactured products from Europe to the south. The automobile and aviation cannot in the long run compete with the railroad. They have their disadvantages but their cooperation will be beneficial to the new project. The Transsaharan Railroad will give France the equivalent of a French sea between Algeria and the Sudan; it will penetrate a country which she needs to colonize; it will assure the transport of goods quickly and cheaply, and it will give French possessions in Africa new connections.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entry 7919)

7344. ANTONETTI. La situation générale de l'Afrique équatoriale française. [The general situation of French Equatorial Africa.] *Renseignements Coloniaux Suppl. to L'Afrique Française.* (12) Dec. 1929: 685-698.—The financial situation of 1928-29 is an improvement over that of the years 1920 to 1924. Economically there has been progress and in spite of difficulties production has increased. The outstanding need is improvement of lines of communication. In 1897 a bill was passed for the construction of a railroad. However, adverse circumstances interfered year after year until now, when work is actually going on. The present year will mark important progress in aviation; new air routes radiating out from Bangui are being planned and aviation fields have been constructed from Chad to Oubangui. There has been an increase in the number of schools and students in attendance. One of the great needs is more military protection in order that a revolt may be quelled before it has any opportunity to spread.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

7345. LIÉTARD, L. Étude sommaire sur la tribu des Lulua. [Short study of the Lulua tribe.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 53(1) 1929: 40-43.—The Lulua is an ancient tribe of the Kasai region (Belgian Congo). Their chief occupation was hunting; but they dominated the Balubas, an agricultural tribe, and from them they secured the products of the soil. Short and very general notes concerning this Lulua tribe are also given, with reference to type, dress, arms, houses, furnishing, family, agriculture, chase, industry, commerce.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

East Africa

7346. CORNWALL, J. W. The survey of the Kalambo Gorge. *Geog. J.* 74(1) Jul. 1929: 33-38.—The Gordon-Gallien expedition has surveyed and mapped the course of the Kalambo River from just above the Sansia Falls to the point where it enters Lake Tanganyika. The location and height of the Great Kalambo Falls, a sheer drop of 705 feet, have now been determined accurately and a careful study made of the geology of the area, particularly of the neighborhood of the Falls. Since most of the country through which the Kalambo River flows is densely forested, the location of the trigonometrical points established by the Anglo-German Border Commission in 1898 was difficult and in some cases impossible. Hence the earlier maps were of little use for the purposes of the Gordon-Gallien expedition. The Kalambo Falls are located some ten miles from the mouth of the river at the point where the river passes from the Tanganyika Plateau into the lake depression which is occupied, in part, by Lake Tanganyika. The gorge below the falls is ex-

tremely precipitous, difficult of access, and of great scenic beauty.—*John B. Appleton.*

7347. GORDON-GALLIEN, MRS. ENID. The Kalambo River and Falls. *Geog. J.* 74(1) Jul. 1929: 28-32.—The Kalambo River and Falls may be readily reached by way of the railroad from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, and thence by coastal steamer to Kasanga from which point a road through the forest leads to the Falls. For some time after leaving Dar es Salaam the railroad traverses a region where coconuts, rubber, sisal, fruits, and cotton are extensively cultivated. Some distance east of Tabora this cultivated area gives way to savannah which is fine potential wheat land. Around Kalambo the population is sparse and there is little cultivation. Hence most of the foodstuffs needed by travellers must be packed considerable distances. The government of the region is now largely in the hands of the natives under the guidance of British officials who have reversed the pre-war German policy of breaking the power of the chiefs.—*John B. Appleton.*

Southern Africa

7348. WALKER, ERIC A. Relief and the European settlement of South Africa. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46(1) Jan. 1930: 1-9.—The high "temperate" plateau of South Africa, where altitude reduces the temperature, has allowed settlement to progress northeastward from Cape Town to the Limpopo River. Rivers, the direction of which (at right angles to that line of progress) is governed by the trend of relief, have marked definite steps in the occupation of South Africa by Europeans (e.g., Vaal and Transvaal). Relief controls the distribution of rainfall, and so helps create the heavy rainfall of the south-east coast and the desert of the Namib. Among other "causes" relief has helped create the feeling among some in South Africa that Cape Town is not essentially or strictly a part of that country, that it is distinct, a western outpost of the Indian Empire, "as indeed it was till the Suez Canal robbed it of half its strategic value, and diamonds and gold made it the entry to a hitherto unvalued interior."—*S. D. Dodge.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 7351, 7859, 7875-7876, 7879, 7917)

7349. NARRAWAY, A. M. Aerial surveys in Canada. *Canada. Dept. Interior. Forest Service. Aircraft in Forestry, Pamphlet.* 1929: 7-12.—Until the use of aircraft in surveys in 1921, mapping in Canada was largely limited to the settled portions; consequently, at that time, fully 80 per cent of the country remained unexplored and unmapped. In the succeeding years by this means 200,000 square miles of hitherto inaccessible but presumably rich country has been mapped, fire protection has been extended over 200,000,000 acres of forest, and 30,000 square miles of forest has been mapped as to type. Methods of aerial mapping involve parallel flights 5 miles apart across the area to be mapped, three pictures of each 180 degrees being taken at 3 mile intervals, a distance allowing sufficient overlap of views. The photographs when assembled are transferred to a grid representing the ground plan through points established by ground survey made along the accessible waterways. Aerial surveying is useful in the penetration and development of forests because the picture reveals details of location

and timber character, as well as information regarding extent and access of the raw material. Complete information necessary for fire protection is also furnished. Determination of water power possibilities is greatly facilitated especially in surveying critical points in the headwaters of streams. Examination of the photographs stereoscopically reveals the topography of water power sites with extreme accuracy even when the surface is forest covered.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

United States

(See also Entries 7846, 7880)

7350. PASQUET, D. Cultures et forêts aux États-Unis. [Agriculture and forests in the United States.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39(217) Jan. 1930: 1-20.—Although there exists in the United States a variety of regions and of indigenous and exotic types of agriculture (*cultures*), there is at the same time a broad similarity in the characteristics of and problems confronting these *cultures*, which reflect historic trends and present tendencies in the use of agricultural and forest land. Changes in the producing areas of corn, rice, sugarcane, and beets, for example, have followed in the wake of new discoveries and settlement. Moreover, changes occur in areas wherein a particular type of agriculture has become established, through laxness in combatting pests, indifference to selecting species resistant to such pests, unconcern as to other possible land uses and to the retention of archaic methods of cultivation. Crises in the sugar cane districts induced periodically by vagaries of tariff, low prices, shortage of labor, and injurious insects, have been met by sub-divisions of the original large plantations through renting or sale, and occasionally by the introduction of refining on the larger plantations. Quite in contrast with sugar cane culture, stands the sugar beet organization in irrigated regions as, for example, in Colorado, a type of agriculture fostered by producers and refiners and employing Mexican laborers who, at other seasons, work in the coal mines. The original rice plantations of South Carolina and Georgia present a variety of problems: some are partly used in the production not only of rice but of soy beans and pecans, employing methods of crop rotation and weed eradication recommended by experiment stations, while still other plantations have reverted to the wild state. Rice in the Biggs, California, region is found on the poorer lands, a condition resulting in an inferior product, a situation of less than ordinary significance in this country owing to the relatively small export product. Great changes in original forested areas have attended agricultural settlement, the growth of mining interests and forest fires; the crisis will have been reached with the impoverishment of the forests of the Pacific Northwest. Already noteworthy as an indication of change is the integration of the lumber industry at Bogalusa in an attempt to reduce waste, as well as tax reduction during reforestation. Underlying the changes which have manifested themselves in the present *cultures* of the United States are such items as: the work of experiment stations and institutes, participation of the Federal Government in irrigation projects, cooperative agriculture, in some cases, use of refrigeration and ingenious labor-saving machinery, and a growing recognition of the evils resulting from soil impoverishment, lack of diversification, inroads of destructive pests, and deforestation.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

7351. VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. Migrations of the paper industry in North America. *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 153-154.—This is a review of a study by Andreas Predöhl in *Die Wanderungen der amerikanischen kanadischen Papierindustrie, Weltwirtschaft. Archiv*, Vol. 29, 1929: 285-330. It is found that although the

newsprint paper industry has migrated northward into Canada from its former center in the United States, the other branches of the industry have remained almost stationary, except for a slight westward expansion in the United States. This latter movement is shown by a somewhat greater production from the middle western mills, the change being largely a reflection of the westward settlement of the United States rather than an indication of declining production in the east. The other movement (northward migration of the newsprint paper industry) is due in part to lower water power costs near transportation routes which permit of low assembly costs for raw materials, and to the recession of the forest. Moreover, since 1911, Canadian newsprint paper has been on the free list of the United States customs, while tariffs have been levied on other paper products. This has checked the Canadian industry insofar as it is dependent upon the United States for its success. The south possesses many advantages for the paper industry, but it is unlikely that that section will become an important factor in this industry in the near future.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entry 7761)

7352. STEWART, JAMES E. and SCHULEEN, E. T. Flood predictions from storm paths, pre-flood river stages, precipitation data, and peak river stages. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(5) May 1929: 186-192.—A hydro-electric plant is located on the Cheat River, within the State of West Virginia, but very close to the Pennsylvania boundary. Records of river heights at Rowlesburg, about 40 miles south of the plant, are available for many years, and by studying these an expert is ready to make flood predictions for the plant site from Rowlesburg heights reported to him. But while accurate, these predictions can antedate the arrival of the flood but a few hours; hence search was made for a method of as much accuracy as possible, which can be applied a few days earlier. Study revealed that the flood peril is negligible from mid-June to the close of September, when the soil and the vegetation drawing from it can absorb great amounts of water. During the remainder of the year, floods may result from storms whose centers come within about 500 miles of the Cheat Basin, and these were classified by the portion of the country from which they approach West Virginia. Storms whose centers cross the Mississippi River to northward of northern Iowa, though numerous, almost never bring floods in Cheat River; those whose centers cross between Dubuque and Memphis, likewise numerous, may cause floods; and the less numerous storms from the Gulf and Atlantic regions frequently cause them. Telegraphed information of the amount of rainfall at well-known stations from the Ozark region eastward and southeastward gives a considerable idea as to how much rain will fall within the Cheat basin.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

7353. SPENCER, ROBIN E. The floods of 1929 in the lower Mississippi Valley. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(8) Aug. 1929: 317-319.—For height, for amount of damage, and especially for duration, the 1929 flood in the lower Mississippi River ranks near the top, standing, in general, about with that of 1922. The Missouri, the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the upper Mississippi all contributed vast volumes of water, and all but the Arkansas were at high stages at least three different times from the middle of March onward. Thus the main stream from Cairo southward was for many weeks never much below the bank-full height,

and the flood may be described as an upwardly progressive series of three rises. The final rise started just after the middle of May, the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers being then higher than at any earlier time in 1929. In southern Louisiana the crest arrived about the middle of June. Only four crevasses were reported, and but one of them in connection with the last rise. The greatest havoc occurred in Arkansas, southern Tennessee, and northern Mississippi, and four lives were lost, while the total damage was computed at about ten million dollars, three-fourths of this being in the item of prospective crops. The land overflowed, at a low estimate, was more than 1,800,000 acres. The flood warnings seem to have been effective in saving movable property valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, and probably prevented the loss of many lives.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

7354. BROWN, RALPH H. Colorado mountain passes. *Colorado Mag.* 6(6) Nov. 1929: 227-237.—There are 135 mountain passes in Colorado, 51 of which cross the Continental Divide. Twenty-six are crossed by modern automobile highways, half of them Continental Divide passes. (Complete list of Colorado passes with information and map.)—*P. S. Fritz.*

7355. DAGUE, CHARLES I. Low relative humidity in Oregon. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(4) Apr. 1929: 146-151.—The occurrence of low humidity, particularly over a period of several successive days, has come to be recognized as highly favorable to the spreading of forest fires; indeed, the humidity is a good index of the vigor with which a fire will burn. There has been developed a service of the Weather Bureau, operating from April to September, which issues daily forecasts of the favorability of coming days for the spreading of fires; this service further issues special warnings occasionally when the outlook is for particularly low humidity for a period of a few days just ahead, and such warnings are given the widest feasible distribution. Many large lumber-operating firms and individuals now shut down work, or considerably curtail it, when such warnings come. Lengthy tables are included to set forth the frequency of occurrence of low humidity during the past years of record.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 7858, 7914)

7356. GRIFFITH, LLOYD. Preparedness of the oil companies for a major disaster in the Los Angeles Basin. *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 156-161.—In the Los Angeles Basin is located the largest combined petroleum producing, refining, and storage center in the world. Twenty-five refineries with an estimated value of \$100,000,000 are equipped to handle a total output of oil amounting to 600,000 barrels per day whenever required by the demands of the industry. Among the hazards associated with the properties in this region, lightning and earthquakes are the two most dangerous. Efforts are under way to reduce to a minimum the damage by fire which may result from either of these natural factors. The experience of Japan in the last Tokyo earthquake disaster has stimulated the various interests in the California oil region to take every precaution possible to prevent a similar catastrophe in this region. Progress has been made. How effectively the cooperative plans have been worked out, can only be known after the occurrence of an earthquake, which, however, the interests in the Los Angeles Basin would much prefer not to experience.—*E. Van Cleaf.*

7357. HARDING, C. R. Location and design of Southern Pacific Company's Suisun Bay bridge as affected by consideration of earthquakes. *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 162-166.—In the design of the Southern Pacific Company's \$12,000,000 Suisun Bay Bridge, consideration was given to probable earthquake effects. The advice of seismologists and geologists was sought in selecting the site and planning the construction of the foundation piers. Although it is recognized that earthquakes in this vicinity cannot be escaped, yet it is felt that the pier bases as finally planned will be as capable of resisting shock as it is humanly possible to make them. The provisions to reduce losses from probable earthquake occurrences have added many thousands of dollars to the building costs.—*E. Van Cleef.*

7358. MEAD, ELWOOD. The Colorado River—economic development of its basin. *Engin. News-Rec.* 104(6) Feb. 6, 1930: 240-246.—In the 400 years following Ulloa's discovery of the lower Colorado River in 1536, there have been many conceptions of the value of the river to man. The river was first valued by the Spaniards as a means of reaching the interior, a use which was also given cognizance in the United States-Mexico treaties. In more recent times, appropriation of water for irrigation in the upper and lower basins created a new water value, and under private enterprise two and one-half million acres have thus been reclaimed. Irrigation of the seven millions remaining irrigable acres will require the reconciling of the California doctrine of water rights and laws and the appropriation doctrines of the other six states, as well as the recognition of the growing needs for domestic water in regions adjacent to its upper basin (e.g., Denver region) as well as in the Imperial Valley and in southern California. Attention has also been directed to the need of protecting the lower basin from inundation and also to the international character of the Imperial Canal and problems arising therefrom. The fundamental issues involved in the Boulder Dam project were befogged for the time being by the question of the generation and control of power. It is provided that the project be paid for by revenues derived from the sale of power and the storage of water. The cost of the All-American Canal, though included in legislation relating to the Boulder Dam, must be borne by the irrigators.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 7918)

Guianas, Venezuela, Columbia

(See also Entries 7768, 8100)

7359. JAMES, E. W. Preliminary work of Colombia's new transportation board. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(2) Feb. 1930: 111-123.—On account of the very difficult geographical conditions in Colombia, road building and railroad building are exceedingly expensive. Between 1922 and 1928 Colombia spent a very large sum in an effort to provide the country with means of transportation. However, local interests and political log-rolling resulted in a very unsatisfactory distribution of funds. Many of the roads have not been completed, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere. Most of the railroads are short lines with very poor terminals. The financial conditions became so bad in Colombia that in 1928 a board of Colombian and foreign specialists was formed to see what could be done with Colombia's incomplete and fragmentary system of transportation. This commission traversed several thousand miles of possible routes in Colombia, and as a result of their investigations, recommended a program of road and railroad construction to the Colom-

bian government. Bogotá, the capital, and Medellín, the chief industrial city, are both in the interior of Colombia, neither of them is reached from the coast by railway, although by combination of river and railway, both cities are brought in touch with the coast. The main river of the country is the Magdalena. This river with its principal branch, the Cauca, occupies long north-south valleys; between these valleys are the lofty ranges of the Andes, exceedingly difficult to cross. The grain of the country extends north and south, yet there has been a persistent desire to connect Bogotá by railway with Buenaventura on the Pacific coast; but to do this, would require the building of railroads across the lofty Cordillera. At present the Magdalena River is the principal route of passenger and freight traffic from the Caribbean coast to the interior of the country; this river fluctuates greatly in depth and is a generally unsatisfactory traffic route. The commission recommends that Colombia continue to seek its principal outlets by way of two northern ports, one at the mouth of the Magdalena, and the other the old Spanish stronghold of Cartagena. Several other ports which were being improved for ocean traffic are omitted from the new plan. It is proposed to make a trunk line route from the mouth of the Magdalena to Puerto Wilches, several hundred miles up the river, thence to build a railroad to Bogotá. It is proposed to complete the Pacific Railway, ocean terminus of which is Buenaventura, both north and south through the Cauca Valley, the northern extension reaching to Medellín, and eventually to the port of Cartagena. By thus shortening and simplifying the projected road and railway system, and by continuing to use the Magdalena as a main highway of traffic, it is believed that a system of transportation can be evolved which will be within the financial ability of Colombia.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

7360. ZIMMERMAN, EMIL. Die venezuelische Caño region am Golf von Paria gegenüber Trinidad. [The Caño region of Venezuela near the Gulf of Paria.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(5-6) 1929: 141-142.—A brief description of the physiography, inhabitants, and economic products of the Caño region of Venezuela.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

(See also Entry 6218)

7361. REID, WM. A. La Paz: the world's high-land capital. *Amer. City Ser. Pan-American Union.* (2-A) 1930: pp. 28.—La Paz is the chief city and capital of Bolivia and claims a population of 150,000. The location of the city is unique, for it lies at the bottom of a 1,500 foot canyon eroded in a massive gravel formation. Two lines of railway loop their way from the plateau down to the nearly hidden city. Four lines of railway from the plateau reach the sea, three of them terminating at the Pacific, and one at the Atlantic (at Buenos Aires). Although lying within the tropics, snow falls in this elevated region, for even La Paz is 11,000 feet above the sea. There is a National University, a National School of Commerce, and a Military Academy at La Paz. During 1928 a modern million-dollar textile mill was put in operation which consumes the entire cotton crop of Bolivia.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

Brazil

(See also Entries 6235, 7772)

7362. CAMERON, C. R. Maté: an important Brazilian product. *J. of Geog.* 29(2) Feb. 1930: 54-70.—Brazil is the chief producer of yerba maté. Most of the Brazilian product is obtained from groves of trees growing wild in the three southeastern states of Brazil, especially the states of Paraná, and Rio Grande da

Sul. A large proportion of these natural groves are found on land owned by the government, and licenses to cut the maté must be obtained. The maté trees are quite commonly associated with stands of Paraná pine which is one of the principal trees of this region. Considerable quantities of maté are also produced in north-eastern Argentina and in eastern Paraguay. The maté is consumed mainly in the temperate parts of South America, and particularly in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. Some 60 species of the tree are known, but nearly all of the commercial product is obtained from one species, *Ilex-paraguayensis*. The trees growing wild attain a height of 50 to 60 feet and grow best on moderately high lands at altitudes of 1500 to 2500 feet. The drink known as Paraguay tea is made by pouring hot water on the dried leaves of the maté. It is mildly stimulating, and is low in tannic substances; it is consumed in great quantities in the River Plate lands. In northeastern Argentina and to a small extent elsewhere, plantations of maté trees have been established and here the trees are kept to a height of 20 or 25 feet. Harvesting of the leaves is done by cutting off the smaller branches from the trees, even to the extent of removing 70 to 80% of the leaves. The trees will recuperate and may be cut again within 3 or 4 years. The branches of green leaves are toasted over an open fire, and the dried leaves become the yerba maté of commerce. The flavor is improved by curing the leaves for six months in containers, usually sacks. The annual production of leaves in Brazil reaches 400,000,000 pounds a year, with 40,000,000 pounds from Argentina, and 25,000,000 pounds from Paraguay. There are companies of large capitalization operating in the maté region; for instance, one operating in Matto Grosso is reported to have an investment of \$5,000,000, employing 5,000 laborers, and operating over an area of 7,000 square miles. As an export from Brazil, maté usually ranks among the leading five products, in 1928 being exceeded in value only by coffee, hides, and cacao.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

7363. HOLT, ERNEST G. Itatiaya, Brazil's most famous mountain. *Natural Hist.* 29(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 427-436.—A short account of an expedition to the top of Itatiaya, a mountain which has a wealth of plant and animal life, from the tropical to the temperate zone. The scientific results of the survey were published in the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. LVII, Article V, 1928.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

7364. CHABANIER, E. Buenos Aires, ville atlantique, et les conditions de la colonisation argentine. [Buenos Aires, Atlantic seaport, and the conditions of Argentine colonization.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(216) Nov. 1929: 587-602.—Buenos Aires, after more than two centuries of stagnation, exhibited sudden vitality in 1880, and began to develop into a metropolis of the modern world. It had in 1925 two million inhabitants.

The *milieu* of the Pampa was totally new to the Spaniards who first settled this area. The Indians who refused to work for the colonists, the absence of minerals, the unsheltered position on the Plata estuary, all tended to discourage settlement. A fort was established on the present site of Buenos Aires, but the greater part of the settlers continued upstream to Asunción where a warmer climate and a more docile native population provided a more friendly habitat. After unsuccessful attempts, a town was established at Buenos Aires; a line of forts in the Pampa protected the zone of settlement from the raids of the natives. The economic orientation, however, was definitely on the mining communities of Peru: early Buenos Aires was remote from the currents of trade, excepting for the contraband which leaked through the "back door" of the Spanish colonial Empire. The modification of the Pampa *milieu* by the cultivation of crops has been a most important factor in the rise of Buenos Aires to a metropolis. The Pampa soils are in many parts very alkaline. Furthermore, the dry periods come at frequent enough intervals to make the occupation of the pampa by herbivora which are dependent on the native grasses very precarious. Certain crops, especially alfalfa and flax, reduce the alkalinity of the soil and make possible the production of wheat and corn which do very poorly on the virgin soil of the Pampa. The production of alfalfa provides feed for cattle and sheep for the raising of which the mild climate is especially suitable. The development of railroads and modern fast ocean shipping, and the demand for foodstuffs in the cities of Europe and America have increasingly given the opportunity for the agricultural utilization of this land. Smaller towns, similar to Buenos Aires, have grown up at shipping points. Rosario and Bahía Blanca now share with Buenos Aires the export of agricultural products.—*Preston E. James.*

7365. MORTENSEN, HANS. Zinsfuss und Kulturlandschaft in Südkile. [The rate of interest and the cultivated landscapes in southern Chile.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(12) 1929: 381-384.—In a former treatise, Hugo Hassinger pointed out the importance of considering the distribution of capital in economic geography. Referring to these statements, Mortensen shows that the state of agriculture in southern Chile, which is reflected in the physiognomy of the landscape, is, to a great extent, a consequence of the inadequately high rate of interest. The tracts made arable, are not cleared; trees and tree-trunks are scattered all over the fields and pastures, producing the impression of extended parks. The added returns to be gained by clearing the ground is less than the usual rate of about 10%; the capital, therefore, is legitimately invested in more lucrative ways. Only in those cases where the land is situated in an extraordinarily advantageous position as regards communication with other regions, as in the Osorno area, is the demand for, and the supply of, goods sufficiently favorable to warrant the added expense necessary for clearing the land. This study shows the importance of considering the rate of interest in geographical studies.—*Otto Berninger.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4366, 5420, 5438)

7366. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Rassenkunde, Völkerkunde und völkerbiologische Forschungs- und Lehraufgaben. [Ethnology, anthropology, and anthropo-biological theories and problems.] *Mitteil. Staatliches Museum f. Völkerkunde, Hamburg*. 13 1928: 75-109.—The independence of the three specific branches of research anthropology, ethnology, and prehistory has caused conflicts much more serious than the former close connection. The reason for this is that, although a development of technique and a specialization of the collecting of material from experiences took place, a differentiation in the formation of theory and method failed. General anthropology should give information about the theoretical foundations of those questions which create the difference between it and the other sciences. General anthropology can only insist upon general anthropo-biology. Further, a specific anthropological, demographical method, a general knowledge of material, and a general technology should be associated with general anthropology. And at last a clear differentiation of anthropological branches (as economy, society) should be undertaken. In general, anthropo-biology, as a history

of hereditary aptitude, is comparable to a general "history of culture" (F. L. Jahn) as a "history of nationality." A real knowledge of the life of a people arises from the general laws underlying race and nationality. Both these branches of general anthropo-biology have in common the contrasting of singular and typical events and the decisive significance of an adaptation moment. The events of the "selection" and "sifting" (Thürnwald) in the ethnology correspond with the processes of the "cultural adaptation" and "adoption" or "opposition." The fifth element or the "somatic adaptation" belongs to physiology. The event of tradition is homologically heredity. Concerning the pragmatic adaptability of the discovered knowledge, racial biology leads to racial hygiene and the knowledge of nationality to culture politics based on nationality (according to W. H. Riehl). Concerning the methods of anthropo-biology, Scheidt contends that the usual statistical treatment of bodily characteristics should be extended to cultural expressions. Problems which arise naturally from the general research work in anthropology and ethnology lead to the conclusions that the museums of anthropology should establish a general ethnobiological collection. The author's attempt in Hamburg is explained by six illustrations.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

7367. MOIR, J. Reid. Rostro-Carinales and hand-axes. *Antiquaries J.* 10(1) Jan. 1930: 46-48.—The relationship of the Rostro-Carinate flint instruments of the East Anglian pliocene deposits to the later palaeolithic hand-axes has been previously proved to be close. This relationship is clearly shown in the two specimens described in this article. (Figures)—F. E. Baldwin.

7368. WATELIN, L.-Ch. Notes sur l'industrie lithique de Kish (Irak). [Notes on the stone industry of Kish (Iraq).] *L'Anthropologie*. 39(1-3) 1929: 65-76.—In 1929 the excavation of Kish reached the hydrostatic level on an area of 60 square meters. The stratification from the summit of the "Tel," 10 m. above the plain level to 6 m. below it, comprises the following layers: Babylonian and Neo-Babylonian, Cassite, Hammurabi period, Sargonide period, post-Sumerian, and Sumerian. The last two strata begin 4 m. above the water level and probably extend 3 m. below it. Clear indication of an important flood may be dated between 3300-3200 B.C. The new fact is the study of the stone industry. It cannot belong strictly to the Neolithic period, as some copper has been found with it, but it is still rare and ornamental. The lithic industry is clearly localized from the virgin ground to a height of 7 meters. It comprises: (1) knife blades of all sizes, the largest 0 m. 15 long, usually made of a narrow flint flake, rarely of obsidian, with no true hafting; (2) sickle blades with tar for mounting; (3) borers, some large and rough, others smaller and with fine points, made of flint; also bone awls; (4) rare semi-circular scrapers; (5) notched scrapers, few and irregular in shape; (6) very numerous and regular nuclei; (7) miscellaneous pieces, atypical; (8) microlithic implements from 0 m. .01 to 0 m. .03, mostly borers for softer material such as wood, leather, etc. It is difficult to date this industry exactly but at the most, it may be as old as 4,000 B.C. The races from the bottom of the excavation are brachycephalic and mesoceph-

alic, those from above the level of the plain are dolichocephalic.—E. B. Renaud.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

7369. BROWN, CHARLES E. "Turkey-tail" points. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(2) Jan. 1930: 99-103.—A brief treatment of the distribution of this type of artifact in North America.—W. C. McKern.

7370. BROWN, THEODORE T. and BROWN, CHARLES E. Indian village and camp sites of the lower Rock River in Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(1) Oct. 1929: pp. 93.—W. C. McKern.

7371. DENGLE, H. Erklärung der Bilder zu dem Vortrag von H. Dengler über die Kawahib indianer. (Heft 1-2 S. 112) [Explanation of the photographs of the Kawahib Indians. (Issue 1-2, 112).] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 59(3-6) 1927. (Publ. 1929): 377-378. (Illustrations)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

7372. KELLOGG, LOUISE P. The Chicago-Milwaukee-Green Bay trail. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(2) Jan. 1930: 103-106.—A brief routing of the trail from Chicago northward, with incidents regarding its historical use.—W. C. McKern.

7373. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS. The Kaguanton shark helmet. *Museum J.* 20(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 339-343.—This helmet was the treasured possession of the Kaguanton clan of the Tlingit Indians. It was regarded with great respect by this brave group because of the efforts made by the men who founded the clan. The helmet is made of the thickest part of the hide of a walrus shrunken around a wooden form. It is now in the possession of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.—Nathan Miller.

7374. STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN. A stone culture from northern Labrador and its relation to the Eskimo-like cultures of the northeast. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 126-144.—In northeastern North America is found a widespread and early

archeologic culture horizon. It contains many traits basic to the later northeast Indian and Eskimo cultures. It resembles the later Eskimo culture less than it does the older northeast Indian cultures. Recent archeologic researches extend the known area of this early culture into regions long occupied by the modern type of Eskimo. The northeastern Labrador artifacts are illustrated and described; they indicate early Indian rather than early Eskimo cultural affiliation, and they suggest an earlier Indian population preceding both the Eskimo and the recent Naskapi of the region.—*M. Jacobs*.

7375. WEYER, EDWARD MOFFAT, Jr. An Aleutian burial. *Amer. Museum Natural Hist., Anthropol. Papers.* 31 (3) 1929: 221-238.—An examination of four flexed and bundled mummies from a single burial near Unalaska Island, Alaska, with historical notes on Aleutian mortuary customs. The burial is pre-European.—*W. C. MacLeod*.

7376. UNSIGNED. Cache of Indian stone adzes. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 112-114.—A description of artifacts found at Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin, with comments on the distribution of the type represented.—*W. C. McKern*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

7377. KIDDER, A. V. The Maya country from the air. *Discovery.* 11 (121) Jan. 1930: 8-11. (See Entry: 2-3622.)

EUROPE

7378. BREWER, G. W. S. Pre-wheel pottery. *Trans. Ceramic Soc. (Stoke-on-Trent.)* 28 (10) Oct. 1929: 417-425.—Pre-wheel pottery, antedating Roman wheel pottery, was discovered in 1903 on Cleve Hill, Cheltenham. One pit yielded a mortar and a pounder, discs of limestone, the precursor to the potter's wheel. Decorative and shaping tools of slate and bone were found also. Fragments of this pottery show imperfect firing. These remains are of the Early Iron Age, about 400-300 B.C. About twenty similar pits are available for exploration.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

7379. FOX, CHARLES F. The Bronze Age pit at Swanwick, Hants. Further finds. *Antiquaries J.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-33.—This pit was previously described in *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. VIII, no. 3, pp. 331-6. (See Abstract 2: 3624) A deeper shaft was recently found by some workmen engaged in excavating clay pits for a brick manufacturing company. This shaft was below the level of the floor of the pit previously described. An oak post was found in the center of the new shaft, and its walls were covered with dark brown bituminous-looking matter. When subjected to analysis, the latter seemed to be mammalian blood which had undergone treatment with heat. The presence of this material and the careful infilling of the pit with mud and clay, which seemed to have come from the neighboring marshes, seems to show that the shaft was not used as a refuse pit. However, its exact use is still a matter for conjecture.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

7380. MISKE, KÁLMÁN Fr. v. St. Vid, ein Mittelpunkt des prähistorischen Bronzehandels. [*St. Vid, a center of prehistoric bronze trade.*] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22 (1-2) 1930: 66-71.—St. Vid, with a natural supply of antimony, was a center of the bronze trade for the entire middle basin of the Danube; its commercial relations extended westward into Upper Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, southward into South Tyrol, North Italy, Istria, Carniola, and Bosnia, northward into Silesia, West Prussia, and Sweden and eastward into the region of the Scythians. Salt and scrap bronze were exchanged.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

7381. NIORADZE, G. Die Nachbestattung im

alten Georgien. [Re-burial in ancient Georgia.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22 (1-2) 1930: 1-6.—In Samthawro in 1872, Bayer was able to distinguish four types of graves made from: (1) boulders; (2) sandstone; (3) tiles; and (4) pantiles, having all the appearances of urn burial. Nioradze points to still another type of grave hollowed from stone in the same neighborhood. According to students of antiquity two methods of burial occur close together: (a) lowering of the body into the earth and (b) preliminary-burial above the earth. The idea that the earth (through interment) and fire (through burning) might be desecrated by the corpse is untenable. Rather the idea of the materialization of the soul and its connection with the body led to tree burial with subsequent re-burial in the earth.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

7382. SALLER, KARL. Der Unterkiefer aus dem Wolfsbrucher Moor (Kreis Freiburg a.d. Elbe, Reg. = Bez. Stade). [The lower jaw from the Wolfsbruch Moor.] *Stader Arch.* (19) 1929: 1-14.—The find shows that by the end of the mesolithic period the north of Europe was inhabited by recent forms of the species *Homo sapiens*.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

7383. SCHMIDT, A. V. ШМИДТ, А. В. Археологическое изучение древностей севера СССР. [Archaeological study of antiquities in the northern part of the U.S.S.R.] *Финно-Угорский Сборник (Труды Комиссии Изучению Племенного Составу СССР и Со предельных Стран.)* 15 1928: 135-142.—By northern part the author means the entire forest belt of the European part of U.S.S.R. The article touches on all periods from the paleolithic epochs to the establishment of power by the Russian state, and particularly with memorials of social life in the northern Russian principalities in the 10th-15th centuries. In addition the author reviews all the work done and points out certain advantages accruing to archaeology through the use of ethnological methods. In an appendix basic works on archaeology of the North of U.S.S.R. are given.—*G. Vasilevich*.

7384. VEECK, WALTHER. Ein Beitrag zur früh-deutschen Besiedlung Württembergs. [A contribution to the early German settlement in Württemberg.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 4 (4) 1929: 216-221.—Fürstmann and Arnold consider the derivation of the names of places as the best way to determine the origin of settlements. Documentary evidence on the origin of the places in Württemberg does not go back further than the eighth century. Villages existed much earlier. Veck points to the "rows of graves" (*Reihengräber*) from cemeteries at the migratory period as important evidence of settlements before writing was known. The necessity for a reconsideration of conclusions drawn from place names is shown by comparison of Bitzer's conception in his *Age of the villages in Württemberg*, with prehistoric discoveries—Bitzer believes the absence of earlier settlements in the plains of Hohenhohe, now one of the most fertile districts of the country, was due to the infertile character of the soil (impervious). But it is known that the Alamanni invaded land which had already been occupied by the Romans. During the Roman period the Hohenhohe plain, however, was uninhabited. Veck demonstrates by prehistoric examples the inaccuracies which may result from the assignment of the places whose names end in "ingen" and "hein," to the Alamanni and Franks. The "Statt" and "stetten" places did not exist during the times of the Carolingians. The "hausen" and "dorf" places were settled only about 600 and the "weiler" and "hofen" only between 730-748. Yet for a great number of these places settlement in prehistoric times can be proven. A knowledge of the early history of German settlements can be gained only by a combined study of all archaeological, historical, and philological sources, and the archaeological are the most important. It is necessary

to excavate many prehistoric cemeteries with "rows of graves" in order to determine their age.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

7385. WALKER, J. W. Prehistoric and Roman finds at Aston Tirrold and Didcot. *Antiquaries J.* 10(1) Jan. 1930: 49–51.—During the last two years, gravel for building purposes has been taken from a field at Aston Tirrold, England. As a result of the removal of this gravel, large quantities of pottery of second and third century date, animal bones, parts of two human skeletons, and three coins have been recovered. Below the gravel, teeth and bones of prehistoric animals have been found. Deposits of gravel occur in patches in the ancient valley of the Thames. One of these patches is found at Aston Tirrold. The article contains a description of the finds and of the geological formation of the field where the remains were found. At Didcot, during the excavation of soil for the construction of a railroad siding, human skeletons and Romano-British pottery, the latter fragmentary, and of coarse workmanship, were discovered. One skeleton, which was found at a depth of two feet from the surface, is, in all probability, that of a Roman officer. The head form is totally unlike that of the native British race of that date.—F. E. Baldwin.

AFRICA

7386. CATON-THOMPSON, G. Recent excavations at Zimbabwe and other ruins in Rhodesia. *J. African Soc.* 29(114) Jan. 1930: 132–138.—The author examined these ruins mainly to study the deposits which underlie the walls and other stone constructions. Beneath these were found iron tools, iron slag, beads, and various other objects, all of which were of no great antiquity, but strangest of all was a Chinese bowl belonging to some period between the 10th and the 13th century A.D. The Sabi Reserve ruins which lie 170 miles to the east of Zimbabwe were also visited.—C. P. Pearson.

7387. DANIEL, F. Note on a gong of bronze from Katsina, Nigeria. *Man.* 29(9) Sep. 1929: 157–158.—

This gong is said to have been unearthed at Chaduwa, near Agie, in the subdivision of Tassawa. It appears to have been cast by the *cire perdue* process. The handle is apparently a separate casting. Analysis shows the metal to be an alloy of 15% tin and 85% copper and other metals. A gong of this type is called Attubul in Tamashak and was used to keep the members of the caravan from straggling on the march.—George G. MacCurdy.

7388. PEAKE, H. J. E., and BRAUNHOLTZ, H. J. Earthenware figure from Nigeria in Newbury Museum. *Man.* 29(7) Jul. 1929: 117–118.—This female figure was dug up at one of the gates of Kano. It is 43 cm. high and the slip is brown umber. The breasts are large and pendant, suggesting the figure's use as a fecundity symbol. Except for the sitting posture, it resembles closely a standing figure illustrated in C. K. Meek's *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria* (Vol. II, fig. 98).—George G. MacCurdy.

ASIA

7389. KEITH, SIR ARTHUR. Human skulls from ancient cemeteries in the Tarim Basin. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jan.–Jun. 1929: 149–180.—Among the archaeological treasures brought back by Sir Aurel Stein, after his third expedition to Central Asia, were five human skulls recovered from cemeteries situated in the northeastern region of the Taklamakan desert (Chinese Turkestan) rendered uninhabitable many centuries ago. Four of the skulls were of males, one of a female. They show both Mongoloid and Caucasoid characters and belong to an intermediate type which Sir Arthur explains by the natural process of evolution rather than by hybridity. He calls attention to the great racial divide which separates peoples of Mongoloid stock from the other stocks of southern Asia and of Europe. The Taklamakan is situated on, and forms part of, the great racial divide.—George G. MacCurdy.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7366, 8556)

7390. CHURSIN, G. F. ЧУРСИН, Г. Ф. Программа для собирания этнографических сведений. Составлена применительно к быту кавкаских народов. (С предисловием А. Р. Зифельдта-Симумяги.) [Program for collecting ethnographical information. Composed with relation to the social life of Caucasian tribes. (With an introduction by A. R. Zifeldt-Simumfaga.)] Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербайджана, Баку. 1929: pp. 58.—Although the specific examples used relate entirely to Caucasian life, this monograph represents the first serious attempt to build up a general ethnographical program. This ethnographical program is divided into a number of divisions and covers every part of the field work: (1) general information, (2) economics, (3) material culture, (4) spiritual culture. Each division includes a number of sub-divisions, thus for instance, the division dealing with spiritual life includes social life and questions concerning local cults and magic. Special attention is paid to the manifestations of genealogy, "vendetta," atalism, etc.; characteristic traits regarding matrimonial customs: "kalym," and bride-stealing are emphasized; particular local cults: worship of stones, mountain-trails etc.—N. Zeldovich.

7391. PLISCHKE, HANS. Das Zeitalter der Weltumsegelungsfahrten und die Naturvölker. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Völkerkunde. [The age of world circumnavigation and primitive peoples. A contribution to the history of ethnology.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22(1–2) 1930: 56–65.—The age of circumnavigation of the globe was characterized by ideas of enlightenment and led to the induction of ethnology into the domain of human and universal history.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

7392. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Annahme und Nachweis von Rassenmischung. [Assumption and proof of race mixture.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 27(1) 1928: 94–116.—Since current ideas of race mixture rest upon hazy notions of the nature of race, the popular definition of race must be replaced by a definition useful for scientific purposes. A population is homogeneous if during an entire series of generations it has been exposed to uniform race-forming processes of selection. Non-homogeneous populations may be mixed races, hybrid populations, or partial race mingling. Researches on the variation of the type (index of type variation) and on the correlation of the characteristics (and also on the proof of mating selection—indices of mating selection and indices of similarity in the mating partners) are the statistical methods for demonstrating racial mixture.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 7714)

7393. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Some results of the study of American Indian music. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 18(14) Aug. 1928: 395-408.—The material for the study of the music of the aboriginal Indians is rapidly disappearing. The author has conducted researches among the Indians since 1893, and for the Bureau of American Ethnology since 1907. The data consists of over one thousand songs collected while living among the Indians of America. To the Indian, music was not an independent art cultivated for pleasure, but a device by which he exercised his magic and to that extent it constituted an aspect of his religion. His music is exclusively vocal, the tone being produced in the back of his throat with lips and teeth motionless. The resemblances to the music of western civilization are few. Many songs are built on a scale that does not correspond to our system. Several degrees of the scale may be absent, the distribution of accidentals varies, semi-tone intervals are rare, the key note itself may be lacking. The study of Indian music can never be separated from the study of his traditions and beliefs.—*John H. Mueller.*

7394. GODDARD, PLINY EARLE. The Bear River dialect of Athapascan. *Univ. California, Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 24(5) 1929: 291-324.—From three survivors Drs. Goddard and Reichard succeeded in obtaining a considerable list of words, phrases, short sentences, and some place names recorded in the native language, and a few ethnologic notes in English. The material indicates the minor respects in which Bear River differed from other and better known Californian Athapascan dialects.—*M. Jacobs.*

7395. OLDEN, SARAH EMILIA. What some Indian tribes think about their origin. *J. Amer. Hist.* 22(3) 1928: 207-216.—*M. Jacobs.*

7396. SWANTON, JOHN R. Social and religious beliefs and usages of the Chickasaw Indians. *Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 44th. Ann. Report, 1926-1927.* Publ. 1928: 168-273.—Like other Muskogean tribes, the Chickasaw had a well-defined legend of a former home, west of the Mississippi. Their social organization included moieties, clans, and local groups. The moieties were prevalently endogamous in all probability, and each had its own peculiar religious ceremony and shamanistic leader. One of the two head shamans held higher rank and presided over tribal ceremonies. Traditionally, each moiety occupied its own side of a formal camp square during council meetings. Each clan was officially headed by a chief who ranked with other chiefs according to the social status of his clan. The chief of the clan of highest traditional rank was chief of the nation. Crime was punished through blood revenge. Religion centered about the belief in a supreme deity associated with the sky or sun, accompanied by a number of subordinate spirits, and in a more commonly encountered order of spirits inhabiting the world of man. The use of medicines and charms was very general. Sacrifices and taboos played an impressive part in religious life. The most important religious ceremony was the Pishofa, a feast given as part of a shamanistic treatment of the sick. Upon death, the deceased was buried beneath the floor of the house, in which the family continued to reside. The soul was driven away from the house to start on its journey westward and along the milky way to the land of The One Above. Terms of relationship, personal names, property rights, sex regulations, childbirth, education of children, marriage, division of labor, hunting, warfare, games, dances, means of intercommunication, and treatment of disease are also discussed.—*W. C. Mc Kern.*

7397. SWANTON, JOHN R. Some neglected data bearing on Cheyenne, Chippewa, and Dakota history. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 156-160.—Mooney, Will, and Grinnell in their discussion of the destruction of the old Cheyenne town on Sheyenne river, North Dakota, ignore the fact that there is a circumstantial account of the capture of this fort in David Thompson's *Narrative of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*. We accordingly know that the Chippewa chief, Sheshepaskut, together with his people were the destroyers of this Cheyenne town, approximately not much before 1790. Thompson also gives important information on the relations between the Chippewa and Dakota during the western migration of both tribes.—*T. Michelson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

7398. TERÁN, JUAN B. La femme et la famille dans la conquête de l'Amérique. [The woman and the family in the conquest of America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 18(94) Oct. 1, 1929: 342-350.—Terán contrasts mixed marriages of Moors and Spaniards (equals) with Spaniards and Indians (unequals) and shows the bad effects of the latter on the offspring. He also shows that paucity of Spanish women in conquest made concubinage and marriage with natives very common, but because of intellectual disparity, not really creative of home atmosphere.—*Philip A. Means.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 7333, 7390, 7448, 7470, 7471, 7521, 7666, 7710)

7399. ADLER, B. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Menschenkunde in der U.d.S.S.R. (Russland). [The present condition of anthropology in the U.S.S.R. (Russia).] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22(1-2) 1930: 29-43.—Research and study in anthropology, ethnography, and archaeology though strongly reorganized since the social revolution have not led in any new direction.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7400. BONSER, W. The mythology of the Kalevala, with notes on bear-worship among the Finns. *Folk-Lore.* 39(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 344-358.—The Finnish national epos, the *Kalevala*, deals largely with incidents concerning the gods, and is the principal source of knowledge for the early religion of the people. The deities fall into four classes,—those pertaining respectively to the air, the sea, the forest, and the dead. The author collects and classifies the available information concerning each type, using not only the *Kalevala* but other source material. The bear, being regarded as a woodland deity, was treated with ceremony; it was killed only when due precautions had been taken and respect was shown to the skull. Similar customs are cited from various Siberian tribes.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

7401. CANZIANI, ESTELLA. Abruzzese folklore. *Folk-Lore.* 39(3) Sep. 30, 1928: 209-247.—An account of the folklore of the natives of the Abruzzi provinces in the Central Apennines as well as the dialect texts and music. Most of the material was gathered before 1914. Subjects treated include, among others, amulets, birth and baby customs, calendar usages, courtship and marriage, funerals, divination and magic, folk medicine, folk tales, proverbs, and games.—*Nathan Miller.*

7402. CHURSIN, G. F. ЧУРСИН, Г. Ф. Амулеты и талисманы кавкаских народов. [Amulets and talismans of Caucasian tribes.] Ассоциация Северо-Кавкаских Краеведческих Организаций, Махач-Кала. 1929: pp. 46.—This work describes in detail the exterior and the meaning of various kinds of amulets and talismans, chiefly for the Transcaucasian tribes, (Georgians, Armenians, Abkhasians, Kurds), certain tribes of the northern Caucasus (Ossetis). Amulets are divided into

4 categories: objects from the organic world; objects from the inorganic world; objects of material culture; magic formulae. The first two categories are treated together as representing human submission to forces of nature; the last two categories as the submission of man to cultural achievements. The classification of amulets offered by W. Wundt and E. G. Kagarov are discussed. The article is based on the collections in the Georgian State Museum, numberless articles on the ethnography of the Caucasus and the author's own observations. (A bibliographical index.)—*N. Zeldovich.*

7403. FLOM, GEORGE T. The transition from Norse to Lowland Scotch in Shetland, 1600–1850. *Saga-Book, Viking Soc. for Northern Research.* 10(1) 1928: 145–164.—The Vikings began to settle in Shetland about 800. Some of the Picts and Gaels who were there at the time left, and the rest were absorbed. The language from this time until the latter half of the 17th century was almost pure Norse. At this period the Shetland Isles definitely became a part of Scotland politically and a considerable number of Scotch settled in the islands. Since then there has been a gradual displacement of the Norse by Lowland Scotch and English accompanied, of course, by a mixture. In the dialect of the Shetland Isles at the present time the grammar is mainly Scotch, the accent West Norwegian, and the phonology a mixture of the two. On the semantic side, Norse and Scotch uses are found together in almost every sentence spoken. Compound words frequently combine a stem from each language. The vocabulary in 1900 was about half Norse. The proportion of Scotch and standard English is gradually increasing, however.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

7404. GWYNN, GWENITH (W. RHYS JONES). The Besom wedding in the Ceiriog valley. *Folk-Lore.* 39(2) Jun. 30, 1928: 149–166.—This is an ancient type of wedding ceremony in Denbighshire, Wales, which is thought to have lingered on until about 1840. The accounts here given were derived from tales of old natives now living there. In the presence of witnesses and an officiating priestess, the bridegroom and then the bride were accustomed to jump over a birch besom placed aslant in an open door. If either of the bridal couple touched the besom or disturbed it, the "marriage" was void. This was a sort of trial-marriage, because if within twelve months, an incompatibility of temper or infertility of the pair became evident, the tie could be easily dissolved by means of another ceremonial-jumping backward over the birch-besom. Under this form of marriage the wife did not become the property of the man and retained her patronymic name. Traces of this marriage form exist today as survivals in the relative freedom of wives, the indifference toward legitimate offspring, and the friendliness of the unmarried and married consorts of a man. British gypsies show traces of the custom and they probably adopted it from the ancient Celts and spread it in their wanderings.—*Nathan Miller.*

7405. HOMANN, HANNA, and SCHEIDT, WALTER. Untersuchungen über Rassenmischung. II. Annahme und Nachweis von Rassenvermischung in nordeuropäischen Bevölkerungen. [Researches on race mixture. II. Assumption and demonstration of race mixture among North European populations.] *Arch. f. Rassen u. Gesellsch. Biol.* 22(3) Nov. 20, 1929: 245–254.—Resting on the claims of the present state of knowledge in regard to the most adequate materials of anthropological research, the author comes, by means of Scheidt's objective separation method, to an idea regarding race mixture in northern Europe which stands in direct opposition to current dogmas. In place of the Mediterranean admixture in the south and especially in the southwest of the British Isles as hitherto maintained, and in place of the stressed infiltration of Alpine race elements into Denmark, many regions of

Norway, and into the British population, there enters the firm idea that the racial components with lighter complexion are possessed of a small head length, a greater head breadth, and at the same time a rounder head form.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7406. KALLAS, OSKAR. Scandinavian elements in Estonian folklore. *Saga-Book, Viking Soc. for Northern Research.* 10(1) 1928: 100–112.—To a great extent, the folklore of Germany and Scandinavia has diffused to, and become embodied in, the folklore of Estonia and Finland. In the latter countries many old Teutonic tales, riddles, beliefs, etc., which passed out long ago in the regions in which they originated, have persisted down to recent times. Thousands of them have been collected during the last two generations. Their analysis has not yet proceeded far enough to justify a definite statement regarding Scandinavian elements in Estonian folklore.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

7407. MEHLIS, C. Norikon = Noricum nach Claudius Ptolemaeus. [Norikon = Noricum according to Claudius Ptolemaeus.] *Arch. f. Anthropol.* 22(1–2) 1930: 78–115.—Description of the town of Noricum and its boundaries, together with a discussion of its racial composition and its cultural position.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7408. MURGOCI, AGNES. Moths and silkworms in Rumanian folklore. *Folk-Lore.* 39(3) Sep. 30, 1928: 248–252.—Moths are regarded as souls of the dead. A "pomanan" or offering in the name of the dead must also be made for the souls of the silkworms killed by scalding before the silk is unwound from the cocoons. Otherwise, the worms will eat their owners in the next world. Silkworms seem to be especially susceptible to evil influences and hence great care is observed in handling them—they must be kept out of sight at weddings and away from strangers. Silk is also believed to possess unusual properties and accomplishes miracles in the folk-lore of these people.—*Nathan Miller.*

7409. POPPE, N. N. ПОПШЕ, Н. Н. Этнографическое изучение финно-угорских народов СССР. [Ethnographical study of Finno-Ugrian tribes in the U. S. S. R.] Финно-Угорский Сборник (Труды Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Составу. СССР и Со-предельных Стран). 15 1928: 27–76. (1 map.)—Historical survey of the different groups of Finno-Ugrians including a bibliography of the basic works on these peoples.—*G. Vasilevich.*

7410. SALLER, KARL. Zur Frage der Rassengliederung Deutschlands. [On the question of race structure in Germany.] *Klinische Wochenschr.* Jhrg. 1929 (32) 1929: 1503–1507; (33) 1929: 1543–1548.—By human race we may understand a combination of hereditary characteristics with definite variability arising in conditions of geographical isolation. The present commonly followed mode of setting up race types by emphasizing the extreme types is untenable. It should be replaced by original studies which will lead to the recognition of intermediate types. The author's investigations lead to the conclusion that the race composition of Germany does not present contrasting types, but represents intermediate forms merging into one another by every kind of gradation.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7411. WINSTANLEY, L., and ROSE H. J. Welsh folklore items, III. *Folk-Lore.* 39(2) Jun. 30, 1928: 171–178.—These items refer to the natives of North Pembrokeshire and relate to witchcraft, second sight, omens, mermaids, love divination. Regarding the natives of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, the authors give additional items of belief as to phantom funerals, food and medicinal magic, dog demons, etc., almost in the terms of their informants.—*Nathan Miller.*

7412. ZOLOTAREV, D. A. ЗОЛОТАРЕВ, Д. А. Обзор русских антропологических работ по финно-угорскому населению СССР. [Review of Russian anthropological works on the Finno-Ugrian population in the U.S.S.R.] Финно-Угорский Сборник (Труды Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Составу СССР. и Сопредельных Стран). 15 1928: 1-26.—An historical review of the anthropological studies concerning the Finno-Ugrians. On the basis of this review the author notes differences and discrepancies relating to territory, ethnic features, and divisions within the group. From the standpoint of total numbers, the most important types are the Uralic and the Baltic. The third type is best represented by the Lopars, and the fourth by a modified variety of the northern race existing alongside of the Baltic. (Bibliography.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7345, 8532)

7413. CLASSE, LÉON. The supreme being among the Banyarwanad of Ruanda. *Primitive Man.* 2 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 56-67.

7414. HORNE, JOHN. The valley of the Beni Mzab. *Asia.* 29 (10) Oct. 1929: 784-789.—The Mzabites inhabited a desert valley about three hundred miles south of Algiers. Historically, the land was settled by a dissident Mohammedan sect, although a ghetto is associated with the chief town of this group of settlements. At a triangular grotto in the base of a cliff, young girls who have had difficulty in finding a husband before the age of thirteen are thrust seven times. In the town of Beni-Isguen, no infidel is allowed to pass a single night. In the market-place, hooded figures sit immobile until the Caid makes a sign at five o'clock and exactly at this time the bedlam of auctions, higgling, and bargaining breaks out. This happens on every market day. The evil-eye is greatly feared and precautionary measures are taken to ward off its depredations from the children, cattle, etc., by the attachment of various amulets and fetishes. It is thought that widows are especially baneful.—*Nathan Miller.*

7415. SETON, R. SYDNEY. Notes on the Igala tribe, northern Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 29 (114) Jan. 1930: 149-163.—This is part II of a series of notes on the customs of the Igala, and deals with courtship, marriage, burial, festivals, dances, inheritance, laws, and oaths. The following ethnologic details are of interest. A wooden figure, known as Ebbo, with an iron staple driven into its chest is buried near the compound and a hut is erected over it. Gifts are brought to this image, which is supposed to contain a guardian spirit, and the iron must be touched to make the spirit act. Taboos have been noticed in regard to the Attah and his family. When a person dies his nearest relative is summoned to identify the body and settle any doubt of death by murder. The joints of the corpse are flexed, lest a child born shortly after should have stiff joints. Requests for divorce usually come from the women, and husbands are less sincerely (though not less ostensibly) mourned than wives. Rain-making is performed with blood sacrifices and, in addition, palm oil and water are poured over an Ebbo for the same purpose.—*C. P. Pearson.*

7416. SETON, R. SYDNEY. The Igala tribe, northern Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 29 (113) Oct. 1929: 42-52.—This is the first part of a series of articles and deals with religion and customs. The Igala or Igara are found in the most southern part of the province between the Niger and the Benne rivers. They seem to have much in common with the Yoruba, from whose country they originally came. The author discusses their supreme god, creation legend, legendary introduction of millet and yams, and native medicine. A detailed

account of their belief in spirits, witchcraft, ordeals, etc., is given, together with a verbatim account of the profession of an Atama (spirit mediator).—*C. P. Pearson.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 7304)

7417. БАМБАЕВ, В. В. БАМБАЕВ, Б. Б. К вопросу о происхождении бурят-монгольского народа. [The origin of the Buriat-Mongolians.] Бурятведение. 1-2 (9-10) 1929: 115-135.—The author, after having quoted theories existing in the literature about the origin of the Buriats, quotes legendary and chronicled material. On this basis he asserts that the tribes of the Barguts, Khori, Tumets represent one tribal union and inhabited the Cis-Angarian country long before the elevation of Tchingiz-Khan. The Biayrku (Barguts) lived here in the time of the Orkhonsk inscriptions. The penetration of the Aguses forced the Barguts to move to the east bank of the Angara River. The Khori and Tumets penetrating farther, met the Yakuts and having pushed them away, moved on through Olkhon to the east. In the 12th century Transbaikalia was occupied by the Khori. In the 12th-13th centuries the southern and western parts were inhabited by the Mongolian tribe of the Aguses. The word "Buriat" was given by the Russians (from the word *brat*—brother) to all the Mongolian tribes of Transbaikalia who have the same language as the Baikal-Barguts. (A bibliographical list.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

7418. BARNETT, L. D. The genius: a study in Indo-European psychology. *Royal Asiatic Soc. J.* (4) Oct. 1929: 731-748.—Detailed study of the place of the geni in Indo-European mythology and religious traditions.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7419. ДОЛГИХ, В. ДОЛГИХ, Б. Население полуострова Таймыра и прилегающего ему района. [The population of the Taimyr Peninsula and the adjoining district.] Северная Азия. 2 (26) 1929: 49-76.—The district between the Yenisei and Katanga rivers and between the Arctic Sea and the "Northern Stone" ("Северный Камень") mountain range represents an economical unit with a very complicated population composition. The author analyzes this on the basis of the census of 1926-1927. After giving a general ethnographical and geographical outline, he concentrates on the origin of the ethnical groups, paying particular attention to the Samoyeds and Dolgans. The Samoyeds are divided into two groups: Tavgian "Samatu" and Avamian "Nya." The Samatus formerly lived more to the eastward but were pushed away by the "Nyas." The "Nyas" came here on *narts* (dog-sleds) of Yakut-Tunguso-Palaeoasiatic type, existing east of the Khatanga River and in Yakutsk. The author believes that the ancestors of the "Nyas," originally strangers to the "Samatu," have been assimilated by the Samoyeds. Having changed their language accordingly they formed the beginning of a new group of Samoyeds. The Dolgans are one ethnographical group coming from the South East. They were strongly "Yakutized" Tunguses. The name "Dolgan" is not the name of a tribe but of one of the families. The Tunguses who consider themselves Aborigenes are at present a secondary group assimilated with their neighbors. They can be divided into three groups: (1) completely Dolganized, (2) externally Dolganized but having preserved their language, (3) original Tunguses. The Yakuts do not differ from the Dolgans on culturally social symptoms. Their immigration hereto is referred to the 60-ties of the 19th century. The Yeniseisk Yakuts, although they are Yakutized Tunguses, are at present the bearers of the Yakut culture. The Russians have been quite assimilated by the natives and many of them have forgotten their language. In conclusion the author points out 5

culturally-economic groups and reviews each one separately.—*G. Vasilevich.*

7420. GEURTJENS, H. Bezit- en erfrecht bij de Marindineezen. [Right of property and inheritance among the Marindinese.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig. Genootschap.* Ser. 2 DL. 46(2) Mar. 1929: 223-233.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

7421. KOPPERS, P. WILH. Die Religion der Indogermanen in ihren kulturhistorischen Beziehungen. [The Indo-Germanic religion and its historical culture relations.] *Anthropos.* 25(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 1073-1089.—A high-god who is a sky-god and the father of mankind, and the sacrifice of horses in connection with his worship are two features common to Indogermanic cults and hence of the original undifferentiated Indogermanic religion. This religion is more closely related to that of the Central Asiatic peoples—Turks, Mongols, Chinese—than to that of the ancient Egyptians, Sumerians, and Semites. It is among these Central Asiatic peoples that we find the closest parallel to the Indogermanic tendency to multiply gods (out of an original monotheism) by personification of the qualities of the supreme sky-god. This is significant for the problem of the original home of the Indogermans. There is no evidence that the Altaic peoples ever lived further west than they do now. The modern idea of a primitive northern home of the Indogermans cannot easily be reconciled with these facts. The most important body of evidence for the horse-sacrifice as a primitive Indogermanic institution comes from India. Disentangled from comparatively recent ritual accretions, the essential character of this institution becomes clear through comparison with the horse-sacrifice among the Turks and Mongols. Here the consecration and the sacrifice of horses are related to the worship of a high-god and the same original relationship is discoverable in the Indian phenomena. The original home of horse-culture and the horse sacrifice is in Central Asia, and the primitive culture common to the Indogermans thus shares two important components with this Central Asiatic culture—horse-culture and the horse sacrifice, as well as the sky-god complex. This necessarily implies contact. Hence the original home of the Indogermans is to be looked for somewhere in the East, in the neighborhood of the Central Asiatic pastoral tribes.—*H. U. Hall.*

7422. KOMARITSYN, F. G. КОМАРИЦЫН, Ф. Г. Пушной промысел и экономика хозяйства тунгусов Северо-Байкальского района Бурято-Монголии. [Fur trade and economics of the Tunguses of the northern Baikal region of the Buryat section of Mongolia.] *Бурятведение.* 1-2(9-10) 1929: 101-114.—A characterization of economic conditions in the northern Baikal region and an analysis of typical Tungusian household budgets for 1925-28. (The author is a Tungus by nationality.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

7423. LADYZHENSKIĬ, A. M. ЛАДЫЖЕНСКИЙ, А. М. Методы этнологического изучения права. [Methods of an ethnological study of law.] *Этнография.* 7(1) 1929: 121-133.—The author first reviews the work conducted at present in U.S.S.R. on the survey of customary law and lists a number of methods (evolutionary-naturalistic, historico-typological, and socio-economic) that have been followed. Then, on the basis of these studies, he discusses the origin and customary-legal relations of the mountaineers of the northern Caucasus. In addition, he defines customary law and lists desirable methods of collecting and preparing material on customary law. It is necessary to establish: (1) the authorship of the records (particularly of ancient records), (2) conditions under which records were made, (3) compare the existing information and establish the reason for discrepancies, (4) establish place and time for the occurrence of the particular custom as well as place and time of the record, and (5)

discover for what purposes and under what influence each record was made. In conclusion the author suggests that national ethnologists be educated to conduct this kind of work.—*G. Vasilevich.*

7424. OSTROVSKIKH, P. E. ОСТРОВСКИХ, П. Е. К вопросу о населении Таймырского полуострова. [The population of the Taimyr Peninsula.] *Северная Азия.* 2(26) 1929: 77-82.—The author who has worked in this district from 1899-1904 supplements the work of Dolgikh regarding the population of the peninsula and registers the movements which took place in the 30 years of his residence. Interesting information regarding the Chuckchees of this district and a reaffirmation of the physical resemblances between the Avam-Samoyeds and the North American Indians are included.—*G. Vasilevich.*

7425. SCHWIENTEK, P. Shintó auf Sado. [Shintoism on Sado.] *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 379-416.—*W. D. Wallis.*

7426. VASIL'EV, B. A. ВАСИЛЬЕВ, Б. А. Основные черты этнографии ороков. [Basic traits of Orok ethnography.] *Этнография.* 7(1) 1929: 3-22.—New facts based on material collected by the author in the summer of 1928 on the East coast of Sakhalin. There are 154 Oroks. Culturally the Oroks represent a mixture of Tunguso-Manchurian and Giliak-Ainisch cultures. Deers are bred by the Oroks for riding as well as for draft purposes; the *narta* (dog-sled) of the Oroks is their ancient cultural possession. Fishing, which differs from that of the Giliaks, is an important industry. The necessity of frequently moving to new fishing grounds has resulted in a semi-nomadic life. Their conic dwelling (the ridged roofed type) is identical with that of the Tungus hunting tribes of the Amur-Ussuri region. Their clothes have elements of resemblance to those of all their neighbors. Salt water fishing and the religious conceptions connected with it are identical with those of the Giliaks while their land hunting is more like that of the Tunguses. The bear cult is Giliak-Ainisch, the funerals—Tungusian; but funerals as well as wedding ceremonies show many original traits. The distinctive features of the more intimate tribal life are: strict adherence to exogamy, certain wedding ceremonies, and the Bear festival. (Nine photographs.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

7427. UNSIGNED. Note on the subject of "Vish-Kanya." *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14(3) 1929: 425-427.—A note on the "Poison Damsel" belief of the Hindus.—*William C. MacLeod.*

7428. UNSIGNED. Гарино-Амгунская экспедиция 1926 года. [The Garin-Amgun expedition of 1926.] *Известия Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Составу СССР и Сопредельных Стран.* 3 1929: 1-48.—The preliminary report consists of two parts. N. Karger's article: *Report on the geneological composition of the Garin River basin-population* establishes the ethnic position of the Samagirs. By origin they belong to the Tungus-group. (Evidence of Tungus-culture-elements; remainders of Tungus forms in their language; legends of former deer-breeding.) Actually the Samagirs must be considered a Goldi-tribe. (Their present name for themselves is identical with that of the Goldi. Their contemporary language and many other ethnographic factors resemble those of the Goldi tribe.) Other tribes in this district, also assimilated by the Goldi, are of Negidal origin or original Goldi. The isolation of the territory and the Tunguso-Negidalian surroundings have created a number of distinctive features in their culture which justifies considering this part of the population as a separate group of "Garin-Goldi" without granting them ethnical independence. In conclusion the author submits a picture showing changes of border lines in the distribution of the Garin-Goldi-population. The Garin-Amgun district is a place where the process of transition from nomadic to settled culture has taken

and will continue to take place. I. Kuzminskii's article: *Report on the exploration of material culture and beliefs of the Garin-Goldi* gives a detailed description of the hunting, fishing, and agriculture of the Garin-Goldi, analyzes the significance of the dog and the deer in this district, marks peculiarities in dwellings, clothes, and food, and touches the question of their beliefs. In the latter connection the author submits evidences of a new cult; the manner of electing Shamans, and certain ceremonies and superstitions connected with the transition of souls into the world of the departed. (2 maps and 6 tables.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

AUSTRALIA

7429. TOKAREV, S. A. TOKAPEB. C. A. O системах родства у австралийцев. [Systems of kinship among the Australians.] *Этнография*. 7 (1) 1929: 23-53.—An analysis of Australian kinship nomenclature and facts relating to the question of the origin of the local family structure. The epoch of family reign was preceded in Australia by an epoch of fratricide reign. The development of a kinship-nomenclature took place during the epoch which followed not only the division of the main branches of Australian languages, but also the separation of related families into different languages and groups. The family as an economic unit resulted from the breaking down of larger economic groups. In other words the evolution of the family structure was connected with the development of private ownership in tools and the development of a certain amount of individual technique, which in turn led to increased productive powers. In conclusion the author points out that although the methods of reasoning used by Morgan were based on an error from the very beginning, which fact was disclosed later by his critics, nevertheless the results of his investigation show that he was nearer to the truth than his opponents.—*G. Vasilevich.*

OCEANIA

7430. RODRIGUEZ, MAXIMO. *Journal de Maximo Rodriguez, premier Européen ayant habité Tahiti (Tautira)*. [Journal of Maximo Rodriguez, the first European to live in Tahiti (Tautira).] *Bull. Soc. d. Etudes Océaniques*. 3 (29) Feb. 1929: 187-209.—*C. P. Pearson.*

7431. SUTHERLAND, I. L. G. The study of Maori mind. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (2) Jun. 1929: 127-147.—Early estimates of the mental character of the Maori, although judged in terms of European standards

of civilization, were, for the most part, favorable. More recent criticisms tend to be severe, and credit the assumption that the Maori is lacking in the faculty of abstraction. This erroneous opinion is based upon an unfair comparison of aborigines with Europeans which does not take into consideration respective culture environments. In any ethnic group, mind unconsciously expresses itself in the patterning of feeling, thought, and behavior in terms of the traditional culture. The study of Maori mentality thus means the study of a network of these culture patterns, to be interpreted not in terms of inherited biological tendencies, but explicable only in strictly social terms. Maori behavior was but an inherited mode of human culture reflected in a form of mind, dominated and limited by such elements of traditional training as social organization, dependence upon oral transmission of culture, linguistic classification of experience, and other culture factors. In the contact between Maori and Europeans, a mode of human life which possesses values of its own, was forced to compete with a more complex mode of life. The former perished, which left the natives with old patterns destroyed, the victims of cultural degradation.—*W. C. McKern.*

7432. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Neue Forschungen zum Mana-Begriff. [A new examination of the Mana-concept.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 93-112.—In Maori philosophy the *Mana* concept plays an important part in the interpretation of the world and of life. It explains the lightning and other startling natural phenomena. In the mythology, *Mana* is a connecting link between the cult of fire and the cult of heroes. It is *Mana* especially which is responsible for the power inherent in human personality. *Mana* should not be confused with the working of magic. The medicine-man may possess *Mana*, or he may be devoid of it. The working of magic is possible without *Mana*, and *Mana* does not necessarily involve the working of magic. The *Mana* concept plays an important role in social life, for *Mana* is inherent in leadership, and the loss of superiority and prestige betokens a loss of *Mana*. Similar concepts prevailed in the ancient historical cultures, especially in the early oriental cultures. Personal *Mana* has been introjected into physical phenomena, such as lightning, stones, and other objects. The concept varies with land, people, and philosophy and has numerous deviations. Possibly the concept is based on experience which has been interpreted in accordance with the prevailing mental pattern. Even so, all supernatural phenomena cannot be brought under the *Mana* concept, as Marett attempts to do.—*W. D. Wallis.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

7433. DAVIES, N. de GARIS. The Egyptian expedition, 1928-1929. II. The graphic work of the expedition. *Bull. Metropolitan Museum of Art.* Nov. 1929: 35-49.—The tomb of the priest 'O-nen, brother of queen Tiy, is in bad condition, owing to the Atenist zeal of Akh-en-Aten. One fragment shows Amen-hotpe III and Tiy seated on a dais. The costumes and chairs are elaborate. The dais is decorated with paintings of bound and kneeling captives: five Northern peoples and four Southerners. Both inscriptions and figures are well preserved, but the ethnic portraiture is questionable. The Keftian is especially unusual. A fine bit of animal painting is found under the queen's chair, showing a cat, a goose, and a monkey. Perhaps the painter had a parable in mind. Another fragment shows the king as priest of the harvest, standing inside a walled enclosure, filled with grain. There are parallel scenes in other tombs. Probably all represent the king making offerings in the granary of Amūn. (Illus.).—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

7434. GRAHAM, A. KENNETH. Scientific notes on the finds at Ur. 1. Restoration of the silver. *Museum J.* 20(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 246-257.—The metallurgists of early times produced bronzes of a composition and quality that have never been surpassed. Their alloy of approximately 90% copper and 10% tin is regarded as the best bronze composition for many purposes today. Their gold and silver, on the other hand, are not of the degree of purity that modern methods of refining will produce, though their artistic value does not suffer because of this. The delicate design of many of the gold and silver objects and the skill of the workmen command one's admiration. This is particularly true of the silver objects from Ur, which cannot be appreciated until the details are revealed by appropriate means of restoration. The silver was encrusted with a thick layer of silver chloride, some so-called secondary silver from which the copper had been leached out, and in some cases of copper, so that it was both difficult to appreciate their value and to distinguish their shape or details. Attempts to restore them have followed in the main the methods of A. Scott of the British Museum, who used formic acid with success, and of C. G. Fink of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City, who developed the electrolytic caustic soda treatment, whenever possible. These treatments have restored marvellous designs and skill from the almost formless and freakish masses of corrosion found in tombs of Ur.—*Ira M. Price.*

7435. LEGRAIN, L. Gem cutters in ancient Ur. *Museum J.* 20(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 258-306.—"All the Babylonians," said Herodotus, "have a seal and they carry a stick on the top of which is an apple, a rose, a lily, an eagle, or some other figure, for they may not carry a cane or a stick without a characteristic ornament." In those days the old cylinder seal had lost its popularity and had dwindled to a conical seal engraved on the base or a stone mounted on a ring. But from before the Sumerian Ur of Queen Shubad down to the Chaldean empire the cylinder seal was supreme. And the scenes engraved on its curved surface by the ancient gem cutters, present a pageant of the old civilization, its mythology, religion, and its

daily life. Farming and agriculture, animals of the field, trees in the orchard, hunting scenes, heroic hunters, the myths of light and darkness, court etiquette, ritual scenes, and temple worship abound on the many beautiful specimens rescued. The gem cutters of that day were far more skilled in delineating the figures of animals than of men. How the gem cutter did his work, what tools he used, and what models he followed, or where he secured his raw material, we are not informed. (120 half-tone reproductions).—*Ira M. Price.*

7436. LEGRAIN, L. The boudoir of Queen Shubad. *Museum J.* 20(3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 211-245.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

CRETE AND GREECE

7437. DOHAN, EDITH HALL. A late Minoan vase from Crete in the Abbott collection. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(4) Jan. 1929: 1-133.—*Anne Bush Mac Lear.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

7438. BIEBER, M. Der Mysteriensaal der Villa Item. [The hall of the mysteries in the Villa Item.] *Jahrb. Deutsch. Archaeol. Vereins.* 43(3-4) 1928: 298-330.—The subject of the wall paintings in the Villa Item, near Pompeii, excavated in 1909 and published the next year by De Petra, has been much debated. It is the initiation of brides into the Dionysiac mysteries to which all four walls are devoted. Ariadne, in the center of the east wall, sits enthroned with Dionysus leaning his head on her breast. At their left is a Silenus to whom a satyr offers a wine bowl. A second satyr holds a Silenus mask over the head of the Silenus. To the right, a kneeling woman is lifting a cloth to reveal the contents of a basket, a phallus, and fruits. Thus the sacred symbols essential to the cult of Dionysus, wine, mask, and phallus, are grouped round the central figures. Three brides for whom this mystery of love, marriage, and fruitfulness is revealed are then depicted. One in the background starts back in terror. The second is round the corner on the south wall, kneeling, her face buried in the lap of a seated woman who removes the maiden's mantle to leave her back bare. On the east wall, Aidos, the personification of maidenly modesty, a woman with black wings, holds uplifted a scourge with which she is about to strike the kneeling figure. The chastisement signifies purification, renewal, and fruitfulness. The good which awaits the bride after terror and suffering is symbolised by the happy bride, Ariadne, and by a naked woman, dancing and clashing cymbals on the right. Symbolic of the higher joys of motherhood is a group on the north wall, a Pan with shepherd's pipes and a Paniska offering her breast to a kid. The third bride, a maiden in swift flight from Aidos, has just reached this group on her way to the Silenus group next, on the east wall. On the north wall, to the left of the Pan group, is a Silenus with a lyre, corresponding to the Maenad with cymbals on the south wall. All that lies between is one scene, an initiation, concluded on either side by Bacchic music. To the left of the Silenus, is a group of four women preparing meat offerings. Next is a seated bride to whom a naked boy, a ministrant, is reading from a roll of sacred writings. The two scenes on the west wall show first, a bride being adorned for marriage and second, a bride, veiled, seated on the nuptial

couch, awaiting her husband. Thus, heavenly marriage, on one side, balances earthly marriage, on the other. The decorations bordering the scenes are of the second style, about 80 A.D. The work is original, not a copy of earlier models. In spirit, it is Greek. The Roman influence is seen only in details like the use of rings to identify married women.—*J. Birdsall.*

7439. **BOËTHIUS, AXEL.** Från Svenska Institutet i Rom. [From the Swedish Institute in Rome.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(8) 1929: 587-600.—Boëthius, head of the Swedish Institute in Rome since its establishment in 1925, reports for the year 1928-29. This "Swedish university seminary situated in Rome," having a membership, usually, of but 10 to 20 members, has begun in a practical way to assist in the improvement of teachers of classical languages in Sweden and in the training for classical research. Some of the students have made valuable discoveries in the archaeological wealth of Rome. The collective activities of the Institute at present have as their object the "monumental and unexplored area about Ardea, . . . where Aeneas landed and Turnus ruled." Here, moreover, will be made the first considerable excavation by the International Mediterranean Research Association founded recently by Count Constantini, the purpose of which is to provide a large research fund which will be administered in consultation with a committee of experts that will include the heads of the foreign institutes in Rome. The Swedish students, therefore, have an especial interest in the area which is already theirs. The chief need of the Institute now is architectural assistance and facilities for publication.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7440. **CALZA, GUIDO.** La case romana. [The Roman house.] *Capitolium.* 5(10) Oct. 1929: 521-531.—Basing chiefly on the excavations of Ostia and of Rome, the author shows that the modern apartment house is of Latin origin and goes back to the time of the empire.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

7441. **GIGLIOLI, G. QUIRINO.** Le glorie dell' antica Roma. [The glories of ancient Rome.] *Gerarchia.* 9(4) Apr. 1929: 291-296.—The results of the archaeological discoveries under the Fascist government.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7442. **GÜTSCHOW, MARGARETE.** Ein Kindersarkophag mit Darstellung aus der Argonautensage. [A child's sarcophagus with a scene from the story of the Argonauts.] *Mitteil. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Inst. Roemische Abt.* 43(3-4) 1928: 256-277.—During the construction of the Rome-Ostia line, 1919-1924, there were found at Ponticello about a kilometer from San Paolo fuori le mura, three children's sarcophagi in a good state of preservation. They are now in the cloister of San Paolo. The subject of the relief on one is the Good Shepherd, on the second a child, on the third the Argo. Thus the fact is established that pagan and Christian sarcophagi occur in the same cemetery. A detailed examination of the style and workmanship proves that all three are products of the same workshop and that they date from the beginning of the 4th century, A.D. None is composed of one piece of marble. The Argonaut sarcophagus is put together out of five. A careful comparison of the subject of this sarcophagus with its representation in bronze on a processional chariot of the Antonine period, the *tensa Capitolina*, makes possible an accurate interpretation. The ship fills the space on the side of the sarcophagus. Seated at the oar in the stern is Tiphys. Peleus in the prow, and Heracles and Castor and Pollux behind him, stand with hands outstretched toward Achilles in the arms of a centaur on the shore to the right. To the left is Apollo, playing a lyre, and a centaur. The scene is an illustration of 553 ff. of the *Argonautica* of Apollonius of Rhodes. Yet the attitude of the heroes recalls that of the three kings in the presence of the Child in many

Christian sarcophagi of the same period. The centaur who holds the child in his arms symbolizes the ferryman who carries children to the Elysian fields. The father must take the same journey and cross the river of death. Enough traces of paint remain on the relief to establish its color scheme.—*J. Birdsall.*

7443. **MESSERSCHMIDT, FRANZ.** Untersuchen zum Mars von Todi. [The Mars from Todi.] *Mitteil. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Inst. Roemische Abt.* 43(3-4) 1928: 147-164.—The bronze statue of a young warrior, known as the Mars from Todi, in the Museo Gregoriano in Rome, has hitherto been assigned to the 5th century B.C. while the inscription on it, in a mixed Etruscan-Latin alphabet, cannot be earlier than the 3d century. But figures of this type are common among Etruscan bronzes of the 4th century. Also, the arrangement of the hair on the neck and temples and the single lock in front of the ear can be paralleled in Etruscan sculptures which are indubitably of the 4th century. The conclusion that the statue dates from the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3d century is inevitable and the statue and the inscription may be contemporary. Between this statue and its Greek prototypes lie 150 years. The Etruscans continued the tradition of 5th century Greece because it was in accord with their own temperament. The fact that the inscription is in the Umbrian dialect may mean that the bronze was the work of an Umbrian craftsman if it be assumed that he was copying a contemporary Etruscan work. (Photographs of the Mars and of Etruscan sculptures of the 4th century.)—*J. Birdsall.*

7444. **MICHAŁOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ.** Zum Sarkophag aus S. Constanza. [The sarcophagus from the church of Santa Constanza in Rome.] *Mitteil. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Inst. Roemische Abt.* 43(3-4) 1928: 131-146.—Not only is the material of the porphyry sarcophagus of Constantia, daughter of Constantine the Great, in the Vatican, dating from 355 A.D., Egyptian, but its conception and workmanship, also, are Alexandrian. The top in the shape of a blunted pyramid can be proved by many parallels to be Egyptian. The medallion, like the *bulla aurea* of the Roman boy, on a band close round the neck of the cupids who are busied with the vintage in the reliefs on the sides occurs as an ornament for cupids of Alexandrian origin only. The acanthus branch curving to form medallions which are filled by the cupids is simplified to an almost leafless, thick tubular roll, as it never is in the art of the western empire and as it commonly is in the art of the eastern empire.—*J. Birdsall.*

7445. **NILSSON, S. NEANDER.** Historien om Herculanum. [The history of Herculaneum.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(1) 1930: 29-39.—The story of old and new excavations. Photographs are appended.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7446. **RODENWALDT, G.** Zum Kleobis und Biton relief in Venedig. [The Kleobis and Biton relief in Venice.] *Mitteil. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Inst. Roemische Abt.* 43(3-4) 1928: 165-175.—A drawing of the Kleobis and Biton relief in Venice made by Benedetti in 1819 shows it substantially as it is today and proves that it was restored much earlier than has been supposed. A careful examination of the back of the relief proves that it was not part of a sarcophagus. It was rather a slab to decorate the front of a one-storied tomb such as was common in the empire. The most closely related monument is the relief of a Bacchic procession in the Berlin museum, made under the influence of a Dionysiac sarcophagus of Hadrian's time. This is a slab for the front of a tomb built into a wall. The eye of the youth lying down is certainly closed.—*J. Birdsall.*

7447. **SCHEEL, W.** Die Rostra am Westende des Forum Romanum. [The rostra at the west end of the

Roman forum.] *Mitteil. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Inst. Roemische Abt.* 43 (3-4) 1928: 176-255.—An exhaustive study of the ruins at the west end of the forum leads to the following conclusions. The vaulted chambers on the Clivus Capitolinus are not the rostra of Caesar but supporting walls of Sulla's time. They have no connection with the rebuilding of the temple of Saturn, 42 B.C. On the republican pavement in front of the vaults which later formed the foundation for the interior of the rostra, buildings were erected after Sulla, the remains of which may still be seen before the Basilica Julia. They were sacrificed to the rostra of Caesar and Antony. The hemicyclium is the rostra of Caesar, built in haste and never completed. Augustus enlarged it on the lines of the old construction making use of the old material. A reconstruction did not take place under Trajan or Hadrian. The Anaglypha Trajani bear no relation to the rostra. The first thorough reconstruction took place under the Severi. In connection with the building of the arch of Severus and the Umbilicus the inner supporting arches near the travertine piers and the walls connected with them were constructed. The pavement of the interior was renewed and extended in the direction of the arch of Severus. The steps to the north were built partly through the wall. The additions of the later period have nothing to do with the church of San Sergius and Bacchus. The so-called Schola Xanthus is the substructure of the Milliarium aureum. The Rostra Vandalica is far earlier than Genserici.—*J. Birdsall.*

7448. TOYNBEE, JOCELYN. The Villa Item and a bride's ordeal. *J. Roman Studies.* 19 (1) 1929: 67-87.—A study of the paintings of the *triclinium* of the Villa Item at Pompeii. These represent a Dionysiac initiation. The present study is largely based on three pictures (Scenes VIII and IX) that have been somewhat neglected by earlier interpreters. Scene VIII shows the attiring of a bride, and Scene IX shows her sitting on the *lectus genialis* awaiting the groom. This indicates that the Dionysiac rite of the paintings is a pre-nuptial rite. The earlier scenes are then reviewed. Most space is given to Scene VII, over which there has been some controversy. This is held to depict a ritual flagellation. Numerous examples are given of

ritual flagellations employed to stimulate the procreative powers. The Lupercales are first cited, and then follow further illustrations not only from Greece and Rome but also from other countries. The winged and booted goddess that wields the rod is held to be Nike, who personifies the victory of the forces of fertility. In an *addendum* is cited Bieber's article, "Der Mysteriesaal der Villa Item," *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 43, 298-330. (See Entry 7438.) This article disagrees in details of interpretation, but reaches the same general conclusion and supports the flagellation theory.—*Jakob O. Larsen.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 7378-7383, 7385)

7449. HEMP, W. J. Three hill forts in eastern Spain. *Antiquity.* 3 (10) Jun. 1929: 188-194.—On the summit of Mt. Mongó (2,500 ft.) in the neighborhood of Denia (Alicante) there are remains of extensive fortifications, and at the 1,000 ft. level, ruins of a fort which, in contrast with the type of wall characterizing the former, shows the existence of a number of bastions. The author believes the latter was built after Greek colonization and is more recent than the former. Another hill fort 30 miles to the west (near Albaida) and 3,000 feet above sea level has been systematically explored by Ballester. (Illustrated by photographs.)—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

7450. PEERS, C. R., CLAPHAM, A. W., and HORNE, DOM ETHELBERT. Interim report on the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey. *Antiquaries J.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 24-29.—This is a discussion of the results of the past season's excavations on the site of Glastonbury Abbey. These excavations have not been spectacular, but they are of the utmost importance in the reconstruction of the general plan and arrangement of the complex of churches which occupied the site before the Norman conquest. The existing remains illustrate, and to a certain extent confirm, almost every statement relating to the buildings made by the early chroniclers of the abbey. (Plan of abbey.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 7435)

7451. SCHLEIFER, J. Randglossen zu C. Brockelmann's *Lexicon Syriacum*. [Comments on C. Brockelmann's *Lexicon Syriacum*.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. verwandte Gebiete.* 7 (2) 1929: 170-196.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

PALESTINE

7452. BERGSTRÄSSER, G. and SPIEGELBERG, W. Ägyptologische und semitische Bemerkungen zu Yahuda's Buch über die Sprache des Pentateuch's. [Egyptological and Semitic remarks on Yahuda's book on the language of the Pentateuch.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7 (2) 1929: 113-123.—Yahuda's attempt to prove that the language of the Pentateuch is influenced by the Egyptian is a total failure, a conclusion which is not altered by the fact that some few expressions can be found which might have developed under Egyptian influence: such expressions may perhaps be traced back to some language other than Egyptian. The author's knowledge of Egyptology is inadequate, his scientific method doubtful

and, in the light of our present knowledge of the history of Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, the whole thesis is historically impossible, which would prove that the five books of Moses are contemporary with the Egyptian events mentioned. These very Egyptian events prove, if anything, the correctness of the source-datings which we owe to the school of modern criticism. Yahuda's book, therefore, serves the purpose, which he could scarcely have intended, of proving the findings of the present historico-religious criticism, findings which agree with all the facts discovered by qualified Egyptologists; but the thesis of Yahuda cannot be reconciled to these facts.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

7453. BOEHMER, JULIUS. Der Name Tabor. [The name Tabor.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7 (2) 1929: 161-169.—Both the identity and the etymology of the name are discussed, the latter from the standpoint of both Hebrew and Greek forms.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

7454. HERZOG, D. Die Sprüche des Amen-emepe und Proverbien Kapp. 22, 17-24, 35. [The sayings of Amen-emepe and Proverbs chaps. 22: 17-24, 35.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7 (2) 1929: 124-160.—The sayings of Amen-emepe have been regarded as the source for the collection of sayings in Proverbs 22: 17-24, 35 (Swete). Herzog, after a

detailed study of each of the sayings, decides that there is no justification for such a conclusion. The subject matter is so universal and the language so closely related to the ideas expressed that there is no necessity for looking for evidence of borrowing. That so few of the sayings were chosen by the poet of the Proverbs is further proof that he did not have access to the works of Amen-em-ope. Many of the omitted sayings would have been equally as good for his purpose. The writer feels that the Egyptian influence on the literature of the Old Testament was not very great, since so little of it is found in other books.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

7455. OBBINK, H. TH. *Jahwebilder. [Images of Yahweh.] Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(4) 1929: 264-274.—This article seeks to prove that (1) Exod. 20:4 does not prohibit images of Jahweh, (2) that there

were no Yahweh-images in Israel. The prohibition in Ex. 20:4 applies to images of other gods and not to Yahweh-images. The word applied to Yahweh in the Decalogue and other passages clearly means "jealous" and implies the existence and worship of other gods. Further, Jeroboam's "calves" at Bethel and Dan were not images of Yahweh; they were images of bulls upon which the god Hadad-Rammon used to stand; but Jeroboam did not take over Hadad-Rammon, preferring to leave the bull pedestal vacant, like the ark of Yahweh itself. The word *pesel*, *pesilim*, denotes graven images, but they are always images of other gods. The passages in the Old Testament in which the words for images occur are surveyed and the conclusion reached that there never were any Jahweh-images.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 7433, 7649)

7456. ANDRÉADÈS, A. M. *Ἡ δημοσιονομικὴ πολιτικὴ τοῦ βασιλέως Λυσισμάχου. [The financial policy of King Lysimachos.] Ἑλληνικά.* 2(2) 1929: 257-266.—The professor of political economy in the University of Athens discusses the financial policy of this powerful "successor" of Alexander the Great. He estimates the treasures of Lysimachos at 20,000 talents, a large sum when it is remembered that for half of his 40 years' reign he ruled over Thrace alone and during the whole of it was fighting. But he raised larger sums from taxes than Alexander, including a tax on salt, imposed duties on merchandise, extorted large sums from Miletus and other Greek cities, accepted a compulsory gift from Priene, plundered his "barbarian" allies, and earned the nickname of "treasurer" by his niggardliness.—*William Miller.*

7457. DAY, JOHN. *Phalerum and the Phaleric wall. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 164-178.—Our information as to the location of Phalerum is best satisfied by placing it near St. George at the village of Old Phalerum; the line of the Phaleric wall would have been almost direct from Athens to the sea. The space between the Phaleric wall and the Long Walls to the Piraeus was left undefended, since the navy was counted on to prevent attacks from the sea. The plan of campaign formed by Pericles in 431 called for the defense of the northern Long Wall and the Phaleric wall; it was probably abandoned almost immediately in favor of withdrawal between the two Long Walls, which produced the congestion of the refugees described by Thucydides. (Map).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7458. FORBES, CLARENCE A. *Peripoloi at Sicyon. Classical Philol.* 25(1) Jan. 1930: 75-77.—Border police were not a peculiarly Athenian institution dating from the 5th century. A papyrus fragment shows them to have existed in Sicyon in the 7th century. The Sicyonian *peripoloi* are to be compared with the Athenian patrols before 336-335 rather than with the *ephebi* employed after that date. Military historians should note the possibility of the wider distribution and greater age of this institution.—*C. W. McEwan.*

7459. FORBES, WILLIAM T. M. *The silkworm of Aristotle. Classical Philol.* 25(1) Jan. 1930: 22-26.—*C. W. McEwan.*

7460. GEERLINGS, JACOB. *The Eleusinian tax decree. Classical Philol.* 25(1) Jan. 1930: 79.—The only years in which the decree could have been passed are 418-7, 417-6, and 415-4.—*C. W. McEwan.*

7461. HERTER, HANS. *Platons Atlantis. [Plato's Atlantis.] Bonner Jahrb.* 133 1928: 28-47.—A survey of attempts to find an historical reminiscence in

Plato's *Atlantis* shows the impossibility of so doing; while naturally some features are borrowed (idealization of Athens or of Persia, influence of the Homeric Scheria, etc.) the description as a whole is Plato's composition. The destruction of *Atlantis* was, however, intended to be scientifically correct according to current geological theories, and the actual destruction of Helice in Achaea in 373, which Aristotle comments on, probably suggested the details.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7462. PARKE, H.W. *Athens and Euboea, 349/8 B.C. J. Hellenic Studies.* 49(2) 1929: 246-253.—In view of the disagreement of Beloch and Kahrstedt on the war in Euboea, 349/8 B.C., the author reconsiders the data from Plutarch's *Phocion*, Demosthenes, Aeschines, and their scholia on the following points: whether there was one expedition or two; when the kidnapping of Molossus took place; and whether the war was a victory for either side or indecisive. He concludes that there were two expeditions, that Molossus was kidnapped in 348 B.C., and that though the terms of peace were inconclusive, Athens was obliged to withdraw her garrisons from Euboea, and the cities were left free to choose whether they would support her or Philip.—*A. A. Trever.*

7463. PRÉAUX, CLAIRE. *Lettres privées grecques d'Égypte relatives à l'éducation. [Private Greek letters from Egypt relating to education.] Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 757-800.—These letters, covering the period from the 3d century B.C. to the 4th century A.D., show that the Greek in Egypt tried to maintain his ideal of physical culture as well as the pursuit of music and literature. The ultimate objective of physical culture changed. The gymnast no longer was only an anonymous figure in celebrating royal pomp, but organized gymnastics became a living bond between the citizenry and their fatherland. The infusion of the Greek language and literature occurred through the Greek tutor who himself studied the Egyptian language in order to become a tutor to the Egyptians. Education was carried on by means of schools, tutors, and lectures on Homeric poetry, which was "the center of all education." Young girls were taught to read books as well as to play. It was customary for the well-to-do families to send their offspring to Oxyrhynchus to complete their studies. Trends, which we think modern, are pointed out, such as the emphasis upon the use of reason, and the practical value of education as a means to advancement in the administrative service. (Text of the letters given in Greek and French).—*P. S. Fritzt.*

7464. RICHTER, GISELA M. A. A Greek marble relief. *Bull. Metropolitan Museum of Art* (N. Y.). 24 (10) Oct. 1929: 254-257.—Publication of a relief (fragment of a battle scene), probably of the 5th century, recently acquired; the back of the slab shows interesting traces of the way it was cut down for transportation in the Roman period.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7465. TOD, MARCUS N. The progress of Greek epigraphy, 1927-1928. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 49 (2) 1929: 172-217.—The article summarizes the progress in Greek epigraphy during the period, as to newly discovered inscriptions, and new publications, restorations or reinterpretations of previously known inscriptions. It covers the whole field of Greek inscriptions from Greece proper, Macedonia, Thrace, Scythia, the Aegean Islands, Western Europe, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine, and Africa. Besides the new inscriptions and the new additions to the I. G. and C. I. G., it lists the important articles or works of special interest for Greek history.—*A. A. Trever.*

7466. VALMIN, NATAN S:n. Inscriptions de la Messénie. [Messenian inscriptions.] *K. Humanistika Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse*. 1928-1929: 108-155.—Preliminary publication of inscriptions copied on a recent trip; they include two historically interesting decrees of the city of Thouria (one relating to an arbitration, the other a vote of honors to a Spartan *prozenus*) of the second century B.C., a statue base with the name of a second century A.D. provincial high priest, and a number of lesser documents.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7467. WADE-GERY, H. T. The year of the armistice, 423 B.C. *Classical Quart.* 24 (1) Jan. 1930: 33-39.—

Eurymedon, who is known to have been an Athenian general in at least five other years of the Peloponnesian war, was also general in the year 423/2 B.C. Moreover, he was of the deme Myrrhinous, which belonged to the tribe Pandionis. Although there was an armistice with the Peloponnesians that year, the borrowings from the treasuries of the gods for expeditions totaled more than 218 talents. About half this sum seems to have been spent by Nicias and his colleagues in reducing Chalcidice. The remainder must have been for the expedition of Eurymedon and his colleagues to Samos, for it is known from Thucydides that an expedition had to settle troubles brewing in Samos and other cities of the Athenian empire at this time. They set sail between July 13 and 26.—*Robert L. Stroock.*

7468. WASSERMAN, FELIX. Die Bakchantinnen des Euripides. [The Bacchae of Euripides.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5 (3) 1929: 272-286.—The play is not so much a picture of barbarism, as of the impending conflict between barbarous Macedonia and ultra-civilized Athens. Euripides looked upon the Macedonian phalanx as the blood guilty instrument of a supreme power fated to destroy Hellas.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

7469. ZINGERLE, JOSEF. Leges sacrae. [Sacred laws.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (3-4) 1929: 278-289.—Discusses the interpretation of two Greek inscriptions: the fragmentary *lex sacra* of Artemis Kithone unearthed at Miletus (Wiegand, *Milet*, 1. 7. p. 287) and the fragment I.G. XII. 5. no. 646; arguing that the latter is likewise a portion of a *lex sacra*, not a part of a gynecological treatise, as is usually assumed.—*Donald McFayden.*

ROME

(See also Entries 7438, 7483, 7484, 7489)

7470. BICKEL, ERNST. Die politische und religiöse Bedeutung des Provinzialoberpriesters im römischen Westen. [The political and religious importance of the provincial high priest in the Roman West.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 133 1928: 1-27.—Religion and politics were inextricably mixed in the imperial cult in the West. On the one hand, the provincial priesthoods were definitely established in territories in the process of Romanization and served the additional purpose of a checkup on the governor; on the other, the identification of the emperor with Mercury—Hermes—Thoth carried the cult back to an Egyptian religious background; in addition assimilation to the Roman *flamen* gave a somewhat different tone from that of the imperial cult in the East.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7471. BURRISS, ELI EDWARD. The magic elements in Roman prayers. *Classical Philol.* 25 (1) Jan. 1930: 47-55.—Roman prayers were essentially magical incantations; at least the prayer and the incantation had five elements in common: (1) they were usually chanted; (2) they were often uttered in an undertone; (3) in order to be effective, it was necessary to repeat them in whole or in part; (4) exactness in naming the god and in the wording of the petition was requisite; (5) the frequent purpose was secretly to secure evil ends. There is only one essential difference: whereas no divinity was invoked in the incantation, in the prayer a *numen* or a fully developed god was invoked; in magic the volitional element appeared in the person; in religion, in the divinity.—*C. W. McEwan.*

7472. BURRISS, ELI EDWARD. The objects of a Roman's prayers. *Classical Weekly*. 23 (14) Feb. 3, 1930: 105-109.—*C. W. McEwan.*

7473. CARCOPINO, JÉRÔME. Le mariage d'Octavie et de Livie et la naissance de Drusus. [The marriage of Octavian and Livia and the birth of Drusus.] *Rév. Hist.* 161 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 225-236.—The following account is based on a critical examination of Suetonius, Dio Cassius, Velleius Paterculus, a fragment of the fifth book of Tacitus' *Annals*, and the calendar of Verulæ. September, 39, Octavian met Livia in Rome, fell in love with her, and divorced his wife, Scribonia, as soon as she gave birth to their daughter, Julia. Nero divorced Livia, though she was pregnant by him for the second time. Octavian, after consulting the pontiffs as to his marriage, celebrated his betrothal to Livia in December at a banquet given by Nero, and straightway took her to his house. Livia's son, Drusus, was born Jan. 14, and her religious marriage to Octavian was celebrated Jan. 17, 38. The calendar gives the date of the marriage. It also gives the date of Mark Antony's birth which we know from Suetonius to have been the same as that of Drusus. Octavian's passionate precipitation in connection with Livia's situation and her husband's indifference roused the mirth of their contemporaries.—*J. Birdsall.*

7474. CASTIGLIONI, S. C. L. Appunti Lucreziani. [Notes on Lucretius.] *Rendiconti R. Ist. Lombardo di Sci. et Lettere*. 62 (11-15) 1929: 424-448.—*A. Sadun.*

7475. CAVAIGNAC, EUGÈNE. Peut-on reconstituer l'échelle des fortunes dans la Rome républicaine? [Can we reconstruct the scale of fortunes in republican Rome?] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 481-505.—A study of the history of the *comitia centuriata* from the 5th century to the end of the republic, with reference to the evidence obtainable

from them as to the distribution of wealth at Rome.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7476. MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The first age of Roman coinage. *J. Roman Studies*. 19(1) 1929: 19-37.—The author suggests a reconstruction of the early history of Roman coinage. The great services of earlier scholars, particularly Haebler, are acknowledged, but his system needs to be modified. The author's own *Roman Coins* is described as "to some extent, a compromise between old and new views." He has come to the conclusion that "the reconstruction required is far more extensive than he had at first imagined." He summarizes his chief conclusions as follows: "In the new view of its origin that we offer, the war with Pyrrhus marks the real beginning of coinage at Rome, the first Punic War brings the great issue of libral *aes* of the Janus-prow series and the first convulsion of the Roman money-system. The *quadrigatus* is essentially the coin of the first Punic War and the interval between the first and the second, while the 'Mars-gold' coinage, the *denarius* and the sextantal *as*, are the record of the supreme financial effort of Rome in the struggle with Hannibal. Finally, the victoriate is the coin of Roman trade, expanding east and west in the early 2d century B.C." The need of further investigation is emphasized. (Illustrations).—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7477. NILSSON, MARTIN P. The introduction of hoplite tactics at Rome: its date and its consequences. *J. Roman Studies*. 19(1) 1929: 1-11.—Throughout the study emphasis is placed on the close connection in ancient history between military organization and the development of the state. After the Homeric age, an age of knights, the seventh century brought a new mode of fighting, hoplite tactics, and "the new tactics contributed to the breaking up of the old state of the nobility no less than did the economic development." Early Roman tactics resembled Homeric warfare. Evidence points to the middle of the 5th century for the change to hoplite tactics. Connected with the change was the substitution in 444 B.C. of military tribunes for consuls. This militarization of the highest office was needed now when a new and severe military discipline was to be enforced. Likewise the introduction of the censorship in 443 must be connected with the new tactics which made it necessary to determine what citizens were liable to service as hoplites. The army reforms again led to reform in the state institutions, as is shown in the creation of the *comitia centuriata*. This assembly was not identical with the army but represents a voting system with a military base. It was a mistake when Neumann argued that the Roman clients originally were serfs, and that later they were emancipated. Nevertheless it is true that the new system caused a slackening of the bonds between the patrons and clients. There is also some connection between the military organization and the rustic tribes. The four city tribes must have been older, and as Ed. Meyer has shown, their heads, the *tribuni plebis*, were legally recognized in 471. Originally the *comitia tributa* contained only the four urban tribes. The influence of these was later counteracted by the addition of the rustic tribes. Henceforth farmers predominated in both assemblies.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7478. RITTERLING, EMIL. Sextus Julius Frontinus am Niederrhein? [Was Sextus Julius Frontinus commander on the lower Rhine?] *Bonner Jahrb.* 133 1928: 48-50.—An inscription from Xante shows Frontinus as commander of the troops on the lower Rhine, a position which he probably held immediately after his consulship about 73. As he was later Agricola's predecessor in Britain, another is now added to the several known cases in the first and second centuries of a commander on the lower Rhine (or, later

a governor of lower Germany) promoted to the governorship of Britain.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7479. ROOS, A. G. Het ontstaan van het Romeinse principaat, staatsrechtlyk beschouwd. [The origins of the Roman principatus seen in relation to constitutional law.] *Tydschr. voor Geschiedenis*. 44(4) 1929: 338-356.—In *Res gestae Divi Augusti* §7 Augustus remarks: "Triumvirum republicae constituendae fui per annos X." For Kromayer, and to a certain extent also for Mommsen, this passage declared that Octavianus' power as a triumvir did not last beyond the year 33 and as Octavianus in the year 32 came within the pomerium, Kromayer concluded that also the prolonged *imperium militiae* of the triumvir was at an end before he presided over the senate and carried through several acts against his foes. Hence in Kromayer's eyes Octavianus' behavior on that occasion was illegal. On the other hand Kolbe and with him Roos, accepting the authority of Appian and of a lost autobiography of Octavianus, the basis of the book of that historian, defend the thesis that the power of the triumviri officially was to last till the end of 32 and Roos explains the contradiction between the *Res gestae* and Appian in the following way: in the course of the year 32 "iuravit in mea verba tota Italia sponte sua et me belli quo vici ad Actium ducem depoposcit . . .," as Octavianus remarks in §25 of his *Res gestae*, and from that moment he was leader of the Roman people not as a triumvir but by virtue of this conjuratio. Henceforth he did not consider himself a triumvir for eleven years but for ten years and several months, and arguments of stylistic nature led him to omit those months in the passage cited above. The potestas derived from the conjuratio of 32 ended in 27. After the *restitutio reipublicae* the senate bestowed on Octavianus the name of Augustus, a title raising the princes to something between gods and men. Augustus himself characterized his position in *Res gestae* §34 as *auctoritate omnibus praestiti*, which is translated by Roos as "moral power." In opposition to Schönbauer (*Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgeschichte, Romanistische Abt.* 47: 1927, p. 264 ff.), Roos distinguishes clearly between *auctoritas*, the moral power, and *potestas*, the official power, conferred on a magistrate. Whereas Augustus' *auctoritas* was something new and wholly personal, his *potestas* consisted of an accumulation of old republican powers, viz. from 27-23 of the *imperium consulare* and since the year 23 of the *imperium proconsulare* and the *tribunicia potestas*.—*P. J. van Winter.*

7480. SALMON, E. T. The Pax Caudina. *J. Roman Studies*. 19(1) 1929: 12-18.—The theory that the peace was not repudiated by the Romans receives support from Livy IX. 20.2, which shows that in 318 there were negotiations for renewal of a treaty. An agreement could not be reached, but a two year truce was agreed upon. This would expire in 316, and it was precisely in 315 that hostilities between Romans and Samnites were renewed. The *Pax Caudina* had called for withdrawal of colonies from territory claimed by the Samnites. This must refer to Fregellae. In the interval of peace, it seems that the loss of Roman prestige led to the revolt of Satricum, a city in the Liris valley near Fregellae. The city was reduced in 319. The renewal of war with the Samnites led to Roman reverses, and these again caused Sora to revolt. In 314, however, Rome was able to assume the offensive and in 313 recaptured Fregellae and Sora.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7481. WALTON, C. S. Oriental senators in the service of Rome: a study of imperial policy down to the death of Marcus Aurelius. *J. Roman Studies*. 19(1) 1929: 38-66.—At first the dislike of Greeks and Romans for each other tended to keep orientals out of the senate. An added barrier was the fact that Octavian during the civil wars had appealed to anti-

oriental feeling. Tiberius acquired some popularity in the East, but the number of orientals admitted to the senate remained small. A definite change of policy came with Trajan, who attempted to improve administration in the East and began to open the senate more extensively to orientals. This does not mean any great influx but only a gradual change of policy. Greater numbers were admitted by Antoninus and M. Aurelius. As to the qualifications required in the new senators, they must be (1) efficient, (2) of good blood, and (3) rich. The last qualification explains the small number of senators from Greece proper. All in all, the number of oriental senators in this period was small.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 7449)

7482. BEELAERTS van BLOKLAND, W. A., BLOK, P. J., and HOLWERDA, J. H. *Nog eenige Brittenburgica.* [Further notes on the Brittenburg.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8 1929: 113-124.—These are miscellaneous notes concerning the debate recently reopened between Blok and Holwerda regarding the question whether the so-called *Brittenburg*, a ruin now lying in the sea off Katwijk, is of Roman origin or dates from Frankish times as Holwerda maintained. Beelaerts van Blokland's remarks in connection with the points of Blok's arguments are intended to amplify them or to correct some of them. Blok prints a notary's document of 1787 in which important evidence of archaeological discoveries is presented. Holwerda in rebuttal gives a resumé of his position. (See Entry 2: 5788.)—*H. S. Lucas.*

7483. LEVI, S. *Frühgeschichtliche Spuren der Juden in Deutschland.* [Traces of early Jewish history in Germany.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 24-23.—A study of gravestone monuments in the Rhineland dating from Roman times before the fall of the second temple.—*Herbert Solow.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 7548)

7484. EERDE, J. C. van. *De oudste berichten omtrent den Indischen Archipel.* [The earliest information concerning the East Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* 45(4) Jul. 1928: 577-592.—We know very little about the East Indies before and during Roman times. Fortunately, the great French sinologist Pelliot has discovered and published two Chinese texts which give us some new information on the knowledge of the East Indies about the beginning of our era. New editions of important documents like the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* have shown in a better way than before that if the Romans did not arrive at the Indian archipelago, they probably got news of its existence when they navigated the Indian ocean. Furthermore, the eastern products sold in Rome show that the Occidentals did use East Indian products. The Romans must have had much general information on the East Indies. The oldest texts which give any direct information on the Indian archipelago are: (1) a Chinese document (from the end of the first century B.C. or from the beginning of the first century A.D.) which probably concerns northern Sumatra; (2) the Chinese *Ye-Tiao* = *Javadwipa* = *Java* of 132 A.D.; (3) both the *Râmâpana* and Ptolemy quote *Java* c. 150 A.D. Much new information could be gathered in ancient Chinese works.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

CHURCH HISTORY

7485. CASEY, ROBERT P. *The Athens text of Athanasius, Contra Gentes and De Incarnatione.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 51-89.—This text is an abbreviated transcript of the received text principally based on the Paris codex S. The reviser's principal aim was merely to produce a briefer text. He shows no strong dogmatic purpose. Both treatises appear to have been revised by Athanasius himself or by some immediate disciple. The principal importance of the new codex is the evidence furnished for a short recension of these two treatises. Collations of the texts of both conclude the article.—*B. W. Bacon.*

7486. DEARMER, D. P. *The eastern origins of Christian art and their reaction upon history.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(634) Dec. 1929: 828-834.—The discoveries of archaeologists are revolutionising our ideas of the origins of Christian art. The position that the discoveries are elucidating is that Christianity arose as a frontier religion in Asia where many races meet; that it spread rapidly along the trade routes eastward to North Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Armenia, and even as far as China; that when Islam swept over the cradle of Christianity in the 7th century it submerged all but the patriarchate of Rome and the early history of the eastern churches was forgotten. But it was from the East that many of the distinctive features of Christian art were derived, though their origins were forgotten.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7487. DUNKERLEY, RODERIC. *The Oxyrhynchus gospel fragments.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 19-37.—The fragments discussed are those numbered 1, 654, 655, 840, and 1224 of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri of Grenfell and Hunt. The views of H. G.

Evelyn-White and Vernon-Bartlet are criticized. The fragments are post-canonical, drawn from one or more gospels in circulation in Egypt in the 2d century. Objections are made to the view that identifies the Gospel according to the Hebrews with the Gospel according to the Twelve and regards the fragments as extracts from a single source. Fragments 1, 654, and 655 are reviewed and interpreted, then fragment 840 (dialogue with priest in the temple), then fragment 1224. Instead of derivation from the *Ev. Petri*, suggested by the first logion, the speaker may be James and the scene that of the appearance to James in the *Ev. Hebr.* A different order from that adopted in the published text would allow of this.—*B. W. Bacon.*

7488. LUNN, HENRY. *Congregationalism, presbyterianism and episcopacy in the church of the first century.* *Rev. of the Churches.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 117-123.—The congregational type of church government found expression at Antioch and in the early organization work of Paul and Barnabas. Presbyterianism also found expression in the early church. There is nothing that compels the differentiation of the terms "episcopos" and "presbyter." Even Ignatius does not refer to the bishops as against the presbyters but to the regular church officers as a body. The principle of apostolic succession was a collegiate or "presbyterian" succession. This form of government existed in Rome in the time of Clement and of Hermas. Monarchical episcopacy developed early and was probably influenced by the Jewish synagogue organization. It is seen at Rome and in the letters of Ignatius. It proved to be an effective form of church government.—*G. T. Oborn.*

7489. MURRAY, JOHN. *Pagan thought and the early church.* *Thought.* 4(3) Dec. 1929: 414-429.—

The philosophies of the pagan thinkers from the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. manifest a growing conviction that the infinite spirit is a being transcendent and good, and that unaided human reason cannot attain to knowledge of and communion with the Divine. This tendency is described in the positions reached by three important schools of speculative thought; those of Plato, Aristotle and the Stoics. Plotinus was a mirror of his age with its strange aspirations, and in him this feeling for a supreme deity whom no failing human intellect

may avail to know, is most definitely marked. His theories have exercised no inconsiderable influence upon the form, if not the matter, of Christianity. The pity is that his school, whose natural theology in its sense of spiritual values far surpasses that of any previous thinkers, should, instead of being sympathetic with Christianity, have taken upon itself, under Iamblichus and Porphyry, the task of providing a scientific justification of polytheism, and an apologetic of the pagan gods.—*W. F. Roemer.*

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CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7517, 7519, 7525, 7535, 7543, 7551, 7561, 7678-7679)

7490. BANNISTER, A. T. Visitation returns of the diocese of Hereford in 1397, part iii. *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 45 (177) Jan. 1930: 92-101.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7491. BARDY, GUSTAVE. L'oeuvre de Mgr. Pierre Batiffol. [The work of Pierre Batiffol.] *Recherches de Sci. Relig.* 19 (2) Apr. 1929: 122-141.—Briefly reviews the life of the late Mgr. Batiffol from his birth in 1861, referring to his studies at the Sorbonne and in Rome, his effective work in the Institut Catholique in Toulouse, his later work in Paris, his attendance at the Malines Conversations, and the honors received by him from the universities of Louvain and Oxford. A pupil of Duchesne and a disciple of de Rossi, he gave attention largely to the history of the early church. His numerous historical works are reviewed, with occasional quotations. Outstanding among them are *The History of the Roman Breviary*, which created a sensation in the ranks of Catholicism, and his three substantial volumes on *Catholicism from its Rise to St. Leo the Great*, which combatted the work of Harnack. His *Catholicism and the Papacy* was designed to meet the objections of Anglicans and the Russian Orthodox, and sprang from the Malines Conversations. His writing is marked by extraordinary power of analysis and patient attention to textual detail, but has occasional expressions of warm emotion. His scholarly work is a testimony of his love of the church.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7492. BARRÉ, MADELEINE. Les moines poètes du Mont Cassin. [Monk-poets of Monte Cassino.] *Correspondant* 101 (1612) Nov. 25, 1929: 580-592.—A brief survey of the body of poetic literature produced by the Benedictine monks since the 6th century. The list of poets includes many illustrious names, from Paulus Diaconus in the 8th century to Dom Tosti in the 19th.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7493. BLIEMETZRIEDER, F. Autour de l'oeuvre théologique d'Anselme de Laon. [The theological work of Anselm of Laon.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 435-483.—Extended examination of the work of Anselm of Laon, especially of his relation with William of Champeaux. Two series of comparisons are employed, in the first of which Anselm appears as a critic of William, and as an austere, scriptural, and orthodox theologian. In the second, William is found abdicating his independence, becoming the imitator of Anselm, and feeling also the influence of Yves of Chartres.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7494. BLIEMETZRIEDER, FR. Trente-trois pièces inédites de l'oeuvre théologique d'Anselme de Laon. [Thirty-three unpublished fragments of the theological work of Anselm of Laon.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 54-79.—This article follows one published in the same journal (1929, pp. 435 ff.), and deals with fragments from the *Liber pancrisis* not contained in the excerpts from Anselm and his brother Raoul published by G. Lefèvre,

Anselmi laudunensis et Radulphi fratris eius sententias excerptas . . . Milan, 1895. The fragments here given contain teaching on such matters as baptism, the will of God, the good will of men, remission of sins, confession, etc. The *Liber pancrisis totus aureus* was a collection of utterances of Anselm of Laon, his brother Raoul, Yves of Chartres, and William of Champeaux, put together by their contemporary admirers.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7495. CAPPUYNS, D. M. Le premier représentant de l'augustinisme médiéval, Prosper d'Aquitaine. [The first representative of medieval Augustinianism, Prosper of Aquitaine.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 1 (3) Jul. 1929: 309-337.—Prosper of Aquitaine is peculiarly important for the history of Augustinianism. In the Semi-Pelagian controversy, while at Marseilles in 426-7, he rejected Augustine's doctrine of grace because of its implications of irrevocable and unconditioned predestination. Writings of this period of intransigence are discussed and quoted. In the early thirties followed a period in which he made limited concessions to Augustinianism. These are indicated with quotations. The third and final section of the article deals with his "great concessions." In the atmosphere of Rome, and perhaps under the influence of Leo the Great, Prosper became increasingly a discriminating Augustinian.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7496. COGNASSO, FRANCESCO. Pievi e chiese del Monferrato alla meta del trecento. [Parishes and churches of Montferrat in the middle of the 14th century.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliografico Subalpino.* 31 (3-4) 1929: 211-235.—A document from the Vatican archives of the accounts of the extraordinary tithes levied by Innocent VI in 1355 which were collected in Montferrat.—*F. Edler.*

7497. COUDERC, M. C. Le bréviaire de François d'Estaing et les plus anciens livres liturgiques des diocèses de Rodez et de Vabres. [The breviary of François d'Estaing and the oldest liturgical books of the dioceses of Rodez and of Vabres.] *Bibliog. Moderne* 24 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1928-1929: 12-40.—*G. C. Boyce.*

7498. EVANGELIDES, TRYPHON E. Ἐκκλησία Ῥόδου. [The church of Rhodes.] *Ἑπετηρίς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν.* 6 1929: 145-179.—The author, a former headmaster, traces the history of the church of Rhodes from the time of St. Paul to the present day. The Rhodian sea-law and inscriptions prove that Christianity was early diffused there; a bishop of Rhodes is mentioned in 284, and heresies flourished there in the third century; it was under the papacy till 733; it is first mentioned as governed by a metropolitan in 1147. When the Knights established themselves there in 1309, they replaced the Orthodox metropolitan by a Latin archbishop, appointed by the grand master with the title of *archiepiscopus Colossensis*, but the oecumenical patriarch continued to nominate titular metropolitans, who lived at Constan-

tinople or elsewhere. Both the Latin archbishop and the Orthodox metropolitan were present at the council of Ferrara; in 1471 a uniatic was metropolitan and an agreement was made in 1474 between both parties; but sanguinary riots occurred between them; after the Turkish conquest the last metropolitan of the Frankish period became a pensioner of the pope, but was assassinated at Viterbo in 1527. Under the Turks the Orthodox church regained its old prerogatives, but the first metropolitan after their conquest was put to death for conspiring against them. A list of the metropolitans is appended, including Apostolos, the present occupant of the see, which originally had 17 bishoprics dependent upon it, but in later times only that of Leros, which in 1888 became also a metropolitan see. The article concludes with documents concerning the elections to the latter bishopric at various dates.—*William Miller.*

7499. GABRIELI, G. Alcuni lineamenti spirituali di Federico Borromeo messi in nuova luce da documenti inediti. [Some spiritual features of Frederick Borromeo placed in a new light by unpublished documents.] *Nuova Antologia*. 268 (1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 338-351.—Pictured accurately by Manzoni in *I Promessi Sposi*, Cardinal Borromeo has not been studied thoroughly with regard to his versatile career. Besides his hundred odd treatises there remain 127 great volumes of correspondence, all in the Ambrosian Library. A collection of letters, mostly to his nephew, Giovanni Borromeo, written in the years 1624-1631 throws new light upon the spiritual life of the cardinal. Three were written during the great pestilence of 1630 to Giovanni who was living safely on an island. In these the cardinal counsels his nephew not to let present ease prevent him from preparing for a hard and energetic life.—*J. C. Russell.*

7500. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Der Einfluss Alberts des Grossen auf das mittelalterliche Geistesleben. [The influence of Albertus Magnus on the intellectual life of the middle ages.] *Z. f. Katholische Theol.* 52 (3) 1928: 313-356.—This second article in the series is on the influence of Albertus on scholasticism and mysticism. His influence on German scholasticism is first examined. A large number of German writers who exhibit evidence of his influence are noticed. The question as to whether he wrote in German is left undetermined; German writings ascribed to him may be from Latin originals. Tauler cites him as an authority on the mystical conception of the soul's secret contact with God. At Cologne in the 15th century a warm controversy was waged between the Albertists and the Thomists. Heimericus de Campo and his friend Nicholas of Cues were Albertists. Secondly, the writer considers the influence of Albertus on philosophers, theologians, and poets outside of Germany. Italian writers within and without the Dominican order reflect his influence. His name was not forgotten in the days of humanism, and Savonarola and Pico della Mirandola were familiar with his works. At Paris he was well known. John of Jandun cites Albert frequently, Aquinas never. Walter Burleigh of England often refers to him in his commentary on Aristotle. In Spain Cardinal Juan Torquemada and the humanist Fernando de Cordoba were alike indebted to him. His works were in part translated into Armenian. He deserves more attention from the neo-scholastics than he has received. Burckhardt called him "a man of learning (*Wissenschaft*) in the largest sense," and J. A. Möhler described him as the reviver of the Aristotelian philosophy in the middle ages. He harmoniously combined the *vita activa* and the *vita contemplativa*.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7501. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Note sur la Somme théologique de Magister Hubertus. [Note on the Summa theologiae of Master Hubertus.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1 (2) Apr. 1929: 229-239.—

The article is a study of the manuscript of the *Summa* of Hubertus, a late 12th century author—not Obertus of Cremona—who cannot be personally identified. The work is an able one, and significant for the evolution of scholastic theology. The manuscript is privately owned. Grabmann hopes it may find its way to some large library where it will be available to investigators.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7502. JUHASZ, KOLOMAN. Der erste Franziskanerbischof in Südosteuropa, Antonius, Bischof von Tschanad (Csanad). [The first Franciscan bishop of Tschanad (Banat).] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16 (3) Oct. 1929: 156-170.—Significant of the rapid spread of the Franciscans from Germany, whence they came ca. 1221 down the Danube into Hungary to serve the Germans in the river cities, is the establishment of the Hungarian province of the order (ca. 1232) and the elevation of a friar, Anthony, to the bishopric of the Banat in 1297 (?). Historians have hitherto either not noticed or recognized Anthony's incumbency. Bishop Anthony's devotion to the last Arpad, Andrew III, led the king to make him vice-chancellor of his realm in 1298 and to name him arch-bishop of Gran, though another, Gregory, of the rival Angevin faction, had been canonically elected to that see. Thus the Arpad-Angevin succession dispute entered the ecclesiastical sphere. The death of his supporter, Andrew III, and French influence at the papal court prevented Bishop Anthony from getting papal confirmation as arch-bishop of Gran. Bishop Anthony's aggressive support of Wenzel of Poland for the kingship of Hungary might have cost him his bishopric if he had not died (1307?).—*Francis J. Tschan.*

7503. KOWALSKI, ZYGMUNT. Święty Lunatyk z Assyżu (Kazania). [The holy madman of Assisi (Sermons).] *Alma Mater Vilnensis*. (8) 1929: 91-102.—*F. Nowak.*

7504. LA TAILLE, MAURICE de. Théories mystiques, à propos d'un livre récent. [Theories of mysticism, apropos of a recent book.] *Recherches de Sci. Relig.* 18 (4) Aug. 1928: 297-325.—An extended and appreciative review of Dom Cuthbert Butler's *Western Mysticism, the Teaching of SS. Augustine, Gregory and Bernard on Contemplation and the Contemplative Life*, second edition, 1927.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7505. LEBON, J. Le prétendu docétisme de la christologie de saint Grégoire le Grand. [The alleged docetism of the Christology of St. Gregory the Great.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1 (2) Apr. 1929: 177-201.—Detailed examination of F. H. Dudden's argument (*Gregory the Great, his Place in History and Thought*) that Gregory's theology is tinged with a docetic view of the humanity of Christ. Lebon vindicates the pope's orthodoxy.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7506. LOTTIN, D. O. L'authenticité de la Summa d'Étienne Langton. [The authenticity of the Summa of Stephen Langton.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 497-504.—From reference to persons contained in it, and from divergences in matter and style between it and Langton's *Questiones*, Lottin denies the archbishop's authorship of the *Summa* formerly ascribed to him.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7507. LOTTIN, D. O. Un nouveau manuscrit fragmentaire de la Somme d'Étienne Langton. [A new manuscript of the Summa of Stephen Langton.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1 (3) Jul. 1929: 373-376.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7508. RIVIÈRE, J. Muscipula diaboli. Origine et sens d'une image augustinienne. [A mousetrap for the devil. Origin and meaning of a metaphor used by St. Augustine.] *Recherches de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 484-496.—Augustine employs the expression "mouse-trap of the devil" of the cross of Christ. The figure of a trap or snare appears in the Wisdom literature of the Old Testament. Augustine's frequent uses of the word are examined. A number of

similar popular metaphors used by both Greek and Latin exegetes of the period are cited, of which that of the fish-hook is the most usual.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7509. **ROMEIN, J.** Wie is de "Presbyter Ultrajectensis?" [Who is the "Presbyter Ultrajectensis?"] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 44 (4) 1929: 373-381.—Presbyter Ultrajectensis, the author of a *vita S. Bonifacii*, is supposed to have been a priest of the S. Martinus Church at Utrecht. Levison, *Vitae S. Bonifacii*, tried in 1905 to demonstrate that the hagiography in question was recast by Bishop Radbod (899-917). Not denying this possibility, Romein now points out that in the *vita* several indications make it probable that the original author, the Presbyter Ultrajectensis, was Bishop Frederic of Utrecht (820-835): (1) the *vita* must have been written about 820 or 830, for a *mulier iam valde decrepita* was the only eyewitness of Boniface's death still in life, when the author looked for personal information at Dokkum; (2) the author was a learned man; (3) he was highly interested in heresy and heretics; (4) he was an adversary of the belief in miracles, hence he is more likely to belong to the 9th century than to the 10th; (5) he warned the priests of his environment against covetousness, especially the desire of winning lands by means of diking, which would be out of place in the days of the Norman raids; (6) Boniface was very dear to him as was equally the case with Bishop Frederic.—*P. J. van Winter.*

7510. **STERN, EUGEN.** Magister Nicholas Biceps. *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale d. Sci. de Bohême, Cl. de Lettres.* (4) 1928-1929: 1-94.—Nicholas Biceps was a prominent theologian of Prague University who died in 1390. Among his works the comprehensive *Commentarius super IV. libros Petri Lombardi* is particularly interesting. Master Biceps played an important role in the reformation of the Dominican order in Bohemia, of which he was a member. Stern describes the conditions in this order in Bohemia in the 14th century. Because of his attempts at reform Biceps stands next to the men who were preparing in Bohemia the way for John Huss and his followers. At the same time Biceps was a staunch defender of the authority of the church

and of the dogmatic orthodoxy. He was the first man in Bohemia who rose against Wyclif's teaching about the eucharist. It is doubtful, however, whether he knew the writings of the Oxford reformer directly or only by hearsay.—*J. Susta.*

7511. **ŽILKA, FRANTIŠEK.** The Czech Reformation. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (23) Dec. 1929: 284-291.—Is there a special Czech Reformation? Though Wyclif's influence on Huss was great, there was much that was original in Huss' ideas. The Czech reception of Wyclif's ideas and their hold upon the Bohemian people is explained by an independent, anterior current of religious thought in Bohemia. There are usually two standards by which religious currents are measured—Luther's principle of justification by faith alone and Calvin's emphasis on the Bible as the one and sufficient rule in religion, theology, and church government. A possible third principle is the "formation of a church which in its religious conception, theological expression, practical organisation is different from the Medieval Church." This church is a necessary consequence of Huss' idea. Huss did not try to found a church but his followers did, on the basis of the Four Articles of Prague, which in principle contain almost everything later preached. The Bohemian Brethern was such a church. The persistence of its influence is the chief reason for speaking of a special Czech Reformation. The Brethern were suppressed as a result of the Thirty Years War; Joseph II allowed partial religious toleration, the Czechs to choose between the *Confessio Augustana* and the *Confessio Helvetica*; the *Confessio Bohemica* of the Brethern was forbidden. Through these Confessions Protestantism in Bohemia maintained an organic connection with world Protestantism. The World War enabled the two Czech churches to merge on Dec. 18, 1918. The document of unification expresses its indebtedness to the *Confessio Augustana* and the *Confessio Helvetica*, but adheres to the spirit of the Brethern of 1535 and the *Confessio Bohemica* of 1575. The Moravian church demonstrates "the distinct origin and permanent place of the Czech Reformation in the world Reformation."—*George Waskovitz.*

EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 7383)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 5625, 5886, 7498, 7518, 7547, 7678-7679)

7512. **SAROU, AIM K.** ^{Ἰωάννης-Γουλιέλμος Λόγγος.} [Giovanni-Guglielmo Longos.] *Μεσαιωνικά Γράμματα.* 1 (1) 1930: 48-78.—Mrs. Sarou, who edited her late father's big history of Chios, rehabilitates, on the basis of Genoese documents, this Genoese from Chios, whom contemporary historians accused of abandoning the defense of Constantinople during the Turkish siege of 1453. Born at Chios in 1411 and a member of the dominant Genoese company or *Maona* of the Giustiniani, which had ruled the island since 1346, he translated the Greek writers on tactics into Latin, fought against Florence and hung the keys of the Venetian colony of Karystos in Euboea above the gate of the castle of Chios, of which, in 1433, he was appointed commander. In this capacity he made an enemy of his relative, the future bishop and historian Leonardo of Chios, who revenged himself upon him in his account of the siege. Present at the battle of Gaeta, where he received the surrendered sword of the Prince of Taranto, he married a sister of the doge of Genoa, Campofregoso, and came to the defense of Constantinople in 1453, where he fought bravely. Mrs. Sarou considers his

reported dialogue with the Emperor Constantine as an invention, because he was speechless from loss of blood, and carried senseless away to Chios, where he died of his wound and was buried in the church of S. Domenico, destroyed by the earthquake of 1881.—*William Miller.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 5888, 7498, 7679, 7695)

7513. **MASSÉ, HENRI.** Le sultan Seldjoukide Keykobad Ier et l'Arménie. [The Seljuq sultan Keykobad I and Armenia.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 9 (1) 1929: 113-129.—This is a translation into French of some pages of a medieval Persian historical work, *Seljuq Nameh*; namely, those pages dealing with the military operations of the Seljuq sultan Keykobad in Armenia.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7514. **UNBEGAUN, BORIS.** Les relations vieilles de la prise de Constantinople. [The old Russian accounts of the taking of Constantinople.] *Rev. d. Études Slaves.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 13-38.—There are five main editions of the Nestor-Iskander account: the Leonide (L), the Chronique of Voskresensk (V), Chronicles of Nikon, Chronigraphe of 1512, and that of V. Jakovlev. The Leonide (L) version, upon which

two groups rely, is the oldest, most complete, and most accurate; it is the version of the original copyist from North Russia, but has interpolations and several errors. The Voskresensk (V) version and the other three are so alike that they are to be taken together. The Lyzlov edition was also translated into Rumanian by Jorga and into Bulgarian by Miletic, translations of no great value. The Serb copies taken from the Russian version are older than the Bulgarian, mainly from the Voskresensk. These contain many errors: Mohammed entered eleven days after the fall of the city; the city inhabitants continued the fight, etc. The unknown author, probably a Russian, very likely a South Russian, may have fled on a Genoese vessel. He knew better what went on inside the city than outside, during the siege rather than after. Another account is that of Aeneas Sylvius, originally in Latin, made up from the testimony of eye-witnesses. Of this, one version is published in two Russian editions. Christopher Richer, Chamberlain of Francis I, much cited by Pears and Schlumberger, takes his facts from Aeneas Sylvius; Andrea Cambini likewise in his *Comentario*. There are other plagiarisms on Aeneas Sylvius in nearly all other works on the fall of the city. Two anonymous independent accounts deserve attention. Both retail the legend of the treason of Duke Notaras. The second has also strong Polish influence and leans on Aeneas Sylvius. The translator remains unknown, although erroneously it is ascribed to Kurbskij. The two basic accounts for all Russian versions are the unknown original eye-witness and that of Aeneas Sylvius.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 7675, 7678)

7515. BELAIEW, N. T. Rorik of Jutland and Rurik of the Russian chronicles. *Saga-Book of the Viking Soc. for Northern Res.* 10 (2) 1929: 267-297.—Belaiew supports the opinion expressed nearly a hundred years ago by another Russian scholar, Kruse, that Rorik of Jutland, known by his struggle with the Frankish empire in the middle of the 9th century, is the same personage who subsequently became the first

organiser of the Varangian state in Russia, and who was known as Rurik in the Russian chronicles.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7516. RAPOPORT, SEMEN. On the early Slavs: the narrative of Ibrahim-Ibn-Yakub. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (23) Dec. 1929: 331-341.—Ibrahim-Ibn-Yakub was a Spanish Jew who probably wrote his account of the early Slavs somewhere about 965 or 973. Whether he was a rich merchant or a member of a mission sent by Khalif Al-Hakam II is somewhat doubtful. His report was kept in Cordova, but nothing of his life has come down to us. From internal evidence it is clear that he was trustworthy and observant. Russian and German translations have been made of his account and also a rather free Dutch version, while Polish, Bohemian, Serbian, and German writers have published articles upon it. In the introduction to his narrative he mentions four Slavonic kingdoms: that of the Bulgars, Poland and Bohemia as one kingdom, another "of the North," and Nakun (Nakon of the Obotrites). These he describes, interpolating travel information of interest. Masudi's and Ibn-Dustah's quotations are included as well as some interpolations by Al-Bekri. Ibn-Yakub evidently regards the Slavs as descendants of Mazan (Madai?), the son of Japhet. Much is said of Praga and the "light handkerchiefs," possibly the medium of exchange there. King Meshak, ruler of the greatest Slav country, the country of the North, uses Byzantine money. Some Slav customs were like those of the Berbers. East of Meshek are the Russ, north are the Bruss (the Prussians). A town of women only exists on the Russ border. The Bulgars are Christian. He refers to the Slavs in general as brave and aggressive but with a fatal tendency toward disunion. They trade with the Russ, the Germans, Hungarians, and Petchenegs with the result that the Russ and the Khazars (the go-betweens) speak Slavonic. The Slavs do not dread drought because their country is so moist as to make such droughts of little account. Here the text as in other places is badly confused. He refers to the honey drinks. The Slavic countries are very cold and healthy. The kings ride "in high cars" and the Slavs, he says, fight the Russ, the Franks, and the Lombards "with changeable luck."—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 7384, 7696)

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 7495, 7509, 7515, 7576)

7517. BOGNETTI, GIAN PIERO. L'abbazia regia di San Salvatore di Tolla. [The royal abbey of San Salvatore of Tolla.] *Boll. Storico Piacentino.* 24 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 3-11; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 67-81.—The royal monasteries in Italy established under Lombard and Carolingian rule were usually located at strategic points on or near roads of military and commercial importance. The abbey of Tolla, located in the valley of the Arda south-east of Piacenza on the road leading from Piacenza to the Apennine pass of La Cisa, owed its origin to its strategic position. It was probably founded in the 7th century. It had a curious history because, although it was within the diocese of Piacenza, it was transferred to the bishopric of Milan before the end of the 9th century. The reasons are unknown. The bishop of Milan chose the abbot until 1148 when the bull of Eugenius III granted the monks the right of electing their own abbot. After the fall of Milan, 1162, the abbey with its castles, villages, etc., was returned to the crown and placed under the administrative control of imperial officials. After the peace of Constance it was returned to

the bishop of Milan. From then on the monastery declined and gradually lost its immunities and then its possessions.—*F. Edler.*

7518. CESSI, R. Pacta Veneta. [Venetian treaties.] *Nuovo Arch. Veneto.* 58 1928: 118-184.—Contrary to other historians who admit the existence of a treaty between the sovereign state of Venice and the Carolingian house, the author upholds the story of treaties between the King and Emperor of the Franks and the Emperor of the East, in order to solve the difficult question of the lagoons around which revolved the contest between the Franks and the Byzantines for the hegemony of the Adriatic. After recalling the diplomatic relations between the Franks and the Byzantines, made difficult by the intrigues of the small rulers of the lagoons, he points out that these culminated in treaties between Ravenna and Aquisgrana. These he identifies with the *Pactum Lotharii*. The various sections of this treaty were not made at the same time, but resulted from three different elaborations arising from changed situations. In the appendix he gives a critical text of the document.—*A. Sadun.*

7519. FORCHIELLI, G. Collegialità di chierici nel Veronese dall'VIII secolo all'età comunale. [Clerical guilds in Verona of the 8th century and the

rise of towns.] *Nuovo Arch. Veneto*. 58 1928: 1-118. —The author studies several religious institutions of medieval Italy which have a particular interest for the history of medieval corporations. He begins by establishing the real character of the *schola sacerdotum sanctae veronensis ecclesiae*, that *schola sacerdotum* which Du Cange's dictionary cites as the *schola per excellentiam*. Leaving aside the opinions of historians, which disagree on this point, the author goes back to the sources and contemporary documents and points out that the *schola* of Verona was essentially a guild—not a school in the sense of a teaching institution—composed solely of clerics and rich in property which made up the *mensa canonicorum*, and he identifies it with the cathedral chapter of Verona. Then he adduces many other proofs showing the existence of other *scholae sacerdotum* and clerical guilds round about the *schola* of Verona, and he illustrates the guild character of the churches in the town and countryside, indicating the reason and the purpose for this.—*A. Sadun*.

7520. FOX, CYRIL. Dykes. *Antiquity*. 3(10) Jun. 1929: 135-154.—This is general discussion of the problems presented by linear earthworks, or "ditches" as they are sometimes called, because of the accompanying depression from which the constructive material has been removed. They differ from the defenses of promontory forts, in that the dyke bars the approach to an extensive tract of country. They vary in length from a few hundred yards to 100 miles and usually terminate in natural obstacles. The ditch faces the countryside hostile to the builders. The question of alignment and methods of dating are discussed. The author believes it will eventually be shown that British dykes all belong to one period—the early middle ages.—*A. Irving Hollowell*.

7521. VACCARI, PIETRO. L'ordinamento Carolingico e la concezione storica di Giacomo Flach. [Carolingian organization and the historical conception of Jacques Flach.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2(1) Mar. 1929: 3-24.—Continuation of a study begun in the number for April 1928, in which the theories of Flach (in *Les Origines de l'Ancienne France*) about the formation of the provinces are reconsidered, with especial attention to the influence of the Carolingian era. In this number Aquitaine and Burgundy are examined. Ethnic, cultural, and political factors, at work on the Aquitaine of Augustus, had produced by the 7th century the regions of Aquitaine proper, Gascony, Toulouse and Gothia. A survey of the political geography of the 10th century suggests the effects of Carolingian organization. This had destroyed the provincial divisions inherited from the Roman empire and the spontaneous local nationalisms that had grown up in the Merovingian period, but it had not completely absorbed the ethnic elements in the population of France. These tend to reappear in the grouping of territories around important hereditary counties in the various geographical districts.—*E. H. Mc Neal*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 7500-7502, 7510, 7517, 7542, 7576, 7590, 7600, 7604, 8144, 8155-8156)

7522. ABEEL, NEILSON. A Norman king in Sicily. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(12) Dec. 1929: 750-753.—Roger II ruled in the "Golden Age" of Sicilian history. He supported a varied architectural activity and made his court a center of learning. Here assembled Edrisi, the Arabian geographer, Nilus, the anti-papal archimandrite, Alexander of Telesse, the eulogistic chronicler, Falco, the Lombard, a critical historian, and other scientists, poets, and theologians.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

7523. BOLLEA, L. C. Il mercato di Pinerolo nel sec. XIV. [The market of Pinerolo in the 14th century.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 31(3-4) 1929: 237-263.—The city of Pinerolo is built in two distinct parts—the upper town on the hill of Monte Pepino and the lower town on the plain, called "borgo di San Donato." Each has its own market place. Today the upper town is a quiet residential district, but in the middle ages it was the important part of Pinerolo. In the 14th century a long and bitter struggle for economic supremacy began between the upper and the lower town; it centered itself in a contest over the location of the weekly market. The first victory for lower Pinerolo is found in the statute of 1353 which permitted shopkeepers of the plain to keep open shop on market day (Saturday) provided they had a booth at the upper market. (Document.)—*F. Edler*.

7524. DE SMET, JOS. Les effectifs brugeois à la bataille de Courtrai en 1302. [The effective forces of Bruges at the battle of Courtrai, 1302.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 863-870.—The number was approximately 4,000 men, of which nearly 3,000 were foot-soldiers.—*P. S. Fritz*.

7525. DUEBALL, MARGARETE. Der Suprematsstreit zwischen den Erzdiozesen Canterbury und York, 1070-1126. [The struggle for supremacy between the archdioceses of Canterbury and York, 1070-1126.] *Hist. Studien*. # 184. 1929: pp. 109.—The Canterbury archi-episcopate dates from the mission of St. Augustine. Gregory directed Augustine to found an archbishopric at York, but left the matter of supremacy undetermined. Papal letters of the 7th century say nothing of the supremacy of Canterbury, but imply an alternating arrangement. Lanfranc was appointed archbishop of Canterbury by William the Conqueror and consecrated by his suffragans. He refused to consecrate Thomas, the York appointee, unless the latter would acknowledge his supremacy. The matter was referred to the pope, who directed that an English synod be summoned to settle the controversy. Contrary to Macdonald (*Lanfranc*. Oxford, 1926.) Miss Dueball holds that the council at Windsor based its decision, favorable to Lanfranc, on the forged document presented by the latter. When Lanfranc's successor, Anselm of Bec, was appointed, Thomas refused to consecrate him "primate of all England," and revived the theory of alternate supremacy. Gerard, successor to Thomas, under royal pressure, acknowledged the Canterbury supremacy. Thomas, a nephew of the first Thomas, was next chosen archbishop of York, his suffragans instructing him not to acknowledge the supremacy of Canterbury. The matter was again referred to the pope who sent two legates to England to settle the controversy. Anselm died before they arrived. After an ultimatum from Henry I, Thomas took the oath and was consecrated. The next York appointee, Turstin, renewed the quarrel. On his refusal to take the oath, Henry refused to recognize him but did not appoint a successor. Turstin was consecrated at the council at Rheims without taking the oath. Finally the Lateran Council of 1123 took up the matter. Here the Canterbury party presented the Lanfranc forgeries but were forced to admit their inability to produce authentic originals. The council therefore refused to sustain the contentions of the Canterbury party, and the question was never again raised after Turstin's time.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

7526. ELBOGEN, ISMAR. Hebräische Quellen zur Frühgeschichte der Juden in Deutschland. [Hebrew sources for the early history of the Jews in Germany.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland*. 1(1) Mar. 1929: 34-43.—Hebrew sources are few and such as exist have been insufficiently used. The author discusses the value of the *halachic* manuscript, *Ma'aseh ha'Geo-*

nim, for the social history of the Jews of the Rhineland during the 11th century. (Citations from a private edition of the *Ma'aseh*.)—*Herbert Solow*.

7527. PIÉTRESSON de SAINT-AUBIN, P. L'origine de l'industrie papetière à Troyes. [The origin of the paper industry at Troyes.] *Bibliog. Moderne*. 24(1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1928-1929: 46-48.—Commenting on the recent volumes of Louis Le Clerc: *Le Papier*, the author shows that paper was being manufactured at Troyes as early as 1338, a decade earlier than Le Clerc's documents would indicate. He agrees, however, that Canon Tedesco was probably responsible for the introduction of the industry in the region.—*Paul D. Evans*.

7528. SALTER, H. E. The medieval university of Oxford. *History*. 14(53) Apr. 1929: 57-61.—These materials correct certain contentions of the late Dean Rashdall. Salter insists that the theory that Oxford owes its origin to a migration from Paris in 1167 must be abandoned for want of evidence and goes on to add that "it looks as if for some fifty years before 1165 Oxford was more a place of learning than most towns, and that from 1165 onwards there was rapid growth for twenty or thirty years. At what date it became a *studium generale* no one can ever say." Salter emphasizes the fact that the position of the college in the medieval university system was in no way commensurable with its importance today. It was not a home for undergraduates, but only for those who had attained the distinction of the B. A. Those who had not yet attained this degree were housed in halls which were spread all over the town. In these a resident M. A. was willing to give lodging and instruction to the young for a consideration. There are some notes on the vital chancellor's (now vice-chancellor's) court.—*G. C. Boyce*.

7529. REYNOLDS, R. L. The market for northern textiles in Genoa, 1179-1200. *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 831-852.—A study of the records of contracts entered into by merchants, the earliest of which are preserved in the Genoese archives, shows the large volume of northern textiles shipped to the city, the names of the chief northern exporting centers, and data concerning sale price. Cloth producing centers mentioned form a long list, beginning with Abbeville and ending with Ypres. In the year 1197 Montreuil and Ypres apparently led all the rest with England also included as one of the larger exporters. The Genoese re-exported these textiles to all parts of the Mediterranean, sometimes first dyeing and reworking them. (A chart is appended showing the price and length of piece or bale of the various types of cloth).—*P. S. Fritz*.

7530. SELLA, PIETRO. Statuti di Andorno (1263-1290) e di Tollegno (1428). [Statutes of Andorno and of Tollegno (in Piedmont).] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 31(1-2) 1929: 1-12.—*F. Edler*.

7531. UNSIGNED. Bishop Cobham's library. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6(63) 1929: 50-51.—The first attempt to found a university library at Oxford was made by Thomas de Cobham, bishop of Worcester. About 1320, Cobham secured permission for the building of a house at the northeast corner of St. Mary's church. The shell of it was finished when he died in 1327. In the London *Times* of March 8, 1929, the present bishop of Worcester printed a letter from Cobham, entered in the episcopal register under the date of 1325, in which Cobham expresses warm approval of the bishop of Lincoln's scheme of appropriating St. Mary's church to the doctors and other scholars of theology. Cobham states that he has taken a step which will further the scheme, since he has built in the churchyard of St. Mary's a house to contain his books, which shall be for the use of poor scholars there. He intended this house to be for the use of the university. However, in

1325-6, the rectory of St. Mary's was given to Oriel College by the king. The question then came up as to whether Oriel was entitled to the house which Cobham had built and to its future contents. This gave rise to a long controversy between the university and Oriel, which was not finally settled until 1410. The letter, which is printed in full, strengthens the claim of the university, so far at least as the original intentions of the bishop were concerned.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 7490, 7496, 7499, 7523, 7530, 7531, 7549, 7551, 7561, 7600, 7627, 7631-7632, 7634, 7657, 7663, 7698, 8401, 8529)

7532. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Taddeo da Pescia maestro di grammatica del secolo XV. [Taddeo da Pescia, teacher of grammar in the 15th century.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese*. 31(2-3) Jun. 22, 1929: 86-93.—Taddeo taught in Volterra, San Miniato, Florence, Piombino, and in Corsica. (Letters).—*F. Edler*.

7533. CHIAPPELLI, ALBERTO. Spora due avvenimenti storici notevoli nella vita pistoiese dell'anno 1478.—II. La dimora della famiglia di Lorenzo il Magnifico in Pistoia. [Concerning two notable historical events in the life of Pistoia in 1478.—II. The sojourn of the family of Lorenzo the Magnificent in Pistoia.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese*. 31(2-3) Jun. 22, 1929: 94-112.—Lorenzo de' Medici moved his family from Florence to Pistoia in 1478 to avoid the plague. (Letters addressed to Lorenzo by his wife, his son, Piero, Politian, and others).—*F. Edler*.

7534. CHRIMES, S. B. The pretensions of the Duke of Gloucester in 1422. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 101-103.—The Duke of Gloucester, seeking to aggrandize himself, petitioned the lords to grant him the title of governor or defender of the infant king, Henry VI. The letter, printed pp. 102-103, sets forth his claim, basing it upon a bit of historical research showing that the earl of Pembroke was called *rector regis et regni Anglie* in the minority of Henry III.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

7535. CLARKE, M. V. Henry Knighton and the library catalogue of Leicester Abbey. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 107.—The damaged Cotton MS Tiberius C. vii is almost certainly the original Knighton, as is shown by references in the manuscript catalogue of books in the abbey library compiled by Charite (Bodley MS Laud 623). Nichols, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, grossly misstates the contents and condition of this library. The catalogue seems to show that Leicester Abbey owned, at one time, at least 450 volumes and may have possessed as many as 1,000. It was one of the larger libraries of 15th century England.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

7536. COGNASSO, FRANCESCO. Di un progetto di matrimonio fra Teodoro II Paleologo di Monferrato e Giovanna di Durazzo-Napoli. [A proposed marriage between Theodore II of Montferrat and Joanna of Durazzo-Naples.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 31(1-2) 1929: 13-24.—In 1393 Theodore Paleologus, Marquis of Montferrat, was negotiating a marriage with Joanna of Durazzo, when his Aragonese relatives interfered and persuaded him to marry Joanna of Bar, sister of the Queen of Aragon, with a dowry of 32,000 francs. (Letters).—*F. Edler*.

7537. DIETZ, FREDERICK C. Elizabethan customs administration. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 35-57.—Henry VII and Henry VIII furthered the nationalization of the customs administration and issued a national book of rates. Mary, who increased her revenues by increasing impositions on cloth and

wine, issued, in 1558, a book of rates which served as a basis for Elizabeth's customs. Administration was still far from unified and individual accounting by each customer to the exchequer tended to inhibit centralization. Elizabeth's treasurer, Winchester, attempted to secure more rigid accounting through the establishment of national surveyors. The multiplicity of collectors accounting separately and the hostility of the merchants led to the abandonment of the project. As an alternative, in the late 1560's a system of farms of the customs was worked out. Francis Robinson held two farms upon French wines, one, that upon sweet wines, destined to pass later to Leicester and Essex. Thomas Smyth, a man of great business ability, must have made a very good thing out of the imports into London, with imports and exports at Sandwich and Chichester. He held from 1576 to 1588 under a series of agreements. Walsingham was interested in 14 "outports." Business methods, employed by these men and others who operated upon a large scale and wished to insure their own profits, made national administration easier when the practice of farming fell into abeyance between 1588 and 1598. Of this centralized control national surveyors were a type and an instrument. Burghley had managed to build up something like civil service loyalty, but when he died (1598) his successors resorted to farming again. Need for increased revenues led to imposts upon currants and coal. James I found "nearly all the customs under crown management with a centralized, but stratified, rather than unified administration." James let many minor items of customs revenue under new leases, and finally, in 1605, by the "great farm" completed the process, but this great farm, treating the customs as a whole, represented a unification which could not have been realized without the experience gained under Elizabeth. —Warner F. Woodring.

7538. DOUCET, R. Quelques précisions sur la Renaissance lyonnaise. [Reconsideration of the problems of the Lyons Renaissance.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (4) Jul. 1928: 337-349.—The preeminence of Paris in the French Renaissance came to an end in 1525, because of the efforts of theologians and of parlement to repress dangerous teachings. For a brief time the lead passed to Lyons. This has been attributed to the presence of a rich Italian colony and its connections with Italy after the wars of Charles VIII, and to the occasional sojourn of French monarchs in the city. Neither of these factors is as important as is generally implied. More effective were: the freedom of writers and publishers from the oversight of theologians and judges of the parlement of Paris; the favor shown by the consuls and leading citizens to the new ideas; the book trade connected with the Lyons fairs; and the nearness of the city to Germany and Switzerland. It was the persecution of humanists and reformers in other cities of France especially that made Lyons a place of refuge; when the repression reached this city its brief period of glory was over.—E. H. McNeal.

7539. ELLIOTT, L. E. Sir Walter Raleigh and his times. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 42 (5) Feb. 1930: 341-349.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

7540. HUTTON, W. H. Two letters of Archbishop Laud. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (177) Jan. 1930: 107-109.—Text and brief notes. Second letter shows attempt to influence elections to Short Parliament.—Warner F. Woodring.

7541. JAPIKSE, N. Ter herdenking van de Unie van Utrecht. [In commemoration of the Union of Utrecht.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 4th ser. 8 1929: 3-24.—This is a lecture given at the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the signing of the Union of Utrecht. Japikse summarizes the salient features of its origin and definitive acceptance on Jan. 23, 1579. The old General Union, formed

during the days of the Burgundian and Austrian princes, disintegrated under special influences—in the southern Walloon sections, local and Catholic; in the center, local and Catholic as exemplified by the tendency to take as model the union of 1339 which had been formed for economic and political reasons; and in the north, local and Calvinistic. In the latter, that is, in the counties of Holland and Zeeland, geographic factors such as proximity to the sea, the broad rivers, and predominantly commercial interests became the milieu of a vigorous Calvinism which, drawing upon the characteristically medieval doctrines of natural rights and the right to revolt against suzerain and sovereign, sharpened by certain peculiar conceptions of God, adopted great freedom of action toward the king in Spain and insisted upon local regulation of matters pertaining to religion. The union of Holland and Zeeland in 1576 is an indication of what was to come. Guelders, fearing that it would become the avenue of attack by the Spaniards in their endeavor to reduce Holland, was inclined to seek closer contact with the latter, even though her population was still dominantly Catholic. As the General Union became more and more divided, and the movement toward union in the south, which later was realized in the Union of Arras, became more pronounced, and the Spanish military power therefore more able to cope with the recalcitrant provinces, the northern seven provinces were perforce led to unite. The writer reviews the steps immediately leading to the signing of the document. The first draft by Floris Thin, which incorporated the thoughts of William of Orange, served as a basis for discussions and further drafts which led to the definitive instrument that was signed by the delegates of the seven provinces. Later Bruges, Ypres, Ghent, the Frank of Bruges, Antwerp, Breda, and Lierre joined. The year 1580 marks the greatest extent of the union, which was soon to be reduced by the military success of Farnese who was able to separate from it both Flanders and those parts of Brabant that had joined it.—H. S. Lucas.

7542. KAHAN. Grabsteine aus dem 14. Jahrhundert. [Tombstones of the 14th century.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 73 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 382-384.—Reproductions and transcriptions of Jewish tombstones of the 14th century in the town of Znaim (Znojmo).—Koppel S. Pinson.

7543. LETONNELIER, M. G. Un règlement pour les archives à l'évêché de Grenoble en 1499. [An order for the organization of the episcopal archives at Grenoble, 1499.] *Bibliog. Moderne.* 24 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1928-1929: 41-45.—Laurent I., bishop of Grenoble in 1499, ordered his vicar-general, François Dupuy, to assemble in some rational way the many documents belonging to the diocese and to watch with vigilant care over these treasures. An earlier catalogue had been made in 1381, but the system which had been put into operation at that date seems to have fallen into desuetude. The catalogue of 1499 is today preserved in the *Archives de l'Isère*, série G, évêché de Grenoble; Invent., no. 181.—G. C. Boyce.

7544. SANFORD, EVA MATTHEWS. Some literary interests of fifteenth century German students. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 72-98.—Many of the later Latin manuscripts in the Staatsbibliothek at Munich are composed of compilations made by university students, notably German students doing all or a part of their work at Italian universities. The manuscripts of the doctor, cleric, historian, jurist, and humanist, Hartmann Schedel, form the bulk of this category in the collection, but the "note-books" of lesser men are also numerous. The materials contained in them are significant not only for the study of the curriculum pursued, notes on the professors' lectures, works composed directly for the instruction of

the teachers' own pupils, etc., but also of the non-academic side of university life. In general the types of collection noted in the earlier *libri manuales* are continued in these 15th century collections, indicating the same general reading habits that are implied by the 9th to 13th century collections, except for the natural addition in the later manuscripts of appropriate contemporary works. Of these, the works of Aeneas Silvius were particularly prominent.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7545. SCHOLDERER, VICTOR. A Fleming in Venetia: Gerardus de Lisa, printer, bookseller, schoolmaster, and musician. *Library.* 10(3) Dec. 1929: 252-272.—Biographical data of Gerardus Lisa (i.e., van der Leye) of Ghent, as given by van der Meersch, are wholly untenable on the basis of a new monograph by Augusto Serena. A churchman of lower orders, Gerardus was a schoolmaster and printer in Treviso. Important are: his prose romance of Alexander the Great, 1474, and Brunetto Latini's *Tesoro* (in French), and a Latin grammar *Rudimenta grammaticae* of Nicolaus Perottus, 1476. Impecunious, he took to selling books, and debt-collecting. In Udine he served as musician, or *cantore*, in the church.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

7546. SMITH, PRESERVED. Letters of the humanists. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 630-635.—A review of P. S. Allen's *Opus Epistolarum Desiderii Erasmi*, seven volumes of which are complete; three others are to appear. Emphasis is given in particular

to Erasmus' intense interest in learning, which made him a bitter foe of obscurantists, whether Lutheran or Roman Catholic. Attention is called to the new light on a hitherto little known humanist, Francis of Cranevelt.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

7547. TIPALDOS, G. E. Οι ἐν τῷ Πανεπιστημίῳ τοῦ Παταβίου Ἕλληνες σπουδασταί. [The Greek students at the university of Padua.] *Ἐπετηρίς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν.* 6 1929: 369-374.—The leading Greek authority on heraldry writes of the Greeks who studied at Padua before and after the fall of Constantinople. They formed a league under the name of *inclita natio ultramarina*, the seal of which is reproduced together with the armorial bearings of several students. A list is given of eminent Greeks who were professors or students there, including Chrysoloras, Argyropoulos, Márkos Mousouros, Leonard of Chios, Janos Laskaris, Cyril Loukaris ("who was 5 times Patriarch"), Flangines ("the founder of the Greek school at Venice"), Alexander Mavrokordatos ("the great dragoman of the Turkish empire"), Eugenios Boulgaris, and Moustoxudes (the historian of Corfu). Half the Greek students were Cretans, the remainder chiefly from the Ionian Islands—then, like Crete, Venetian colonies. But, as their seal, representing an emperor with a flag bearing a double-headed eagle, showed, the Greek students still dreamed of the restoration of the Byzantine empire, to which also some of their armorial bearings alluded.—*William Miller.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 5802, 5918, 5953)

7548. CLEMEN, CARL. Missionary activity in the non-Christian religions. *J. Religion.* 10(1) Jan. 1930: 107-126.—In the oldest religions known to us, although there are cases where transplanted individuals or peoples have carried their religion with them into the new conditions, there is nothing of missionary activity as we understand that term. Zarathustra was the first real missionary, a reformer endeavoring to extend his religion throughout the known world. Among the Jews, the growth of missionary incentive can be easily traced; in fact, by literature and by oral preaching they developed the organization and the technique used for the early Christian propaganda. Persecution by Christianity broke Jewish missionary activity, as the fear of defilement did the active missionary work of Parsees. Buddhism, from its inception, was spread far and wide by direct personal effort, and has an aggressive missionary impulse at the present time. But the outstanding missionary non-Christian religion is Islam. It is wrong to suppose that Islam was spread by force; such conversion has occurred in a few instances only, the spread of Mohammedanism being due to the fact that both by word and by writing each Mohammedan instinctively engages in missionary activities. Today the faith has active and vigorous centers of propaganda throughout the world. The other great religion, Hinduism, has not itself practiced missionary activity; yet a few of its sects have sought, and still seek converts in all lands.—*H. W. Hering.*

INDIA

(See also Entry 7548)

7549. BOXER, C. R. The surprisal of Goa's Bar. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16(1) Jan. 1930: 5-17.—The Dutch in Asia had long been pressing on towards their goal of universal domination in the eastern seas by pursuing a methodical and relentless warfare against the Portuguese. When Anthony Van Diemen became

the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, the idea of a blockade of Goa, the metropolis and nerve-center of Portuguese India, was revived. Van Diemen introduced a regular yearly blockade of Goa. A base for the blockading squadron was established about six sea miles north of Goa in the territory of the friendly Rajah of Visapur who was on bad terms with the Portuguese viceroy. The first Dutch squadron arrived off Goa in October, 1636. It was in 1639, however, that the attack dealt with in this article took place. On the latter occasion the Dutch fleet attacked a number of Portuguese vessels lying under the guns of the fort, fired three galleons, and made a number of prisoners. Portuguese and Dutch accounts of this exploit are here translated and printed in full. The Portuguese account is taken from a manuscript in the National Library at Lisbon, which has hitherto been unpublished. The Dutch account is from an exceedingly rare English pamphlet of 1640, which is itself a translation of an almost equally rare Dutch pamphlet. (Illustrations and bibliography.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7550. HALDER, R. R. An inscription of the time of Allata of Mewar; Vikramasamvat 1010. *Indian Antiquary.* 58(732) Sep. 1929: 161-162.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

FAR EAST

7551. BOXER, C. R. The affair of the Madre de Deus. *Trans. & Proc. Japan Soc. (London).* 26(38) 1928-1929: 3-90.—In the early 17th century, under the rule of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, virtually all of Japan's foreign trade was carried by the Portuguese, with bases at Macau and Malacca. It was probably due to this trade situation that Japan tolerated the Portuguese Jesuits, the latter having large interests in the annual "great ship of commerce." In an attempt to break down this monopoly, the Dutch placed the Dutch East India Company under strong national backing, and sent a fleet under Admiral Matelieff to capture the key factory of Malacca. This plan failed, in large measure because of the extraordinary prowess of the Japanese mercenary troops supporting the Portuguese, while several further attempts to destroy this sea-borne trade

of the Portuguese succeeded only in temporarily preventing the sailing of the "great ship." In 1608, an alarming fracas of Japanese sailors in Macau was put down with much severity by André Pessôa. This again delayed the sailing of the trading ship, so that when, in 1609, the *Madre de Deus* (under Pessôa) finally sailed, her cargo was unusually rich. She arrived in Japan ahead of the Dutch ship sent to intercept her, but after a complaint against Pessôa had been made by the Japanese survivors of the Macau disturbance. Relying on Dutch promises to continue the foreign trade, Iyeyasu decided to retaliate and, by breaking the Portuguese trade grip, to free Japan also of the

necessity of tolerating Christian missionaries. When the loaded *Madre de Deus* was ready to sail, a surprise attack was launched by the Japanese, and after a bitter fight the great ship was set ablaze, her magazine fired, and she sank with her cargo. The Dutch failed to fulfill their promises so that after some negotiations in 1612, Iyeyasu allowed a resumption of the Portuguese trade, even issuing edicts favorable to the Jesuits. The moral effect on the Japanese, however, of Pessôa's desperate resistance was tremendous, and clearly influenced all dealings of the Japanese with Western nations down to the 19th century.—*H. W. Hering.*

THE WORLD 1648-1920

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7491-7492, 7498, 7511, 7565, 7585, 7615, 7643, 7678-7679, 7696, 7718-7720, 8605, 8611)

7552. ATTWATER, DONALD. The way the Armenians worship. *Thought*. 4(3) Dec. 1929: 466-479.—The bulk of the Armenians are non-Catholic, professing Monophysite doctrine, rejecting communion with the Holy See. Only about 6% of the Armenians are Roman Catholics. These follow a ritual that is different from the Roman rite. The eucharistic liturgy of the (Catholic) Armenian church is essentially the Greek liturgy of St. Basil translated into classical Armenian, somewhat modified by Byzantine, Syrian, and Latin influences. The Armenian Catholic priest, unlike the priests of the Roman rite, may be a married man, but the married clergy are decreasing in number.—*W. F. Roemer.*

7553. CHIAPELLI, ALESSANDRO. Il culto de Maria e gli errori della recente critica storica. [The cult of the Virgin and the errors of recent historical criticism.] *Nuova Antologia*. 268(1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 273-288.—Recent historical writings upon the cult of the Virgin are criticized as erroneous in the Roman Catholic sense. (The footnotes form a bibliography of recent literature upon the subject.)—*J. C. Russell.*

7554. CROSBY, JOHN RAYMOND. The Thondraketzki of Pennsylvania. *Amer. Church Monthly*. 25(5) May 1929: 379-383.—This is an account of the discovery, among Russian and Near East immigrants in Pennsylvania, of a group of a proscribed sect, the Thondraketzki, known in the middle ages as Paulicians, Albigenses, Cathari, and Bogomiles. The author thinks that these immigrants are the descendants of the ancient Paulician church. These people are either from the Balkan peninsula or southern Russia and their number does not exceed 6,000. They are bitterly opposed to both the Greek and Roman Catholic churches and are distrustful of all religious organizations. Among the Russian orthodox they are spoken of as "bolshevists." Their doctrines and ritual are contained in a ms book, which is closely guarded and seems to have been composed from oral tradition. The book is written in colloquial Armenian but bears traces of an ancient origin. The author was unable to secure possession of the ms but was enabled to make a few notes of its contents under great difficulty.—*W. W. Sweet.*

7555. ECKHART, RUTH ALMA. Wesley and the philosophers. *Methodist Rev.* 112(3) May-Jun. 1929: 330-345.—Wesley was a student as well as a man of action. He was concerned about contemporary problems of thought. The deists particularly concerned him, because of the practical consequences of their beliefs. His knowledge of these movements was gained from study of original sources, and he distinguished between deism and materialism. He appreciated the

rationality of the deists and was not at all hostile to reason, but insisted that reason cannot produce scriptural faith, hope, and love of God. Wesley was especially opposed to mysticism as represented by Jacob Boehme and his "miserable philosophy." He also found little to commend in the writings of Swedenborg. But Wesley's interests were not confined to the philosophy of religion. He was acquainted with the work of Sir Isaac Newton, Huygens, Montesquieu, and Leibniz—for whom (Leibniz) he had little use. He was also acquainted with the philosophers of remoter days as revealed in his discussion of determinism to which he was opposed. Plato, Seneca, and Socrates were among his friends. Wesley was no despiser of the world's accumulation of philosophic knowledge.—*G. T. Oborn.*

7556. GEISMAR, EDUARD. Sören Kierkegaard. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(10) Oct. 1929: 595-599.—Kierkegaard championed an uncompromising Christianity which placed him in permanent opposition to his contemporaries. He attacked first the literary aestheticism then regnant because he thought it vitiated true Christianity. Then he undertook a polemic against the humorous journal, *Corsaren*, but this turned out badly for he was very cleverly caricatured and he learned that he had no defender in the literary circles of Copenhagen. He saw in the revolutionary year of 1848 a sign that Christianity had completely deteriorated when men could seek in politics and majorities a cure for the ills of society. On this degenerate Christianity he levelled his last attack when Martensen eulogized the dead bishop Mynster by likening him to the apostles. This was too much for Kierkegaard and he spent his closing efforts in condemning the organized religion which could accept such a eulogy.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7557. GUENGERICH, S. D. A brief history of the Amish settlement in Johnson County, Iowa. *Menonite Quart. Rev.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 243-248.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

7558. HOTSON, CLARENCE. Early influence of Swedenborg in Europe. *New Church Rev.* 37(1) Jan. 1930: 16-34.—Swedenborg's early influence in Sweden, his native land, was slight. Here and elsewhere on the continent the movement met with severe persecution and grew slowly. In England, where there was a free press and no governmental persecution, it increased very rapidly. Swedenborgianism has depended for propagation mainly on the press. To this end the Theosophical Society was organized at London in 1783. The number of Swedenborg's followers is not large, but it is influential in the direction of a more rational, liberal, and spiritual attitude.—*W. L. Braden.*

7559. KLEIN, EBERHARD. Christian August, der Kardinal von Sachsen (1666-1725). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Gegenreformation. [Christian August, cardinal of Saxony (1666-1725). A contribution to the history of the Counter Reformation.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 4 (10) Jul. 1928: 778-802; (11) Aug. 1928: 847-882; (12) Sep. 1928: 902-932.—An account of a famous convert to Catholicism.—Koppel S. Pinson.

7560. LOEWENBERG, J. Fifty years of Saint Thomas. *Commonweal*. 11 (10) Jan. 8, 1930: 272-274.—Herein is indicated the value of Pope Leo's encyclical, Aug. 4, 1879, in which a return to St. Thomas Aquinas is recommended. The revival of the principles of scholasticism is asserted to be of import to teachers and scholars. In the main it represents a plea for general scholarship, a return to sources, authentic texts, to historical method. The value of Thomism is recognized by present non-Catholic philosophy, as providing a basis on which scholars of all faiths may labor together with intent upon honest scholarship.—J. F. L. Raschen.

7561. NOACK, FRIEDRICH. Kardinal Friedrich von Hessen, Grossprior in Heistersheim. [Cardinal Frederic of Hessa, grandprior of Heistersheim.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 41 (3) 1928: 341-386.—The life of Cardinal Frederic of Hessa (1616-1682) is not that of a priest devoted to the church; it is that of a man who became a priest in order to derive advantages from the church's wealth. As the youngest son of the Protestant landgrave Ludwig V. of Hessen-Darmstadt, the versatile and frivolous youth was glad to return to the Catholic church as profitable revenues were promised to him by the court of Urban VIII. He began his career as coadjutor of the grandprior of the order of St. John (Malta), became commander of the order's fleet, grandprior in Germany (residence in Heistersheim), and, thanks to the influence of the emperor and Spain, cardinal. During his whole life he was eager to accumulate as many sinecures as possible because his "truly princely nature" compelled him to lead the life of a grand seigneur. But he never got rid of his debts and continued to plague his reigning brother with incessant demands for money. Without showing any appreciation for the needs of his dominions, severely ravaged by the French wars, he spent most of his life in Rome and only the last years in Breslau, forced to do so by the emperor, who had nominated him captain-general of Silesia. When he died in 1682 he left 30,000 scudi debts in Rome and 24,000 florins to the treasury of his order in Germany.—G. Mecenseffy.

7562. RUSHBROOKE, J. H. Persecution of Baptists in the USSR. *Rev. of the Churches*. 6 (3) Jul. 1929: 364-372.—The Baptists have stood for liberty of conscience even for atheists. Under the czar, foreigners were less troubled for their religion than Russians who became sectaries. The study of the New Testament rather than foreign propaganda led some peasants to adopt Baptist views. They were persecuted, some of their preachers being flogged and imprisoned. The native Russian movement was organized first in 1868. Systematic repression dates from 1881; it was specially promoted by the intolerant zealot Pobiedonosteff. The decree of religious liberty of 1905 brought little relief. The war offered opportunity to the government to close the meeting houses and exile the remaining leaders. Baptists in Russia have thus no reason to seek a return of the old regime, and the suggestion that they are counter-revolutionary is baseless. Nor, on the other hand have they been the instruments of the government to combat the Orthodox church; although they favored the Soviet announced policy of "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda," they suffered the disabilities of other religious groups, and while they professed the principle of pacifism, were specially suspect. Having modified their pacifism, they have on the whole enjoyed an enlarging liberty till 1927 when a

delegate reported their situation optimistically before the Baptist World-Congress at Toronto. Since then the situation has changed. The constitutional provision for religious liberty is treated as a dead letter. Educational opportunities are denied to Baptist children. Preachers and sometimes members are denied the ration of bread. Their publications are almost suppressed. New laws have been adopted annulling the privileges of all religious groups, and a general attack on religion has been inaugurated. The very ferocity of the attack is evidence of the power of religion in Russia. The anachronistic attempt to suppress religion by violence must fail.—J. T. McNeill.

7563. SCHLAGER, PATRICIUS. Zur Geschichte der Franziskanerinnen zu Goch. [A contribution to the history of the Franciscan nuns of Goch.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16 (3) Oct. 1929: 216-219.—The manuscript *necrologium* (17th-18th century) of a long unidentified convent of Franciscan nuns in the lower Rhine region is identified as being that of the convent of the Franciscan nuns dedicated to St. John at Goch.—Francis J. Tshan.

7564. SKANSEN, PER. Le mouvement religieux hors de France: en Norvège. [The religious movement outside of France: Norway.] *Études: Rev. Catholique*. 197 (20) Oct. 20, 1928: 229-240.—The Reformation in Norway was imposed by violence. In spite of the efforts of the Lutheran clergy to efface all trace of "abominable popery" the Norwegian has guarded traditions and usages which indicate his attachment to the Catholic church. To-day the state church is divided into two opposite parties—the conservatives and the liberals. In this religious disorder some find their way to Catholicism. There has been a recent revival of religious orders. One of the first is that of Saint Joseph of Savoy. In the larger cities they undertake hospital work and instruction in foreign languages. There are also the Grey Sisters of Saint Elizabeth (hospital workers), the Sisters of Saint Charles Borromeo, those of Saint Anthony, and some Franciscans and four Dominicans who have just arrived. Men's communities are not so well represented—some Marist Fathers and four Dominicans. Sigrid Undset defends the faith; Martha Steinsvik and others defame it.—Charles H. Harrison.

7565. SWEET, WILLIAM W. The rise of the anti-mission Baptists. *Methodist Rev.* 112 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 650-665.—The anti-mission Baptist grew out of frontier conditions. When the mission movement began in the early 19th century, it met a hearty response among the Baptists on the frontier. But between 1818 and 1820 opposition began to appear and by 1846 there were nearly 70,000 anti-mission Baptists, confined almost entirely to frontier regions. Opposition to missions seems to have been confined entirely to Baptists and the followers of Alexander Campbell. The two principal leaders were John Taylor, a veteran Baptist preacher of Kentucky, and Daniel Parker, the founder of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Baptists, originally from Tennessee but later from Illinois. The opposition may be summed up under four heads: (1) Objection based upon centralization of authority. Baptists advocated the absolute independence of the congregation, but the missionary societies exercised a directing and controlling power over their missionaries and the churches founded under them, a practice in opposition to Baptist principles; (2) the early Baptists were opposed to an educated and paid ministry, while the missionary society advocated and practiced both. Jealousy of the better paid and educated missionary on the part of the uneducated and unpaid farmer-preacher among the Baptists undoubtedly played a large part in their opposition; (3) missionary societies, were deemed unscriptural in that no mention is made of such organizations in the Bible. This was the main objection of

Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Disciples, who did not object to missionary work as such, but only to missionary societies; (4) the doctrinal objection was that God in His sovereign power did not need human help to bring the elect to repentance, and since the non-elect could not be saved, it was blasphemy to preach to them or try to save them by human means.—*W. W. Sweet.*

7566. UNSIGNED. A letter from Pennsylvania Mennonites to Holland in 1773. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 225–234.—Gives information regarding social attitudes and religious faith and practices of the Mennonites in eastern Pennsylvania in the 18th century.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

7567. UNSIGNED. A trip to Illinois and Iowa in 1872. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(4) 1929: 235–242.—Taken from the diary of Rev. S. F. Sprunger. Contains comments on Mennonite life in Iowa and Illinois.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

7568. VIORA, MARIO. Documenti sulle assistenze prestate dall'Olanda ai Valdesi durante il regno di Vittorio Amedeo II. [Documents concerning the assistance lent by Holland to the Waldensians during the reign of Victor Amadeus II.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 30(3–6) 1928: 273–305.—In January, 1686, Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, under threats of Louis XIV, issued an edict prohibiting Protestant worship in Piedmont and ordering the Waldensians to turn Catholic or go into exile. Holland and Switzerland protested in vain. The Waldensians resisted, many were captured, but at the request of the Swiss government the captives were sent into Switzerland. In 1689 the exiled Waldensians made a successful armed re-entry into the Piedmontese valleys under Henri Arnaud and were able to resist the ducal and French troops sent to drive them out again. At the beginning of 1690 when most of the European states were at war with France, Holland and England offered money and troops to Victor Amadeus on condition that he grant toleration of worship to the Waldensians and readmit those still in exile. The duke accepted the terms, the Waldensians were readmitted, and their position was confirmed by an edict of toleration issued in 1694. The Waldensians fought valiantly in the ducal army against France. (Documents.)—*F. Edler.*

7569. VIORA, MARIO. Notizie sull'attentato alla vita di Enrico Arnaud in Svizzera nel 1689. [Notes on the attempted assassination of Henri Arnaud in Switzerland in 1689.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 31(1–2) 1929: 25–40.—In January, 1686, Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, under pressure from Louis XIV, published an edict forbidding Protestant worship in Savoy. The Waldensians there offered armed resistance, but were defeated and several thousand were

taken prisoner. In 1687 Switzerland persuaded the duke to release the prisoners and permit them to go to the Swiss Protestant cantons. They were hospitably received, but they became homesick and several attempts to return were made—those of 1687 and 1688 were failures. The pastor Henri Arnaud was one of the leaders of the second attempt. He was asked to leave Switzerland and went to Holland where the Prince of Orange promised him financial aid for a new attempt. In April, 1689, Arnaud returned to Switzerland and made preparations for the *Glorieuse Rentrée*. Count Govone of the House of Savoy, residing in Switzerland, received orders to do away with Arnaud. Several traps were laid, but Arnaud escaped them all. On August 26 he led the Waldensians on their victorious re-entry into the Piedmontese valleys.—*F. Edler.*

7570. WALL, ALEXANDER J. The controversy in the Dutch church in New York concerning preaching in English, 1754–1768. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(2) Jul. 1928: 1–58.—Between 1754 and 1768 there was a bitter controversy in the Dutch church of New York over the advisability of preaching in the English language. One party to the controversy felt that only by doing this could the Dutch church be preserved while the other was bitterly opposed to such an innovation. Gradually the opposition weakened, and in 1763 an English-speaking minister was called,—Archibald Laidlie of Vlissingen, Zeeland. The call was accepted and Laidlie was installed Dec. 5, 1763. His success was so great that the second of the Dutch ministers in New York asked permission to use the English language also. Thereupon the controversy between the English and Dutch factions broke out anew and the strife continued until 1867. After that date the ecclesiastical records are silent on the subject. In 1768 the second call for an English-speaking minister was approved, and in 1770 the Reverend John H. Livingston from Utrecht, Holland, arrived in New York to assist in the work which had grown too great for Laidlie to carry on alone. So ended the troublesome question.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7571. ZAKYTHENOS, DION A. 'Αρέκδοτα πατρι-
αρχικά έγγραφα τῶν χρόνων τῆς Τουρκοκρατίας. II. [Unpublished patriarchal documents of the period of Turkish domination. II.] *Ἑλληνικά.* 2(2) 1929: 385–434.—These 16 documents from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris range between 1670 and 1727 and refer to monasteries in Naxos, Paros, Thebes, Monemvasia, Santorni, Melos, Corinth, Nauplia, Kalamata, Phanari, and Trebizond. One of the signatories of a document of 1720 is the well-known metropolitan of Athens, James II. Most of the documents confirm or confer upon the monasteries the right of direct dependence on the patriarchate.—*William Miller.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 7609–7610, 7623, 7629, 7645, 7669–7671, 7684–7686, 7706, 8467)

7572. ISLAVIN, L. Le prince de Metternich et la Russie sous Nicolas I. [Prince Metternich and Russia under Nicholas I.] *Monde Slave.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 76–91.—In 1835 Prince Metternich decided that a new and special ambassador should be sent to Russia. To this envoy, Count Woyna, he prescribed a studied frank simplicity. Russia, however, must be kept from asserting any superiority over Austria. Woyna was to be reticent concerning Austrian study of the Russian army. The differences between English and French policies were to be emphasized, especially the selfishness of England. The accord between Russia and Austria must be kept strong. Concerning Turkey advice might be offered the tsar. Metternich declared that the German states hated France, had distinct repugnance for

Russia and a profound distrust of Prussia. Woyna found Nicholas I rather inscrutable. Nicholas called the rulers of Bavaria and of Württemberg “kings by the grace of Napoleon, not of God.” Woyna correctly suspected Horace Vernet, apparently an innocent artist, to be a disguised agent of Louis Philippe. Nicholas maintained his reserve, preferring the isolation of Russia in foreign affairs if he could have the time to devote to internal development, a gradual freedom for the serfs (ukase of 1842), etc. Woyna saw good qualities in the Russian peasant. No real middle class existed nor any sufficient nucleus for one; the power and prestige of the nobility seemed weakening. He praised the efficiency of several Russian statesmen, particularly Count Nesselrode who had played a very difficult part

exceedingly well. In 1843 Woyna found that Nicholas no longer consulted him. He asked to be relieved. Count Colloredo-Welsic succeeded, bringing at Nicholas' request a military attaché with him. A period of friction between Austria and Russia over the Orient and Poland now began, although Nicholas kept his engagements with his ally.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7573. MEDLICOTT, W. N. Diplomatic relations after the Congress of Berlin. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 66-79.—Russia struggled against the Berlin Treaty until August, 1879, hoping to save the provisions of San Stefano, and sought a dual understanding with Austria. Russia regarded Bismarck as guilty of treachery toward her, but apparently without foundation, for he clung to the triple understanding of the three emperors throughout. But Russian querulousness forced Bismarck from a non-Russian to what seemed to be a pro-Austrian policy. Russia moreover failed ignominiously to get the powers into an anti-British policy. While Russia was indignant at the outcome of the Congress at Berlin and declared its results to have been due to the coalition against Russia on

behalf of Austria, Bismarck still tried to prevent a break between the two empires. Shuvalov had attempted to win Austria to a policy of hostility toward Germany; Bismarck feared Austria might turn to France. In August, 1878, Shuvalov asked Radowitz to join in exerting pressure against Turkish procrastination in carrying out the treaty. While he minimized the anti-German utterances of Gorchakoff, privately Shuvalov regarded that statesman as senile and worked against him. Shuvalov secured half-hearted German support for a joint note to the Porte, but Great Britain, France, and Italy declined. Shuvalov's offer to Austria to agree to the annexation of Bosnia and even of Salonica failed to get Austrian sympathy for delay in the withdrawal of Russian troops from the occupied territory. Austria merely suggested a "simultaneous evacuation" by Russia and Turkey. Elliot supported Austria. Shuvalov tried to allay Salisbury's suspicions. Despite all Russia's efforts the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were carried out. The Austro-German alliances had become inevitable.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 8029, 8213)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 7555, 7558, 7568, 7629, 7645, 7651, 7684-7685, 7687-7688, 7691-7692, 7700-7701, 7709, 7720, 7723, 7895, 8217)

7574. BALLARD, G. A. British battleships of 1870: The Northumberland and Achilles. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (1) Jan. 1930: 48-67. (Illustrations.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7575. CARLYLE, A. J. Social progress in Great Britain during the last fifty years. *Stockholm.* (3) 1928: 266-270.—Forty years ago destitution among the working classes seemed hopeless. The causes were unemployment, sickness, old age, and sweating. Charitable assistance was pathetically absurd. Today the effects of the first three causes have been, not completely, but effectively, dealt with and the fourth has been largely abolished. Unemployment is due to social causes and it is reasonable that its burden should be carried by the whole community. This has been done by a system of collective insurance. It has prevented destitution by a method that has safeguarded the independence and energy of the worker. Destitution as the result of sickness has been considerably mitigated by a compulsory system of sickness insurance. The same has been done for the aged by a system of old age pensions. Sweating has been dealt with effectively by a series of acts beginning with the Board of Trade Act of 1909. Much has been done in the improvement of housing, sanitation, and education. All of this has been brought about by the co-operative energy of the whole community.—*G. T. Oborn.*

7576. CLAPTON, G. T. and STEWART, WILLIAM. Les études françaises dans l'enseignement en Grande-Bretagne. [French studies in Great Britain.] *Études Françaises.* 20 Jun. 1, 1929: pp. 160.—The subject is treated by giving a survey of British education, an historical sketch of French studies in Great Britain and Ireland, a description of existing methods of conducting them, and a discussion of the place held, or tenable, by French culture in advanced education. It is found that 600,000 pupils are studying French and that that foreign language is more popular than all others combined. There is some reason to believe that French language and culture may take for some the traditional place of classical studies. The survey of British educa-

tion includes a comparison of scheme, cost, and curriculum among the universities and colleges of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland and in turn with French counterparts and contrasts. The historical sketch emphasizes the long survival of French in England owing to the Norman Conquest (in law down to the 18th century), points out its supersession by English and its contemporary establishment as a separate study in private schools and universities (14th and 16th centuries), and the more careful consideration (although largely independent of educational institutions) in the 16th and 17th centuries along with the spread of printing, of French prestige, and of international intercourse. The exceptional circumstances attending French influence in Scotland, the arrival of Huguenot refugees in England, the fashion of the Grand Tour, the needs of commerce, the popularity of the pastoral romances, and the Francomania of the Restoration contributed to the popularity of French and improvement of English knowledge of it. The strikingly close relations, intellectual and social, between France and England in the 18th century were not reflected in the public and grammar schools or universities, but in the non-conformist academies and private tuition. Joseph Priestley modernized the study (1761-1767). The reform of education in the 19th century began as usual with the classical studies and only at the end of the 19th century French acquired dignity and serious attention throughout educational institutions, although general interest in it had not lapsed. At present over 500,000 pupils study French in the secondary schools and an overwhelming percentage study it as their only extra modern language. The study of Welsh and Erse alters this situation in Wales and Ireland. The curricula and standards in French are given in detail for the schools and universities. Societies and publications concerned with French language and literature are indicated. A question of great importance is the possible combinations of study which shall affiliate French study with thorough understanding of British culture, such as "double honours schools" in English and French or Latin and French. It is probable that specialization in French alone will be the rule. Originally it was overloaded with philological study, but this is diminishing and emphasis on historical background of a general cultural and social sort is taking its place.—*J. B. Brehner.*

7577. COLLIER, FRANCES. An early factory community. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 116–124.—A description of Styal in Cheshire, from a set of account books which contain data on wages, standards of living, and apprenticeship between the years 1790 and 1857.—D. E. Owen.

7578. DANIELS, G. W. The organization of a "turn-out" of Bolton machine makers in 1831. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 111–116.—The machine-men of Bolton were probably a branch of the Friendly Society of Mechanics, although the "turn-out" was organized and conducted locally.—D. E. Owen.

7579. EDWARDS, T. J. The evolution of regimental colours. *Army Quart.* 18(2) Jul. 1929: 272–285.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

7580. EVANS, B. IFOR. The rise of modern journalism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(758) Feb. 1930: 233–240.—Under the leadership of the London *Times* the older type of newspaper in England appealed to a small but powerful group. Its columns were filled with closely printed speeches and comprehensive leaders, usually upon political topics. As the Education Acts gradually extended elementary instruction to the masses, a new public developed with entirely different interests. A brief news-item reporting the rescue of two children from a runaway railway car suggested to George Newnes the means of satisfying them. In October, 1881, he founded the popular magazine *Tid-Bits* in Manchester and gathered around him a number of young men who were to revolutionize the daily press in England. Their training was acquired in the selection of items from newspapers, magazines, and books which would appeal to the popular taste. Before they were ready to apply their experience to the daily newspaper, T. P. O'Connor's *The Star* in 1888 undertook to enlist the support of the lower classes by testing every policy of the government by the interests of the working classes. There were 150,000 copies of its first number sold. The Newnes group of young men then began to exploit the new public for commercial purposes. In 1888 Alfred Harmsworth and his brother founded *Answers to correspondents on every subject under the sun, interesting, extraordinary and amusing*. The first half-penny newspaper, *The Morning Leader*, appeared in 1892, and two years later Harmsworth entered the field of the daily newspaper with *The Evening News*. In 1896, he established *The Daily News*, and in 1900 George Pearson followed with *The Daily Express*. Advertising at first was not thought essential, and Harmsworth even believed that it could be omitted. The form and material of the new press were determined by the meanest intelligence. Politics were avoided, leading articles were abbreviated, and the news was reported in brief and telling form. A clearer type and wider spacing made for easier reading. It is a mistake to hold the new press responsible for an exaggerated emphasis upon crime, for the Victorian press was equally guilty in this respect. The new journalism faced a choice of two policies: to help create an enquiring and cultured democracy or continue to amuse the new reading public. Their newspapers became daily magazines filled with gossip, with odds and ends of information. The public is now prepared for better things, but editors continue in the old ways.—E. Malcolm Carroll.

7581. FISHER, H. A. L. The real Oxford movement. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(768) Dec. 1929: 712–720.—A part of the Rhys Robert Lecture before the Royal College of Physicians, describing the intellectual activity centered at Wadham College between 1649– and 1659. John Wilkins, warden of the college, was popularizing the new science of Copernicus, Galileo, and Bacon. Robert Boyle, wrote there his *Skeptical Chymist* and invented the air-pump. William Petty, distinguished for using corpses in anatomical demon-

strations, later wrote the *Political Arithmetic* and made a land survey for the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland. Christopher Wren, an inventive genius, turned from telescope, mezzotint, and transfusion of blood to architecture and the rebuilding of London. Robert Evelyn, though a former graduate, also kept in touch with the Wadham coterie as his diary informs us. He is famed as the introducer of forest preservation. Robert Hook, a mechanical genius like Wren, was also an architect, discoverer of the cellular structure of plants and gravitation. But this sudden outburst of scientific inquiry and enthusiasm was not due to a revolution of academic life; nor did it have any wide effect upon English thought. Much of it was neglected and lost.—H. McD. Clokie.

7582. FUSSELL, G. E. and GOODMAN, CONSTANCE. The housing of the rural population in the eighteenth century. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5): Jan. 1930: 63–90.—This is a survey, county by county, of the farm houses and laborers' cottages of England and Wales. Generally speaking, these are better in the south and grow progressively worse as one advances northwards. Housing conditions were worse in Wales than in England. Large-scale farming and agricultural improvements made for better accommodation in progressive areas. An average farmhouse would contain a kitchen parlor, dairy, pantry, and closet on the ground floor with four bedrooms above, and would be constructed of stone, brick, or a combination of either with timber. A cottage usually had two rooms downstairs and one or two bedrooms. Some of the better ones were well built, but others were flimsy structures of lath and plaster, cobs, mud, or turf. The roofs were often thatched and the floors made of stone, oak or other timber, or merely earth or lime-ash.—G. Davies.

7583. HAMILTON, H. Combination in the west of Scotland coal trade. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 125–136.—In 1790 a group of collieries combined to control the Glasgow market. All of the important mines in the area were included in the combination. The arrangement lasted only for a few years, because the Monkland canal led to the exploitation of mines in a new district. In 1813 a new combination was formed to limit the output. It survived until 1817 when trade began to improve.—D. E. Owen.

7584. HAMMOND, J. L. The industrial revolution and discontent. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 215–228.—J. H. Clapham in the *Early Railway Age* attacks the idea that the condition of English laborers was growing worse in the early 19th century. Toynbee and the moralists probably started this legend. While Clapham is right in correcting our too steady attention to industrial classes by pointing out how numerous were the domestics, his evidence for the improved condition of the workers is not convincing. Lord Ernle (Prothero) in his works easily disposes of Clapham's estimates of rural conditions. Moreover Clapham has misread statistics frequently. A classical education is perhaps the better approach for interpreting such data from a humanitarian point of view. By such a test the industrial revolution offered man the one hope for riches. Such fruits of the revolution as security for workers were not realized by the Reform Bill workmen. New wealth did little toward promoting the good life of the community at large. There is no comparison between 18th and 19th century discontent.—H. Simpson.

7585. HARRINGTON, HENRY. Catholic emancipation in England. *Thought.* 4(3) Dec. 1929: 480–499.—On Apr. 13, 1829, the bill providing for the emancipation of Catholics from the restrictions which had for centuries been placed upon their participation in civil and political life became a part of England's law. From the 16th century Catholics in the United Kingdom had lived under a special code of laws in-

geniously designed to suppress the Catholic religion. The Catholic was politically an outlaw, unable to take part in the government of the country. Socially he was hampered in every way, and his advancement was seriously impaired. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, under the pressure of associations for toleration, led especially by Daniel O'Connell, many supporters in the house of commons were gained to the cause of emancipation. In 1778, Sir George Saville introduced an act, which withdrew legal barriers to the inheritance of land by Catholics, and allowed them to keep schools and priests to say mass without incurring the penalty of imprisonment for life. A bill was drafted and presented to the commons by Peel, which became law on Apr. 13, 1829, enabling Catholics to take a full part in civil and political life. The act of 1829 was a deadly blow to Anglicanism, since the Anglican settlement originally was intended to secure only such elements of the Christian revelation as the English government of the day approved. A reversal of that principle became legal when Catholics were given full citizenship.—*W. F. Roemer.*

7586. LEVY, HERMANN. Matthew Arnold und die volkscharakterologische Erkenntnis. [Matthew Arnold and the analysis of national character.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(3) Sep. 1929: 303-325.—The British have not generally viewed their own national character (*Volkscharakter*) in relation to the character of other nations. A brilliant exception was Matthew Arnold, who utilized an international background for his social critique of his native land. Arnold's adverse criticism is levelled against the increasing mechanization of interests and philosophy of life, as opposed to the Romantic period of Elizabeth. In its enthusiasm for material progress and political practices the English middle class became increasingly narrow in its world of ideas. This calculating and schematic spirit pervades also their calvinistic-puritanic religion which pictures God as a "gentleman in the neighborhood" toward whom we owe certain duties and from whom we might expect favors. In this respect, Arnold foreshadowed the social theories of Max Weber on the relationship between economic life and religion, for which he has however received scant recognition. The modern tendencies in England toward social legislation in the interest of society as a whole and the corresponding destruction of party politics suggest the tenets enunciated by Arnold fifty or more years ago, although his direct influence has been almost exclusively literary rather than sociologic.—*John H. Mueller.*

7587. RICHARDS, R. D. The "stop of the exchequer." *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 45-62.—None of the historians of the Stuarts has investigated the sources to discover what actually occurred in January, 1672, or correctly estimated the results. All have been content to ignore the incident or to give a vague account of it, or have misrepresented it through partisanship or ignorance. The one exception is W. A. Shaw, in his preface to the *Calendar of Treasury Books*. This new study is based upon the treasury mss now at the Public Record Office, London, and yields the following conclusions: that only about half the bankers were involved to the extent of about £1,300,000; that Charles II did not repudiate this debt but paid 6% interest on it, at first by interim grants but regularly from 1677 until his death in 1685; that interest was then suspended until 1705 when it was resumed at 3%, but with the proviso that the principal could be redeemed by the payment of half of it. Eventually this moiety was absorbed into the national debt. Only four bankruptcies occurred among bankers at this period which may be partially attributed to the stop of the exchequer. This took place in January, 1672, and in

the first place was simply an order by the privy council (whose minutes are printed) for the suspension for twelve months of the repayment of loans, and of interest on them, advanced to the government by bankers on the security of certain specified revenues. The article concludes with a description of the documentary records of the exchequer of receipt, with many extracts to show what kind of payments were made, especially 1672. Among them are many grants to bankers of various sums of £1,000 or less. The article supplies information about the actual system used for the management of the national revenues.—*G. Davies.*

7588. SMITH, D. B. Document: Commodore Johnstone's improvements, 1779. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16(1) Jan. 1930: 85-86.—This consists of the text of a letter written by Commodore George Johnstone to the secretary of the admiralty, suggesting alterations in the equipment of ships of war. These alterations were of a minor character, but such as the writer thought would prove "very beneficial to the easy-working of ships of war."—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7589. SOMERSET, H. V. F. Some papers of Edmund Burke on his pension. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 114.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7590. TAIT, JAMES. Thomas Frederick Tout. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 78-85.—Tout was a Londoner, born in 1855. At Balliol College, whither he went upon a scholarship from St. Olave's School, Southwerk, he showed ability despite a shy and retiring disposition. The greatest influence upon him was Stubbs. In 1881 he began to teach at St. David's College, Lampeter. Refusing to be subdued by "shelving" in this remote school, he infused new energy into the administration, gathered a college library, and began the exploration of neglected Welsh history. At 35 he went to Manchester where he improved teaching and was mainly responsible for the foundation of the university press. His proposed *History of the reign of Edward I* never appeared, though the little *Edward I* of the Macmillan statesmen series did preserve a trace of it. Almost accidentally, in his 54th year, he began upon his *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval Britain*, his *magnum opus*. A sturdy and vivid personality, a teacher interested in bettering teaching, an inspiring lecturer who had risen superior to notes, his vehemence in debate gave rise to a witticism by the late Sir Walter Raleigh: "Tout comprendre c'est Tout pardonner." He died Oct. 23, 1929.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7591. TURBERVILLE, A. S. The house of lords under Charles II. (II) *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 58-77.—Shaftesbury lost the fight, brilliantly conducted in the house of lords, but always waged with an eye to popular reaction outside that chamber, largely because of royal influence upon the peers. The king, partly to amuse himself, partly to further his interests, came to influence sessions by his presence. His sway was not paramount, however, even with the bishops who solidly repulsed all proposals for toleration. Between the lords and the commons there existed two great differences of opinion, the one, to what degree the lords might interfere with money bills, the other, what right of appeal was enjoyed by the lords, especially from courts of equity. In the end the lords came to admit that they had no right to alter any measure effecting, directly or indirectly, a change in revenue matters. On the other hand, the lords had the better of the question about appellate jurisdiction. They established their position as independent judges in impeachments. Their claim to hear appeals in equity, even though complicated by the question of the privilege of a member of the house of commons, was conceded by the lower house, though the concession was tacit only. Upon the whole, the house of lords, from a dubious status in

1661, decidedly enhanced its dignity and privilege and emerged from the reign stronger than could have been anticipated. They might have done more had not too many peers reflected the extreme profligacy of the age. Outside Westminster, as great landholders, the lords were more powerful than when assembled as a house of parliament.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

CANADA

(See also Entry 8709)

7592. LANCTOT, GUSTAVE. *La participation du peuple dans le gouvernement de la Nouvelle-France.* [The participation of the people in the government of New France.] *Rev. Trimes. Canadienne.* 59 Sep. 1929: 225-239.—A study of the rise and decay of the representative institutions that existed in New France.

During the latter part of the French régime no real form of representation existed, but such resistance as there was to the autocratic government was almost entirely passive.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

7593. LANCTOT, GUSTAVE. *Les fonctions des gouverneurs.* [The duties of the governors.] *Canada Français.* 17(3) Nov. 1929: 174-189.—The second and concluding installment of a study of the duties and powers of the governors of New France.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

7594. MACLEOD, ADA. The oldest diary on Prince Edward Island. *Dalhousie Rev.* 9(4) Jan. 1930: 461-474.—A description, with some excerpts, of a diary kept by Benjamin Chappell, who migrated from England to Prince Edward Island in 1774. The diary gives a good impression of the life and struggles of the little colony.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 7569, 7576, 7593, 7623, 7629, 7651, 7653, 7689, 7692-7694, 7697, 7738-7741, 7886, 7988, 8007, 8153, 8255)

7595. BERG, RUBEN G., Jr. *Sverige i Diderots encyclopedi.* [Sweden in Diderot's encyclopedia.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(7) 1929: 523-533.—Diderot's and d'Alembert's famous and little read *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*, so far as the articles on Sweden are concerned, contains many ludicrous inaccuracies and in general does not make good use of the sources that were available at the time of its publication.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7596. BOUAULT, J. *La Cochinchine et le guerre de 1870-1871.* [Cochin China and the Franco-Prussian War.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 599-610.—French control had by no means been firmly established in this Far Eastern possession when the war with Germany broke out. It was feared that the foothold gained at such great cost would be lost but, probably due to the fact that France's critical situation was not fully realized in the Orient no untoward incident occurred and after the treaty of Frankfurt the consolidation of French interests was rapidly completed.—*Lowell John Ragatz.*

7597. CARON, R. Roland et Chaliér. [Roland and Chaliér.] *Révolution Française.* 82(4) 1929: 351-356.—Newly discovered correspondence between Roland, of the ministry of the interior in 1792, and Chaliér, president of the tribunal of commerce at Lyons, shows these revolutionary personages on quite intimate terms.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7598. CARON, P. *Un circulaire du ministre des finances (1793).* [A circular of the ministry of finance, (1793).] *Révolution Française.* 82(4) 1929: 357-360.—Destournelles, minister of finance, on July 1, 1793, addressed a communication, hitherto unknown, to the departmental officials, containing an urgent plea that personal as well as official pressure be exerted to insure that voters endorse the new constitution and declaration which was hastily prepared after the overthrow of the Girondists.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7599. CHOBAUT, H. *Une document sur l'histoire de la presse républicaine pendant la monarchie de Juillet.* [A document relative to the republican press during the July monarchy.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25(129) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 378-382.—The society *Aide toi et la Ciel t'aidera* offered in 1834 to liberal provincial newspapers the chance to subscribe to syndicated articles written by the society. The articles could be taken two, three, or all days of the week at cost. They could be altered to suit the local editor. Garnier Papes signs the offer.—*Sherman Kent.*

7600. DEBOUXHTAY, P. *Bulletin d'histoire Liégeoise.* [Bulletin on the history of Liège.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 1027-1054.—Critical bibliography.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7601. DE REZÉ, RENÉ DE MONTI. *Souvenirs sur le comte de Chambord.* [Recollections of the Count of Chambord.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 176-203.—From the point of view of a personal attendant to the Count of Chambord, legitimist pretender to the throne of France, Dr. Rezé recounts the life of the count while in exile, and the negotiations for his restoration which broke down in 1873 with his refusal to renounce the white flag of the Bourbons.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7602. DOLLOT, RENÉ. *Chateaubriand à Venise et à Trieste.* [Chateaubriand at Venice and Trieste.] *Correspondant.* 101(1611) Nov. 10, 1929: 399-424.—A reconstruction of Chateaubriand's travels and experiences in Italy 1806-1807 based on his writings and independent research.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7603. DUTACQ, F. *Une élection législative sous le Second Empire.* [A legislature election under the Second Empire.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25(130) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1929: 433-443.—This article shows the processes, speeches, and issues of a legislative campaign in the department of l'Orne (Normandy) in 1865, and the electoral reaction to those who opposed the government.—*Sherman Kent.*

7604. FAWTIER, R. Charles Victor Langlois. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(177) Jan. 1930: 85-91.—Born in Rouen, 1863, educated at Evreux and Paris, teacher at Douai, Montpellier, and the Sorbonne, after 1913 Garde Générale of national archives, Langlois became one of the outstanding figures of the historical profession. From Lavishe he learned to interest himself both in research-writing and in the teaching of history. On the one hand he pushed on his studies of medieval France, especially the classic volume of the *Histoire de France* which deals with Louis IX, Philip III, and Philip IV, and the series, *La vie en France au Moyen Âge*; on the other his reforms in the teaching of history in the schools, the training of adequate masters, and the collection of *Lectures Historiques* for young students. He also prepared works on bibliography and collaborated upon the classic volume discussing historic method.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7605. FOURNIOL, MICHEL. *Épilogue des journées marseillaises de Juin.* [Epilogue on the June days in Marseilles.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25(129) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 356-377.—Marseilles, like Paris, had

its June days in 1848. The insurrection was suppressed by immediately bringing the rioters before the court of the Bouche de Rhone and adjourning action that they might be tried before a jury at Valence. Ferlay, the prefect of Drome in which Valence is located, found that his jails, his police force, and his courtrooms were insufficient to meet the demands of the 153 prisoners. Numerous make-shifts were adopted, including the transforming of three churches into courtrooms and the use of part of the army as police. Valence under these conditions took on the aspect of a besieged city.—*Sherman Kent*.

7606. FUMAROLI. Documents sur la période de Paoli: La conspiration de Massaria. [Documents on the Paoli period: the conspiracy of Massaria.] *Rev. de la Corse*. 10(58) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 153-161.—This episode deals with the unsuccessful attempt of Paoli, then president of the rebellious Corsican republic to capture Ajaccio from the Genoans in 1763. It is told through translations of unpublished documents in the archives of Genoa and consists of several letters from the commissioner, Carlo Spinola, to the signory at Genoa, as well as some of the documents of the rebels which he captured. Among the latter were several proclamations to the populace which were to be issued if the rebellion proved successful.—*Leo Gershoy*.

7607. GIOVELLIAN, COLONNA de. La Général Gentili. [General Gentili.] *Rev. de la Corse*. 10(58) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 177-187.—A series of unpublished letters illustrative of the revolutionary career of General Gentili.—*Leo Gershoy*.

7608. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. Mérimée et l'impératrice Eugénie. [Mérimée and the Empress Eugénie.] *Rev. de Paris*. 37(2) Jan. 15, 1930: 241-253.—Hanotaux retraces the steps whereby Eugénie de Montijo mounted to the throne of France.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

7609. LABORIE, De LANZAC de. Une carrière de diplomate avant la grande guerre. Auguste Gérard—après un ouvrage récent. [Auguste Gérard, a diplomatic career before the Great War—according to a recent study.] *Correspondant*. 101(1598) Apr. 25, 1929: 253-268.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7610. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Le coup d'état du 18 Fructidor an V. [The coup d'état of the 18 Fructidor year V.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 36(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 521-550.—The majority in the French legislature after the elections of 1797 favored leniency toward priests and émigrés, and wanted peace with England. The supporters of the revolution formed constitutional circles, headed by the Montmorencian Club of Paris, but a decree of the legislature closed them. Confident of Carnot and Barthélemy and trying to win over La Revellière, the Ventre (royalist leaders in the legislature) depended upon Barras, who was already in touch with Louis XVIII and England, to secure a favorable ministry. But the papers of Antraigues fell into Bonaparte's hands at that moment and, obliging Antraigues to rewrite them so as to leave out all mention of himself, Bonaparte sent them to Barras. Here was clear proof of a royalist plot headed by Pichegru, and Barras once more became republican. So when Carnot demanded a new ministry (26 Messidor), all the ministers favorable to the Ventre were dismissed and the hostile ones retained. The triumvirate (Barras, La Revellière, and Rewbell) issued orders to Hoche's army to come within the vicinity of Paris. The Ventre continued to attack Hoche and Bonaparte. Bonaparte sent General Augereau and promised money to the Directory; Hoche sent troops which engaged in making war on ecclesiastics (the war of the *collets noirs*). When La Revellière became President of the Directory (though it was not his turn) and declared that no more reactionary steps would be permitted, the councils reorganized their police force and listened to plans to kidnap the Directors. When

Raffet, royalist commander of one of the Sections, was arrested, the lower house declared the *patrie en danger* (17 Fructidor) and mobilized the Paris National Guard and other friendly troops. Vaublanc proposed a decree of accusation against the Triumvirate for the 19th. The Triumvirate then recalled Moreau, putting Hoche in his place, and gave marching orders to Hoche and Bonaparte. During the night the streets were placarded with the chief evidence against the royalists. In the morning (18 Fructidor), Augereau surrounded the Tuileries. There was no resistance. The next day the "purged" legislature passed a series of laws which put control of the two houses, the press, the émigrés, and the priests in the hands of the Directory, from which Carnot and Barthélemy were expelled. The people were not interested in the coup d'état. It was a movement carried out primarily with the support of that part of the bourgeoisie that had got rich by the Revolution.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

7611. MÉRIMÉE, PROSPER. Lettres à la comtesse de Montijo. [Letters to the Countess of Montijo.] *Rev. de Paris*. 37(2) Jan. 15, 1930: 254-272.—Letters, hitherto unpublished, which the author of *Carmen* wrote to the mother of the Empress Eugénie in 1847 and 1848.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

7612. PEYRON, E. Les révélations de M. Paléologue. [The revelations of M. Paléologue.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25(129) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 282-294.—The unfavorable picture of General Bazaine at Metz, given through Paléologue's interview with the Empress Eugénie and published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (March and April 1928), is not true in the light of Bernstorff's history of the period nor in that of Peyron's publications in *La Révolution de 1848*.—*Sherman Kent*.

7613. R., F.-Ch. L'extravagant projet du Baron de Saintot. [Baron de Saintot's project for the conquest of Morocco.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 17(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 611-624.—In 1777, Étienne de Routier, Baron de Saintot, proposed to the minister of the marine that France undertake the conquest of Morocco and convert it into an appanage, to be ruled by Louis XVI's brother, the Count of Artois. The idea came to de Routier, formerly an officer in the French army, after the army had been reorganized and he found himself without command. His lengthy communication on the subject, preserved in the archives of the ministry of the marine, is interesting but was never acted upon and seems never even to have been officially answered.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7614. RAPHAËL, PAUL. Principal et aumônier au temps de la loi Falloux. [Principal and almoner at the time of the Falloux law.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25(129) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 345-355.—The Falloux law in France complicated the school system and made difficult the appointment or dismissal of teachers. This article gives specific evidence of the cumbersome machinery necessary to oust an immoral cleric and promote a deserving layman.—*Sherman Kent*.

7615. REBILLON, A. La situation économique du clergé français à la fin de l'ancien régime. [The economic condition of the French clergy at the end of the old regime.] *Révolution Française*. 82(4) 1929: 328-350.—A study of the pre-revolutionary archives of the ecclesiastical institutions in the districts of Rennes, Fougères, and Vitre, now in the département of Ille-et-Vilaine, reveals that the clergy as a whole held no great amount of real estate and that inequality of condition existed widely among the parish clergy. Educational and charitable activities were inadequately endowed. The tithe was particularly burdensome for the peasantry, often exceeding the total of royal and provincial taxes. The administration of the property of the religious orders was efficient.—*A. D. Beeler*.

7616. RICHARD, A. Le marquis Étienne de Turgot, premier gouverneur de la Guyane. [The Marquis Étienne de Turgot, first governor of French Guiana.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles*. 1(3) Jun.-Oct. 1929: 15-22.—This older brother (1721-1788) of the future famous controller general in the last days of the old regime was chosen by Choiseul in 1763 to head the expedition to resettle French Guinea and thus gain compensation for the loss of Canada and of several Caribbean islands by the Peace of Paris. The enterprise was a dismal failure, due largely to the ravages of yellow fever, and Turgot, recalled in disgrace, was obliged to live in exile from court from the spring of 1768 to the spring of 1769.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7617. RIFFATERRE, G. Le sentiment du Tiers-État sur les corporations en 1789. [The attitude of the Third Estate regarding the guilds in 1789.] *Révolution Française*. 82 (4) 1929: 289-309.—The cahiers of the Third Estate, drawn up in the local units in 1789, indicate that the urban commoners generally considered the corporative regime desirable because it answered the need for a certain organization of production, supervision, and regulation of the quality and value of goods. There was pronounced difference of opinion between the cities and the country districts on the question of retaining the guilds. In the center and south of France, where industrial and commercial development was backward, and in small villages and the rural baillages, as a rule, economic liberalism was ardently advocated. In Paris and the maritime cities, where the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie were numerous and powerful, the cahiers reveal a favorable attitude toward the guilds, although there was demand for the reform of certain abuses.—*A. D. Beeler*.

7618. SÉE, H. (ed.) Une lettre de P. F. Dubois sur l'insurrection Parisienne d'Avril 1834. [A letter of P. F. Dubois regarding the Paris insurrection of April, 1834.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25(130) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1929: 410-413.—This letter, prefaced by a paragraph on the author's richly diversified life and admirable character, sets forth some aspects of the 1834 riots from the point of view of an eye witness.—*Sherman Kent*.

7619. SPECTATOR. Clemenceau. *Nuova Antologia*. 268(1386) Dec. 16, 1929: 478-499.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7620. UNSIGNED. Napoleon Bonaparte et Toussaint Louverture. [Napoleon Bonaparte and Toussaint

Louverture.] *Rev. de la Corse*. 10(59) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 214-218.—This article reproduces the contents of an unpublished letter in the archives of San Domingo from Bonaparte to Toussaint Louverture on the 13 ventose, an 9 (March, 1801), stating that he is unwilling to tolerate the dictatorial powers that Louverture had assumed, the latter's conquest of the eastern part of the island, and the drafting of a constitution which would have made the island autonomous and Louverture the ruling power for life. Bonaparte writes a friendly letter, which Louverture ignored: he addresses Louverture as *citoyen, capitaine générale de la partie française de Saint Domingue*; he speaks of the great interest he has in what Louverture has been doing, his letters, his proclamations. He bestows a great mark of the government's favor by charging the minister of the navy to send him a *brevet de capitaine générale de la partie française de Saint Domingue*. He enjoins him to keep peace, to encourage agriculture, and organize troops. He closes by expressing the hope that the day is not distant when a division of the San Domingan army will work for the glory and possessions of the republic.—*Leo Gershow*.

7621. UZUREAU, CHANOINE. L'évêque du Mans et la révolution de 1848. [The Bishop of Le Mans and the Revolution of 1848.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25(130) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1929: 429-432.—This article is largely composed of letters written by the bishop and the prefect of the department relative to the necessary changes in the church service consequent to the revolution. The bishop agrees to support the republic, orders his clergy by letters to cease praying for the king and to begin praying for the republic. In this letter he justifies his political position by Christian theology.—*Sherman Kent*.

7622. ZÉVAËS, ALEXANDRE. Louis Ménard—poète et historien des journées de Juillet. [Louis Ménard—poet and historian of the July days, 1848.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25(130) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1929: 421-427.—Louis Ménard, a young radical of the Cavaignac days, has contributed to the knowledge of this period in his poetry and his history, *Le prologue d'une révolution*, reprinted by E. Bure in *Cahiers de la Quinzaine*. Ménard covers the period February to June, 1848, in 300 papers dealing with every aspect of the struggle. The book was forbidden by the government in 1849 and Ménard was put in prison for three years.—*Sherman Kent*.

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 7568, 8250)

7623. BEEKMAN, A. A. De zoogenaamde afdamming van het Kreekrak en de Belgen. [The so-called damming-up of the Kreekrak and the Belgians.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. 46(6) Nov. 1928: 965-969.—The Kreekrak is an old branch of the Scheldt which previously connected Antwerp with the Eastern-Scheldt and from there with the Rhine. According to a statement generally accepted in Holland as in Belgium, this branch was closed for navigation by the building up of the Scheldedam for the Rozendael-Vlissingen railway (1866-1867). During the conferences for the revision of the Belgian-Dutch treaty of 1839, the Belgians have often protested against this closing up of a useful Scheldt-branch. Beekman contends that this Scheldt-arm was not in use in modern times and that it did not even exist after 1700. To prove his assertion he joins three small maps which he himself has drawn.—*Gaston G. Dept*.

7624. BLOK, P. J. Schipper en Vlootpredikant. [Sailor and preacher of the fleet.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*. 8 (4th. ser.)

1929: 143-144.—Blok, who recently published his study *Michel Adriaansz. de Ruyter*, mentioned a certain sailor on a ship in the service of the North or Greenland Company. Further study revealed that this person, Barend van Laar, did act in this capacity, and that he also served as a preacher for the Greenland whaling fleet.—*H. S. Lucas*.

7625. EMBDEN, A. MEERKAMP van. Het huis van Michel Adriaansz. de Ruyter te Vlissingen. [De Ruyter's house at Flushing.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*. 8 (ser. 4) 1929: 140-143.—The author has determined some facts about the residence of de Ruyter in Flushing, to which Blok made reference on page 426 of his *Michel Adriaansz. de Ruyter*. These notes are a criticism of Blok's discussions.—*H. S. Lucas*.

7626. JAPIKSE, N. Perioden-Indeeling onze Geschiedenis. [The periodization of our history.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*. 7 (ser. 4) 1928: 133-136.—Japikse replies to the criticisms by Goslinga of the periodization employed in his

book, *Handboek tot de Staatskundige Geschiedenis van Nederland* (The Hague, 1920). Any division into periods will ever be a matter of relative value. The divisions used in universal history may fit the needs of historians of some states, but in the case of the Netherlands they would be quite useless, for the new state did not rise until 1568 or 1572; and a basic division at this point would not be practicable for universal history. Japikse believes that a special period covering 1568-1648 is desirable, for a new state arose then. From 1648 to 1748 it occupied the position of a great power. Dominant foreign influences mark the next period, until 1840, after which the country plays the role of a small power.—*H. S. Lucas.*

7627. SMIT, J. *De invoering van de Gregoriaanse tijdrekening in de noordelijke Nederlanden.* [The introduction of the Gregorian calendar in the northern Netherlands.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8 (ser. 4) 1929: 125-139.—The reform of the Julian calendar, undertaken by the church following the decisions at the Council of Trent and completed by Gregory XIII in a bull of Feb. 14, 1581, was not universally accepted in the northern Low Countries. The new calendar was adopted at once in the counties of Holland and Zeeland. This was accomplished by Anjou, a Catholic seeking favor with the pope, and the Prince of Orange supported him in this. The other five provinces, with the exception of Utrecht, did not accept it chiefly because of a strong anti-papal prejudice. During the 17th century in these provinces, as well as in the Protestant principalities of Germany, the two styles, the old and the new, or the Julian and Gregorian, were usually indicated in almanacs, etc. Confusion ensued, and at the close of the century a new reform was attempted. In the empire

it was decided that eleven days should be omitted after February 18, which would be followed by March 1, which was also March 1 according to the Gregorian calendar. Easter was to be celebrated according to the astronomically exact new moon and not the ecclesiastical new moon, and it was not to coincide with the Jewish festival. Of course, there was inevitable confusion in the date of Easter between Catholics and Protestants. The "Reformed Julian Calendar of the Evangelicals," as it was called, was commonly adopted in the northern Netherlands. But the Gregorian style was still used alongside the new Julian style in Holland, Zeeland, and Utrecht. The difference between the two was not important, and in 1724 and 1744 Easter was celebrated on the same days, that is April 16 and April 5. Thus the Reformed Julian calendar was a thing of no consequence in the United Provinces, for four of them at the opening of the 18th century passed from the old Julian to the Gregorian calendar without much regard to the calendar in vogue in Germany. These provinces had at the opening of the century merely adjusted the calendar to the Gregorian by dropping eleven days.—*H. S. Lucas.*

7628. UNSIGNED. *Brief van Dr. L. R. Beynen aan J. P. Hasebroek.* [A letter from Dr. L. R. Beynen to J. P. Hasebroek.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8 (ser. 4) 1929: 1-2.—The subject of this article is a letter dated Arolsen, Oct. 25, 1878, and written by Lorenzo Beynen, a former professor in the *gymnasium* in The Hague, who had been appointed by King William III to prepare Princess Emma at Arolsen in the Dutch language in anticipation of her duties as queen in the Netherlands. The particulars about the princess are of interest for the later days of William's reign.—*H. S. Lucas.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 5930, 5947, 6483, 7222, 7608, 7611, 7706)

7629. BROWN, VERA LEE. *Studies in the history of Spain in the second half of the eighteenth century.* *Smith College Studies in Hist.* 15 (1-2) Oct. 1929-Jan. 1930: pp. 92.—Study I, "The Spanish court and its diplomatic outlook after the Treaty of Paris, 1763," shows that Spanish policy in this period possessed continuity and that successive ministries were dominated by the king (Charles III), who was convinced that the interest of the Spanish empire required co-operation with France against Great Britain. The Spanish effort to transform the Family Compact into an alliance with Austria, and perhaps Portugal and Sardinia, was contrary to French policy; and all that Spain obtained was a number of marriages that strengthened Spanish influence in Italy. Study II, "Anglo-French rivalry for the trade of the Spanish Peninsula, 1763-1783," describes the unsuccessful attempt of France to destroy the commercial predominance of Great Britain in Spain by capitalizing the Family Compact for the benefit of French merchants. Some concessions were obtained in a treaty of 1768, but even as late as 1784 British commerce with Spain exceeded that of France in the ratio of more than five to one. Study III, "Relations of Spain and Portugal, 1763-1777," deals with the antecedents of the treaty of 1777, which settled disputes between Spain and Portugal over South America and was regarded by the Spanish minister, Floridablanca, as a great achievement.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

7630. CRABITES, PIERRE. Valeriano Weyler, Spain's veteran soldier-statesman. *Current History.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 335-340.—A plea for better understanding of the man who was known in America thirty years ago as "Butcher Weyler."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

7631. GIRARD, ALBERT. *La répartition de la population en Espagne dans les temps modernes*

(XVI^e-XVIII^e siècles). [The distribution of population in Spain in modern times (16th-18th centuries).] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. & Soc.* 17 (3-4) 1929: 347-362.—Since the close of the 15th century the movement of population in Spain has been characterized by a migration from rural to urban communities and a shift in the location of the important cities from the central plains to the seacoast. These changes were induced by the economic evolution of the country. Before the expulsion of the Moors, Castile was a frontier region where two civilizations met and the prosperity which resulted from these political and economic contacts favored the maintenance of a larger population than natural conditions warranted. When the Moors had been driven into Africa this frontier role passed to the maritime provinces of the South. The expansion of commerce in Europe and in the new empire in America led to a neglect of the interior regions whose peasants moved to the neighboring cities. Their descendants passed on to the more flourishing centers of world trade on the coast. By a deliberate economic policy the government might have counteracted to some extent the forces that produced these violent changes. But communications were neglected, small farms and industries were heavily taxed, banditry was not suppressed, and an army of civil servants was allowed to enjoy a leisurely life that tempted the most capable away from rural enterprise. Policy, therefore, accentuated the effect of the natural causes. As a result, the population of Spain today is distributed in a way that fosters particularism and hinders progress.—*M. L. Hansen.*

7632. GRUNWALD, M. *Aus Spanien und Portugal.* [From Spain and Portugal.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 73 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 366-376.—Notes and emendations to Fritz Baer's *Die*

Juden im Christlichen Spanien (Berlin 1929).—Koppel S. Pinson.

7633. MA'ĪŪF, FAWZI. Shā'ir isbāni Kabir yatafākhar bi-nasabihi al-'Arabi. [A great Spanish poet who takes pride in his Arab descent.] *Al-Mukhtaf*. 75 (4) Nov. 1929: 406-417.—The poet is Villa Sapessa who is credited with the composition of 75 poetical

works dealing mostly with ancient Arab life in Spain. The writer met the poet in Brazil and learned from him that he traces his descent through his mother to the Umayyad caliphs of Cordova and through his father to an Arab leader who came from Naples, Italy, to fight in the army of Philip II.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

ITALY

(See also Entries 5634, 5972, 5978, 6018, 6072-6073, 7022, 7030, 7606, 8007, 8365)

7634. BERGADANI, ROBERTO. Un villaggio dell'astigiano Monteu Roero nelle vicende politiche e militari dei secoli XVII e XVIII. [A village of the duchy of Asti, Monteu Roero, in the political and military vicissitudes of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Boll. Storico-bibliog. Subalpino*. 30 (3-6) 1928: 353-396. (Documents).—*F. Edler*.

7635. FERMI, STEFANO. Le prime proposte per l'istituzione nel nostro ducato di una camera e di un tribunale di commercio. [The first proposals for the institution in our duchy (Parma) of a chamber and a tribunal of commerce.] *Boll. Storico Piacentino*. 24 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 12-19.—Under the liberal Bourbon minister Guillaume Du Tillot and his assistant, François Goin, vain attempts were made between 1757 and 1767 to establish both a chamber of commerce and a tribunal of commerce in Parma and Piacenza. The proposals were strongly opposed by the merchant guilds. The first chamber of commerce in the duchy was established in Piacenza in 1817.—*F. Edler*.

7636. FERMI, STEFANO. Nel primo centenario della morte di Melchiorre Gioja. (The first centenary of the death of Melchiorre Gioja.) *Boll. Storico Piacentino*. 24 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 49-56.—A bibliography of writings dealing with Gioja, a patriot and martyr of the Risorgimento.—*F. Edler*.

7637. MONDOLFO, RODOLFO. Die Anfänge der Arbeiterbewegung in Italien bis 1872 und der Konflikt zwischen Mazzini und Bakunin. (The beginnings of the labor movement in Italy to 1872 and the conflict between Mazzini and Bakunin.) (Korsch, Hedda, tr.) *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 14 (3) 1929: 339-363.—This article is mainly a summary of a volume in Italian by Nello Rosselli entitled, *Mazzini und Bakunin, Twelve Years of the Labor Movement in Italy, 1860-1872*, (Bocca, Turin, p. viii, 444). Before 1859 a real labor movement in Italy was to be found only in the kingdom of Sardinia, and it was very small. Poverty and illiteracy retarded its growth, but members of the upper class, especially the Mazzinians, helped it along. Under Mazzini's guidance the first labor associations were organized. Mazzini, however, did not recognize the idea of class conflict, and Bakunin, his competitor for Italian adherence, sought chiefly to arouse the peasants through a few young intellectuals. Antagonism between the leaders and dissatisfaction of Italian labor with these parties brought about a turn toward the practices of Marxism even before the Italians knew anything about Marx's works. By the time of Mazzini's death in 1872 both he and Bakunin were being submerged under the wave of socialism.—*E. N. Anderson*.

7638. QUARANTA, CLINIO. La vita intima e familiare a Caprera. (Garibaldi's life and friends at home.) *Nuova Antologia*. 268 (1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 383-403.—Recollections of a number of friends of Garibaldi about his life at Caprera. Bottini, the stonemason, his wife, Signora Pileu, and Simon, the shepherd, tell various incidents and stories of their friend—his love of silence, and of animals, his labor, his advice, and his heroic action for a united Italy. Even oddities, such as bathing the Pileu baby in cold water to make

him sturdy, help in understanding the background of Garibaldi's character and career.—*J. C. Russell*.

7639. SFORZA, SONNINO and his foreign policy. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (768) Dec. 1929: 721-732.—At the outbreak of the war, San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister, was hesitant about entering it. Austria had not, according to treaty obligations, consulted her, but he could not resolve to join the Entente. In September 1914, Sonnino succeeded as foreign minister on San Giuliano's death. He did not see the situation so clearly, and was alone in desiring to join the central powers. His great mistakes were in thinking the war would be brief and that Austria would emerge intact. He should have continued the policy of seeking the disintegration of Austria, of extending the Italian frontier to the Alps, to Fiume, and should have reached understandings with the Allies, including Serbia, upon these matters. Instead of encouraging he opposed the use of Croat, Dalmatian, and Slovene regiments to break the morale of their compatriots in the Austrian ranks. Sonnino went to Paris in 1919 with no other preparation than the secret Treaty of London, 1915, guaranteeing Dalmatia to Italy. Contrary to popular belief, Italy won the war as did no one else, for the cramping fear of her enemy Austria was removed and a united Yugoslavia even with Dalmatia was sufficient guarantee. Sonnino did not perceive this and led public opinion to demand its pound of flesh.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

7640. UNSIGNED. Ramazzini—first student of occupational diseases. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (2) Aug. 1929: 14-15.—Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1705?), born in Capri in Italy, was the first physician to realize the widespread hazards of industrial employment and to write a systematic treatise on diseases of occupations (*De morbis artificum diatriba*, 1700). It contained 43 chapters, while a later edition added 12 more chapters. The book was translated into English in 1705 under the title, *A Treatise on the Diseases of Tradesmen*, and was for over a century the only reference work on the subject of industrial diseases. The work has had 25 editions and translations. Ramazzini warns the physician that, in addition to the usual questions asked the sick person, one more should be added, "What is your trade?" It would seem that Ramazzini was some 230 years in advance of his time. He objected to the night work of bakers. His conclusion, "'Tis a sordid Profit that's accompany'd with the Destruction of Health," might well be taken to heart by some industries today. (A full-page portrait of Ramazzini, when professor of medicine at Padua, and a short description of the industries and diseases he described, are included in the article).—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7641. VEO, ETTORE. Roma nell'anno 1829 attraverso il diario inedito di Don Agostino Chigi. (Rome in the year 1829 according to the unpublished diary of Don Agostino Chigi.) *Nuova Antologia*. 268 (1384) Nov. 16, 1929: 250-264.—July-September. Amid the rather monotonous statements of deaths and ecclesiastical promotions in a season naturally dull, such incidents as the burlesque perpetrated by high church officers upon the poor Marchetti and the death of Chigi's dog, Othello, by falling from a window stand

out. The diary gives a sustained impression of constant visits to Rome by lay and ecclesiastical nobles. [See Entry 4236.]-*J. C. Russell.*

7642. VEO, ETTORE. *Roma nell'anno 1829 attraverso il diario inedito di Don Agostino Chigi.* [Rome in the year 1829 according to the unpublished diary of Don Agostino Chigi.] *Nuova Antologia.* 268 (1386) Dec. 16, 1929: 514–531.—(4) After an October featured by a visit from Neapolitan royalty to Rome, the Chigi family spent the month of November in the Alban Hills at Ariccia. The marriage of a daughter, Costanza, and cold weather marked December. All in all, 1829 was an extraordinarily eventful year, carefully mirrored in the diary with respect to both important incidents and everyday activity. (See Entry 4236.)-*J. C. Russell.*

7643. VUOLI, ROMEO. *Il Generale Giacinto Carini.* [General Giacinto Carini.] *Nuova Antologia.* 268 (1384) Nov. 16, 1929: 214–226.—After a successful career as a soldier with Garibaldi and a term in the Italian legislature, Carini resumed his military career, and rose rapidly in the army. While stationed at Perugia he became a close friend of Cardinal Pecci. Before the cardinal became Pope Leo XIII, Carini was summarily dismissed from his post in 1877. (An exchange of letters with Garibaldi relative to this is included.) This punishment was probably the result of Carini's association with the cardinal, a friendship which was in accord with the general's desire for a better understanding between church and state in Rome. Leo XIII's action in appointing the general's son as prefect of the Vatican Library strengthens this hypothesis.—*J. C. Russell.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 7559, 7561, 7573, 7596, 7662, 7747, 8133, 8226, 8259, 8279, 8451)

7644. DERNBURG, BERNARD. *Deutschland und die zweite Haager Konferenz.* [Germany and the Second Hague Conference.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53 (1) Jan. 1930: 10–16.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

7645. DORN, WALTER L. *Frederic the Great and Lord Bute.* *J. Modern Hist.* (4) Dec. 1929: 529–560.—Historians have charged Lord Bute with duplicity and treachery in bringing to a rupture the Anglo-Prussian alliance of 1762. Prussian statesmen down to Bismarck distrusted the state whose minister betrayed Frederic the Great in the moment of his sore trial. A re-examination of the sources leaves the author with the impression that Bute was venturesome in approaching Austria while allied with Prussia and brutally superior in urging peace on Frederic at a moment when he faced defeat. But Frederic also kept from his ally a knowledge of his plans and concealed the purport of his negotiations with Russia, and Bute had reasons to believe that the subsidy if continued would be used in a war against friendly Denmark. But the real cause for the rupture was twofold: (1) Newcastle, a colleague of Bute, meddled in the latter's conduct of foreign affairs and permitted the Austrians to conclude that England was offering to sacrifice Silesia for a renewal of the Anglo-Austrian alliance; (2) Frederic was informed of the Galitzin letter. In it the Russian ambassador to London (wilfully or through misunderstanding) represented Lord Bute as approaching Russia with a proposal to sacrifice Prussia and adhere to Austria.—*J. W. Hoffman.*

7646. FRANZ, RUDOLF. *Aus Briefen Konrad Haenischs.* [Extracts from Konrad Haenisch's letters.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14 (3) 1929: 444–484.—Haenisch, the son of a Pomeranian family with high aristocratic connections, became a Social Democrat in his early years and was bitterly persecuted therefor. He served as Social Democratic newspaper editor and writer, as politician, as Prussian minister of public worship (1918–1921), and died in 1925 as president of the administration in Wiesbaden. Franz became acquainted with him early in 1907 and broke with him in 1914 because of Haenisch's acceptance of the war. The extracts from his letters to Franz published here, about one-sixth of the entire correspondence of some 200 documents, cover the period between Nov. 4, 1907, and Nov. 20, 1915. During that period Haenisch was until January, 1911, political editor of the *Labor Gazette* in Dortmund, head of the central literary bureau for propaganda pamphlets in Berlin, member of the Prussian Landtag, and soldier. The letters afford

information mainly about personal and party affairs.—*E. N. Anderson.*

7647. GOOCH, G. P. *Prince Bülow.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (768) Dec. 1929: 696–704.—Bülow, one of the most brilliant German chancellors, was one of the least respected and most distrusted. His appointment in 1897 as foreign secretary coincided with the accession of von Tirpitz to the navy. These two with the Kaiser were thus responsible for Germany's affairs until 1909, but the main responsibility must rest with the professional statesman, Bülow. It was his policy to build up a navy; he rejected Chamberlain's public though unofficial proposal of an Anglo-German entente; instead he allowed Anglo-French, Anglo-Japanese, and Franco-Russian accords to develop which left Germany strong on land and sea individually but exposed by a policy of "unlimited liability." The handling of the Morocco situation was Bülow's worst blunder. The books attacking Bülow and his defense are cited.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7648. KOBER, ADOLF. *Die Geschichte der deutschen Juden in der historischen Forschung der letzten 35 Jahren.* [History of the German Jews in researches of the last 35 years.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 13–23.—*Herbert Solow.*

7649. MEINECKE, FR. *Johann Gustav Droysen. Sein Briefwechsel und seine Geschichtsschreibung.* [Johann Gustav Droysen. His correspondence and his historical method.] *Hist. Z.* 141 (2) 1929: 249–287.—The publication of Droysen's correspondence illustrates his mental processes as an historian. Fundamental in his thinking is the will to investigate the empirical and to believe in the providential guidance of history. His historical activity is expressed in three concepts. His study of the decline and fall of Greece led to the coining of the term "Hellenism" and was dominated by his view of ancient history as inherently converging teleologically upon Christianity. After the defeat of the German National party in 1850, Droysen decided to pursue the idea of a Prusso-German national state with history as his weapon. He saw in the Ghibelline idea the historical continuity of the aspiration for a Greater Germany. In his *Political History of Prussia* he gave expression to his conception of the evolution of the modern state into an ethical ideal. His third concept found expression in his historiology, i.e., his theory of history. It is in part a revival of von Humboldt's idea, the Bacon of historical science, and it is directed against Prussian reaction after 1850 and against Comte's positivism. It differs from von Ranke's view of history in that it objects to the latter's lack of desire to will the ethical, to the absence of any reference to the great national questions of his time, and to his one-sided stress upon source criticism and the acquisition of facts. Droysen thinks that the chief duty of the historian lies in understanding and

interpretation. He favors qualitative synthesis rather than quantitative analysis. *Forschend zu verstehen* is the leitmotif of his methodology. The evolution of ideas can be traced in history, even where source material is fragmentary. Thus the historian does not gain a picture of the past *an sich* but rather a conception, i.e., his conception, of the past.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

7650. MICHELS, ROBERT. Kurt Eisner. Unter Benützung von persönlichen Erinnerungen. [Kurt Eisner, written with the use of personal reminiscences.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 14 (3) 1929: 364–391.—In this short sketch of Eisner's character and career Michels portrays the life of this Berlin Jew as student of philosophy, Social Democrat, socialist newspaper editor, dramatic and literary critic, author of various books, private teacher, and revolutionary statesman. An opponent of the war, Eisner was arrested in January, 1918, for organizing a strike among munitions workers and was not freed until October. On Nov. 8, he led the revolution in Munich to success and became the head of the new government. Essentially a bohemian, he was too open-hearted, too caustic and critical, too ethical and aesthetic in his thought, too idealistic to be a statesman. He objected to the Social Democratic leaders, who he said had compromised themselves during the war, and he opposed both communism and a dictatorship. His assassination occurred just at a time when he had to choose the one or the other or lose his position. Michels regards Eisner as an upright, independent thinking *homo europaeus*.—*E. N. Anderson*.

7651. NOACK, F. Breisgauer Kriegdrangsale im spanischen Erbfolgekrieg. [Breisgau's suffering during the war of the Spanish Succession.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 43 (2) 1929: 251–311.—Breisgau had been given back to the Austrian Hapsburgs by France just before the outbreak of the war. The government in Vienna greatly mistrusted the population because of possible sympathies with France. The magistrate of Freiburg tried by all means to convince the government of the contrary; indeed, the people of Breisgau behaved loyally. The quartering of the soldiers in the town of Freiburg was a great problem, because of the exemption of the church, the nobility, and the university, so that the heaviest burden fell on the citizens who suffered severely from the excesses of the soldiers, the felling of their woods, and the injury done to their fields. The population of the region looked forward to the approach of the friendly army with as much uneasiness as the peasant of Southern Europe awaits a swarm of locusts. The citizens had to provide for the maintenance of the troops and the establishment of hospitals; they also had to work on the fortifications. This lasted until 1704 when the victory of Prince Eugene and Marlborough at Hochstädt drove the French out of Southern Germany.—*Grete Mecenseffy*.

7652. SRBIK, H. Grossdeutsche und Kleindeutsche an der Universität Heidelberg. ["Grossdeutsche" and "Kleindeutsche" at the university of Heidelberg.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 43 (2) 1929: 202–233.—Starting from the speech of Erich Marcks at the centennial jubilee of the university in Heidelberg, 1903, the author describes the situation at the university between 1861 and 1865 when, supported by the government of Baden, the *Kleindeutsche Partei*, whose eager desire was the foundation of a German empire under Prussia's leadership, gained a victory over the small group of the *Grossdeutschen*, partisans of a bigger Germany with Austria included. The leader of their group was the professor of classical philology, Chr. F. Bähr. In close relations with the Austrian embassy in Karlsruhe he wrote a memorandum about the university of Heidelberg and the *kleindeutsche* policy and delivered it to the Austrian *chargé d'affaires* Baron Pilat. He was motivated solely by the political point of view

without doing justice to the splendid regeneration of scientific life by such men as Gervinus, Häusser, Bunsen, and Kirchhoff. The memorandum taken from the State Archives in Vienna is published with a full bibliography.—*Grete Mecenseffy*.

7653. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. Poznań Jesienią 1806 Roku. [Posen in the autumn of the year 1806.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania*. (4) Dec. 31, 1929: 291–308.—The achievements of Dąbrowski and Wybicki in organizing the province of Posen and in raising a contingent of soldiers for Napoleon Bonaparte convinced the latter that the Poles were "worthy of being a nation."—*F. Nowak*.

7654. TORRE, ANDREA. Il principe de Bülow e la politica mondiale Germanica. [Prince Bülow and German world politics.] *Nuova Antologia*. 268 (1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 317–329.—Bülow, although a man of great political genius, lacked the ability to see beyond immediate consequences and did not realize the effects produced in other countries by acts which seemed to be legitimate enough for Germany. Although during the World War he failed in his official mission to keep Italy from joining the Allies, he was at home in his Villa Malta at Rome and spent his last years there.—*J. C. Russell*.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 7572–7573, 7645, 7670, 8451)

7655. BOROVIČZÉNY, ALADAR VON. Ein unbekanntes Bildnis der Kaiserin Maria Theresia von Meytens. [A little known picture of Maria Theresa by Meytens.] *Belvedere*. 8 (8) 1929: 263–264.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7656. CHROUST, ANTON. Kaiser Franz Joseph I. *Zeitwende*. 5 (12) Dec. 1929: 515–532.—An account of the life of Francis Joseph I of Austria based on the two new works of Karl Tschuppik and Joseph Redlich.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

7657. GOLDSCHMIDT, E. P. Theodor Gottlieb: a reformer of the history of bookbinding. *Library*. 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 274–281.—Gottlieb, the erudite and accurate scholar of the former Imperial Library in Vienna, published only in the field of history of libraries and bookbinding. He set down everything worth knowing about old bindings and thereby controverted all previous published statements. Later writers have ignored or have not known of his publication. Proof is established that tooling in gold, ascribed to orientals, thence supposedly introduced by Aldus, 1494, and later by Grolier, was known in Naples in 1480. Books for Matthias Corvinus of Hungary were of Neapolitan origin. Notable also was his expertness in cecography and calligraphy.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

7658. MEYER, ARNOLD OSKAR. Srbik, Heinrich Ritter von, "Metternich, der Staatsmann und der Mensch." [Srbik, "Metternich the man and the statesman."] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*. 191 (9) Sep. 1929: 385–397.—Srbik, in his masterful work on Metternich, 2 vols. (Munich 1925), has rehabilitated him as a typical product of the 18th century Enlightenment, dominated by the worship of reason and his politics governed by the supra-national ideals of that century rather than by a purely Austrian policy. This view is to be criticized in that Metternich, unlike 18th century thinkers, was not possessed of the ideal of the ultimate development of humanity. His general European policy was more akin to that of Bismarck who believed that Germany could not be secure if there was any dislocation of the general European situation. Metternich like Bismarck did not consider the principle of legitimacy as absolute. He viewed it as particularly suitable for the times, but not incapable of adaptation. Eduard Wertheimer and Victor Bibl, two other historians who have written on Metternich recently, have

attempted to belittle Srbik's work. For the first there is not enough water in the ocean and not enough soap on the earth to cleanse Metternich and for the other he still remains a shallow mind, a hypocrite, and a gross liar. These criticisms, however, hardly add to the advancement of this study.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

7659. SCHMIDT, ELEK. Széchenyi és Vásárhelyi szerepe az Aldunaszabályozásban. [The part played by Széchenyi and Vásárhelyi in the regulation of the lower Danube.] *Föld és Ember.* 9 (3-4) 1929: 165-177.—Count Széchenyi, the man of action, though still a young man and unable to speak the Hungarian language perfectly, startled the diet of 1825 by announcing that he would devote a year's entire income from his estates to the support of an academy for the cultivation of the Hungarian language. The patriot tried to arouse Hungary from sleep and lethargy. To this end he felt that the opening of the Danube to commerce and especially steam navigation was a most necessary factor. In 1830 he himself made the hazardous journey from Budapest to the Black Sea. He returned more than ever convinced that the course of the lower Danube must be regulated and the fearful obstacle of the *Vaskapu*, or Iron Gates, at Orsova removed. The government gave him but half-hearted support, because it feared his popularity with the people. The Turks who controlled the Danube below the Iron Gates feared greatly the removal of what they considered the key to their domain. Other engineers proved unsatisfactory. Vásárhelyi Pál alone was able to carry to a successful conclusion the count's plans. A joint stock company was formed. Not only Hungarian nobles, but even the kings of Württemberg and Bavaria bought shares. The Turks consented to the blowing up of the rocks at Orsova, when they were convinced of the advantages to navigation. The passage was opened in 1834. Vásárhelyi spent years in the regulation and straightening of the channel

of the Danube. The entire work, however, was less satisfactory than Széchenyi expected, because the government put many obstacles in his way.—*E. D. Beynon.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 7568-7569)

7660. SCHIESS, TRAUGOTT. Tschudi's Meier-amentsurkunden. [Tschudi's mayoralty records.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9 (4) 1929: 444-495.—Thirty years ago Tschudi was accused of falsifying certain records, and this accusation has not been successfully refuted. Recently Ernst Mayer offered a defense of Tschudi. The present article adduces evidence to prove that Tschudi did not find the history of the mayoralty of Glarus in the form in which he presented it in his writings, but that his story is largely a creation of his own.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

7661. WOLF, GEORG. Studie über Friedrich Hurter bis um die Zeit seiner Konversion (1787-1844). [Friedrich Hurter to the time of his conversion.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9 (4) 1929: 385-443.—The first section of this concluding article presents Hurter as a writer of history. Hurter regarded history as a source of instruction. The primary purpose of the study of history according to him was didactic. The best teacher of history is not the one who can fix in our minds the greatest number of dates, names, and facts, but he who can move the heart to right and virtue, inspire the mind to noble deeds, and arouse in the youth a real love for the commonwealth. The standard he applied to history was based on the principles of the Christian faith. The second part of the article discusses Hurter's views concerning the state, church, and nations. [See Entry 4264.]—*O. C. Burkhard.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 5985, 7020, 7295, 7333, 7439, 7556, 7558, 7564, 7595, 8265)

7662. COMMAGER, HENRY S. Denmark and Göttingen. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes.* 10 (8) Nov. 1929: 142-147.—One of the most important influences of German culture on Denmark in the 18th century was the new University of Göttingen. Many Danish students later prominent at home in administrative and educational work chose this university in preference to others. An analysis of the *Dansk Biografisk Leksikon* shows that from the year of the founding of the university (1737) to the close of the century, 113 Danes listed studied at Göttingen. No less than 40 of these came to occupy professorial chairs at institutions of higher learning, while the names of several of Denmark's most eminent statesmen appear in the list.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7663. KLEIN, E. Gammalsvenskby och svenskheten. [Gammalsvenskby and Swedish culture.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19 (8) 1929: 601-614.—It is "neither proved nor provable that the families which have now moved from South Russia to Sweden are as a rule descended from ancestors who originally came from Sweden." This is but an assumption, not historical fact. The forbears of these Gammalsvenskby inhabitants were in 1781 shipped out from Dagö in Estonia, landed at Reval, were thence transported in a year's journey to the place on the lower Dnieper where they lived as Russian subjects until 1929. How or when their ancestors came to Dagö is not known. Some of the Swedes of Estonia—who in all now number about 8,000—those about Hapsal, are mentioned in the diplomatic archives as early as in the latter half of the 13th century. Those at Rågö and at Runö are heard of in the 14th century. The first mention of the Dagö Swedes is in 1470, since which time they may be followed through every genera-

tion, thanks to their unremitting attempts to maintain the privileges in that year accorded to them by the master of Dagö, the army leader, Johan Wolthusen van Herse. Although the earlier evidence of their arrival there, and of their amalgamation with German or other groups, is far from conclusive, yet there is the strongest "historical and ethnographical evidence" that they are Swedes. This appears in the constant insistence upon their political privileges as Swedes. "To be of Swedish blood was to them to be legally free." And it appears also in a wealth of similarities in their social life to some of the older elements of Swedish culture.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7664. LUNDSTRÖM, N. S. A repatriation epic. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (12) Dec. 1929: 728-740.—The entire Swedish colony of Gammalsvenskby in southern Ukraine migrated to Sweden in the summer of 1929. The colony was founded in 1781 when the empress Catherine opened a large tract of land north of Cherson on the bank of the Dnieper. The colony came from the island of Dagö off the Estonian coast. Oppressed by their landlord, these Swedish farmers planned to return to Sweden but Catherine forbade it and offered them lands in the Ukraine. From Reval the seemingly endless journey of nine months was made afoot under Cossack escort. Cold, sickness, privation snatched away one fourth of their number along the way. Insects, drought, and famine made the early years on the Dnieper equally severe. Of the 1200 who had left Dagö in 1781, only 135 remained in 1785. During the next century and a half the colony preserved its national identity in the midst of an encroaching German population. Its efforts in this direction were assured of success

when a church was dedicated in 1885 and when the Swedish language was entered as a subject in the school curriculum the next year. The World War brought calamity and the civil war devastation. Three months in 1919 and six in 1920, the village lay in the front line of the fighting. Threatened later in their religious liberty the members of the colony decided to emigrate to Sweden. The consent of the Soviet government was obtained through the influential efforts of the Swedish Red Cross. This agency took charge of the migration. The journey of the 882 villagers ended at Jönköping with their quartering in the fine regimental armory. A national subscription has been collected to purchase small farming lots for them on the island of Gotland.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7665. ÖMAN, IVAR. En Liberal publicists minnen.

[The memoirs of a Liberal publicist.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(8) 1929: 580-586.—Otto von Zweibergk's recently published work, *Swedish politics 1905-1929*, is a book of memoirs of the greatest importance to historical research in the modern development of Swedish parliamentarism. Written from memory rather than from notes it must be taken *cum grano salis*, but Zweibergk, the editor of *Dagen's Nyheter*, was particularly close to the Liberal statesman, Staaff, who as premier led the invasion of parliamentarism into the Swedish constitution in 1905. Staaff regularly made one or two visits to the officers of *Dagen's Nyheter* for the purpose of "reasoning out" the questions of the day. Zweibergk's recollections and opinions, though often not well founded, nevertheless supply a rich source of material to any biographer of Staaff.—*Walter Sandelius.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 7554, 7562, 7572-7573, 7645, 7663-7664, 7683, 7743, 8277)

7666. ELEONSKIĬ, S. ЕЛЕОНСКИЙ, С. Пугачевские указы и манифесты, как памятник литературы. [Ukases and manifestoes of Pugachev as literary mementos.] *Художественный Фольклор.* 4-5 1929: 63-75.—In the manifestoes and proclamations of Pugachev, written in book style adapted from various printed and written documents, there appear from time to time typical folk sentences identical with the language of Pugachev's secretaries, platitudes or stereotyped formulae bordering on folk epos.—*E. Kagarov.*

7667. FERGUSON, JOHN C. Vasiliev. *China J.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 15-19.—Vasilii P. Vasiliev (1818-1900) was a prominent Russian sinologist, and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The article includes a list of Vasiliev's published works, which are mostly in Russian.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7668. KACHOROVSKY, K. R. The Russian land commune. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 565-576.—The Russian land commune, though legalized by the Emancipation Acts (1861), showed some signs of instability according to Uspensky and Zlatovratsky. Engelhardt was more optimistic. Later (1880?) the Russian zemstvos encouraged a statistical study; Postnikov, Orlov, Vorontsov, and others found signs of vitality. Kaufman organized the subject and analyzed the customary land laws. By 1902 nine-tenths of the population under communal tenure were functioning regularly, the land commune showed strength and adaptability, while its social and economic aspects became more important. The commune flows with the current; it prevents shortage of land and landlessness. Actually uniformity exists among the peasant farms; classifications are really fictitious or superficial. The allotments fluctuate, keeping however a moderately uniform average of medium size in which the extremes, rich and poor, are absorbed. For nine centuries the peasant has wanted land but he has let religion shape his outlook. His passivity made Bolshevism possible. Salvansky shows that a commune came not from serfdom but from the very earliest struggles for the land; and land redistribution began only in the 16th and 17th centuries. The revolutionary waves (1905, 1917) did not seriously interfere. In 1906, the tsar's government allowed conversion of holdings to private property. A brief panic started but the cooperative movement checked secessions, though the commune lost idlers, weaklings, and inefficient. In the non-black land the rush toward individual appropriation was naturally less than in the black soil belt. During the War the land commune kept up the crops, helped the wounded, and disciplined the cowards. The peasantry backed the

populist program (1919): full powers to the people and nationalization of land for those who till it. "Compact farms" have failed to hold ground. The commune is now diversifying crops from experimental plots and making other improvements. It is the chief danger to Bolshevik rule whose attacks seem futile. There still remains "the working family unit," and various partnerships under the overlordship of the state.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7669. LANGER, WILLIAM. La Russie, la question des Détroits et les puissances européennes 1904-8. [Russia, the Straits question, and the European powers, 1904-8.] *Évolution.* 44 Aug. 1929: 50-64.—During the reign of Alexander III (1881-94), the accession of the Straits and the conquest of Constantinople seemed to be Russia's great aim. It was postponed by active policy in the Far East; but when Germany refused to ally herself with England a new system of alliances sprang up—Russia allied with France and reconciled with England—and Izvolsky thought that the moment had come for the solution of Straits problem. On his journey through Europe, 1908, he tried to win the consent of the powers. His great mistake was that he undervalued the national movement in Russia when he won Aehrenthal's (Austria) consent by sacrificing the Balkan Slavs. When news of the annexation of Bosnia reached him in Paris he had to deny his consent, not because he had not given it but because he was forced by his government to do so, especially by his colleague Charykov. The moment of Izvolsky's action was ill-chosen; England sympathized with young Turkey and Izvolsky had to consent that the Straits question be excluded from the conference that had to deal with the near East. (See article by Charykov, *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct. 1928).—*G. Mecenseffy.*

7670. LANGER, WILLIAM L. La Russie, la question des Détroits et les origines de la ligue balkanique, 1908-1912. [Russia, the Straits question, and the origins of the Balkan League, 1908-1912.] *Évolution.* 46 Oct. 1929: 9-29.—Izvolsky had been handicapped in solving the Straits question by his own colleagues. Charykov, who in fact directed Russian foreign policy after Izvolsky's return to St. Petersburg, had also conceived the idea of winning free access to the Straits for Russia; he thought to get it with Turkey's consent. He worked to bring about a Balkan League under the leadership of Turkey directed against Austria-Hungary. When Turkey was threatened by Italy's attack on Tripolis, he sought to renew the situation of 1833 (Treaty of Hunkiar-Skelessi), promising Turkey Russia's protection if she consented to give free passage through the Straits for Russian warships. He failed; Turkey mistrusted Russia's good services, Bulgaria was more interested in the partition of Macedonia than in an attack on Austria and dragged Serbia with her. When

the Balkan League was founded it was not directed against Austria-Hungary but against Turkey. The problem of the Straits was left unsolved.—*G. Mecen-seffy.*

7671. MARTEL, RENÉ. (ed.) *Nouveaux documents d'histoire russe.* [New documents on Russian history.] *Monde Slave.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 92-104; 6(2) Feb. 1929: 269-290.—These documents are taken from the Red archives (XXV-XXVI) and relate to Russian history from the middle of the 19th century to the very recent past. They include documents on Dombrovskij (1864), the notes of the last Romanovs on liberal or constitutional matters, the plan of Tolstoi to write a life of Peter the Great, and the case of Cernisevskij. Very important are the journal of Nicholas II (Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1917), and the correspondence of the tsar and the tsaritsa (1905-6). The series on the February (March) Revolution (1917) is finished, in which is contained Gukovskij's *Civil Government of the Crimea (1918-9)*. On the period 1917-1927 two numbers have been published on the part of the army and of the Moscow committee in the Soviet revolution, "the revolution at the front" (Gen. Boldyrov's journal), the attempted counter revolution of Kerensky and Krasnov, and so on. Two special dossiers give the reactions of the foreign diplomats with the diplomatic telegrams plainly deciphered. Tarlé tells of Skobelev's famous speech in 1882 against German influences in Russia. Semennikov and Popov describe the early days of Nicholas II, particularly in connection with Far Eastern matters. There are Voroncov-Daskov's letters to the Tsar concerning the Caucasus (1906) and Armenia (1912) and Bobrinskij's criticisms of Nicholas II. Spiridovic traces the growth of the revolutionary movement. The intrigues of Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria are reported by Count Kokovtchev. Russia then apparently refused to countenance an attack on Austria. The reports of the Russian headquarters staff are especially illuminating on Poland, Galicia, and other countries and include the harsh instructions given by Rużky of the East Prussian army. The Straits question, the growing demoralization of the Russian army, and the alienation of the peasants from Denikine receive much attention.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7672. MARTEL, RENÉ. *La Russie blanche.* [White Russia.] *Monde Slave.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 75-102.—A brief historical survey of the White Russians, the origin of the term, their independent existence, their incorporation in Poland-Lithuania, revolts against Polish injustice, foundation of modern parties and development of political life up to 1917, the formation of the White Russia Committee in that year followed by two other White Russian organizations, German occupation, proclamation of the republic in 1918, occupation by the Red Army, re-occupation by Poland, (1919), the re-occupation by the Soviets (1920). Then there is an analysis of the Socialist Soviet Republic of White Russia as it is today, its political, economic, social, intellectual, and other aspects. Finally, there is a study of the political and diplomatic status of White Russia now inside the boundary of Poland.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7673. MOROKHOVETS, E. A. МОРОХОВЕЦ, Е. А. *Аграрные программы российских политических партий в 1917.* [The agrarian programs of the Russian political parties in 1917.] *Международный Аграрный Институт.* 1929: 1-167.—An outline of the agrarian problems as interpreted by principal Rus-

sian political parties before the communistic revolution is given in order to show that the communists' program was the only one justified in a process of revolution.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7674. VOLKOBRUN, S. *Sull'attività del gabinetto dei ministri sotto l'Imperatrice Anna Ioannovna.* [The activity of the Cabinet of Ministers at the time of the Empress Anna of Russia.] *Europa Orientale.* 9(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 348-360.—The article deals with the constitutional changes during the reign of Anna, and more particularly with the administrative measures of the cabinet of ministers.—*O. Eisenberg.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 8259, 8384)

7675. BORNSTEIN, I. *Budżety gmin wyznaniowych żydowskich w Polsce.* [Budgets of Jewish communities in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(3) 1929: 1361-1391.—Two factors were responsible for the creation of separate autonomous communities of Jews in the middle ages: (1) religious and cultural necessities, and (2) considerations of a fiscal nature. Jewish culture, permeated with a thorough religious spirit, desired an independent and autonomous organ for its free development. However, being considered as foreigners, the Jews had to pay special taxes raised by a central organ, viz., the community. Autonomy of the community begins with the privilege of Kalisz, conferred upon the Jews in 1264. In the 16th century the community was centralized. It was composed of an assembly which had the power to function in matters of administration, finance, jurisdiction, and education. The principal problem was to raise taxes for the king's treasury. In different provinces of Poland Jewish congresses were established, charged with assessment. These congresses were subject to a central diet of 70 members, (Vaad) which controlled the assessment in all the provinces of Poland. A tribunal of the Vaad examined cases submitted to it by the Vaad. The central Jewish autonomous organization ceased in 1764. After the partition of Poland, the Jewish autonomous communities faced many vicissitudes. According to the law of February 7, 1919, amended in 1927, the Jews of the Polish republic form a legal confessional corporation with a spiritual council at the head. The corporation is composed of different communities whose tasks consist in satisfying the religious, charitable, and social needs of the Jewish population. To cover the expenses, the communities are authorized to use coercion in imposing taxes. The budget of 388 communities in the former Kingdom of Poland and of 115 communities in Little Poland is estimated at 20 million zloty for 1926. A constant increase of budgetary items is observed. The budget of Warsaw, for instance, exceeded 5 million zloty in 1928. The maximum of individual assessment was 1,200 rubels, (\$600) in 1912, while the respective sum reached in 1920 was 1,200 zloty (\$130). The minimum assessment in 1912 amounted to \$3.50 and in 1926 to 70 cents. Of the total receipts 44.9% is raised through ritual slaughter, and 39.2% as communal taxes. Of this, 80% is destined for spiritual aims.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7676. CHARKIEWICZ, WALERJAN. *Bez Steru i Busoli* (sylwetka ks. Michała Bobrowskiego). [Without rudder and compass (a silhouette of Michael Bobrowski, priest and professor).] *Alma Mater Vilnensis.* (8) 1929: 49-66.—*F. Nowak.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 7313, 7552, 7554, 7571-7572, 7633, 7659, 7669-7670, 7744, 8268, 8529)

7677. BOSHKOVIČ, В. БОШКОВИЧ, Б. Крестьянское движение и национальный вопрос в Югославии. [The peasants' movement and the racial problem in Yugoslavia.] Международный Аграрный Институт. 1929: 1-107.—The economic status of the peasant in Yugoslavia in the middle ages and the economic evolution of agriculture in the 19th century are outlined and particular attention is paid to the emergence of farming on a money basis. The second part of the paper urges a worker's and peasant's revolution.—J. V. Emelianoff.

7678. EUSTRATIADES, SOPHRONIOS. 'Ιστορικὰ μνημεῖα "Αθω. [Historical monuments of Mount Athos.] Ἑλληνικά. 2(2) 1929: 333-384.—The article summarizes the contents of two manuscripts of the Larva on Mount Athos, ranging from golden bulls of the Byzantine emperors and the Serbian tsar Stephen Dushan (dated 1348) and waxen bulls of the Serbian despots of the 15th century down to a copy of the memorial sent to Bismarck as chairman of the Berlin Congress, which led to article 62 of the Berlin treaty concerning Athos. There are also letters from various oecumenical patriarchs between 1565 and 1781 and from the judicial authorities of Salonika in the 9th and 10th centuries. The documents refer chiefly to the lands and boundaries of the monastery; a golden bull of Nikephoros Phokas, its founder, dated 964, presents to it a piece of the cross, and heads of SS. Basil and Alexander of Pydna.—William Miller.

7679. GENNADIUS, JOHANNES. Ἡ Καισαριανή. [Kaisariané.] Ἑλληνισμός. 20 Oct. 1929: 577-591; Nov. 1929: 641-654; Dec. 1929: 708-721.—The examiner of Greece in London continues his series of articles on Turkish Athens (see Entry 1: 5078) with an account of the monastery of Kaisariané at the foot of Hymettos, where he was baptized and which was connected with the Benizeloi, his mother's family. Beginning with a bibliography, he traces the history of the monastery, which was the scene of the myth of Kephalos and Prokris and a temple of Aphrodite, from its first mention in an inscription of the end of the 11th century, found in 1822, which alludes to "the immeasurable malevolence of the monks of Kaisariané." A letter of 1209 from the exiled metropolitan of Athens, Akominatos, to the abbot, is extant, and there is a tradition that another abbot of Kaisariané delivered the keys of Athens to Mohammed II at the time of the Turkish conquest. There is no evidence of either the date of its foundation or the origin of its name; but the author thinks that the latter was "perhaps" derived from some Byzantine "caesar," who may have founded it. He prints the inscription over the west entrance of the church, dated 1682, which informs us that the narthex was "painted by the Peloponnesian, Joannes Hypatos, at the expense of the son of John Benizelos, his sisters and mother, who had taken refuge

in the monastery from fear of the plague"; another inscription, of 1789, records the death of an abbot who had also come thither to escape the plague. Documents ranging from 1678 to 1824 describe the repeated transference of the monastery, previously directly dependent upon the oecumenical patriarch, to the metropolitan of Athens. The names of 8 abbots are known. Dependencies of Kaisariané were the existing Monasteraki near the underground railway station of that name, and the church of St. John Baptist on the way from Athens. The monastic library was sold to European travellers, used as wastepaper by the cooks of the metropolitan, or converted into cartridges for the defense of the Akropolis in the War of Independence.—William Miller.

7680. MYSTAKIDES, B. A. Ἐνια—Ἀῖνια. [Aenos.] Ἑρακικά. 2(1-2) 1929: 47-64.—An historical account of Aenos at the mouth of the Maritza, the present Greco-Turkish frontier. Mentioned in the *Iliad*, Aenos was in Byzantine times a flourishing commercial center, but was outstripped by Dedeağatch after the opening of the railway there. The cult of the Virgin led to the foundation of numerous Byzantine churches called after her. The writer prints a list of 73 natives of Aenos, who died in the War of Independence, documents about the services and death of one of them, Bisbizis, and an address of the inhabitants imploring the protection of the Russian commander, Diebich, during the Russo-Turkish war in 1829.—William Miller.

7681. PHOURIKES, PETROS A. Συμβολή εἰς τὸ ποτανομικὸν τῆς Ἀττικῆς. [Contribution to the place-names of Attica.] Ἀθηνᾶ. 40 1929: 77-178.—After criticizing the article on this subject (see Entry 1: 5087) the author traces the Greek and Albanian origins of Attic place-names. To the former he ascribes such names as Glyphada, the fashionable bathing-beach near Athens (from an ancient Greek word used of brackish water bubbling up), Pentele (corrupted by the Albanian-speaking peasants into Mentele), and Strophili (from the Greek name of a kind of pine); to the latter Vare, Kiourka, Kountoura, Lioepesi, Liosia, Brexiza, the marsh near Marathon (from the Albanian word for a tortoise), and Souli (the name of two villages near Marathon).—William Miller.

7682. SARAPHOGLOU, IGNATIOS. Περιγραφή τῆς Ἀδριανουπόλεως. [Description of Adrianople.] Ἑρακικά. 2(1-2) 1929: 66-82.—From a MS dated 1750. Adrianople was formerly a strong fortress, but now the walls are in ruins; it possesses many fine houses, 7 mosques, and 11 churches, besides 4 burned and 3 converted into mosques. The writer, a bishop and a native, describes the gates and towers, the Greek school, founded in 1711, and the past and contemporary ecclesiastical position.—William Miller.

MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 1286, 5334)

7683. IRAZĒG. Araradian Hayasdani Nouvajoumē Rhousnēri goghmits. [The invasion of Caucasian Armenia by the Russians.] *Hairēnik Amsakir*. 7(11) Sep. 1929: 137-163.—This is the second of a series of articles in which the author deals with the post-war period of 1827-28. All the Armenians living Persia—some 10,000 families or 60,000 in all—wanted to move into the northern provinces and live under the Russian regime. Russia encouraged their migration wishing to have such an industrious people in her newly acquired territory. Persia did not want to lose the Armenian

producer and attempted to stop the northward migration. But in spite of it 8,249 families or about 45,000 Armenians left Persia in the winter of 1828, leaving all their property behind them. Due to this migration and to the migration of the Armenians from Erzeurum into Armenia proper after the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29, the number of Armenians in these districts rose from about 25,000 to 82,000, and since that time the Armenians have constituted one of the three principal races in the Caucasian regions.—A. O. Sarkissian.

FAR EAST

(See also Entry 7596)

CHINA

(See also Entries 7667, 8467)

7684. DANE, RICHARD. China and the so-called Opium War. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 611-624.—The difficulties leading up to the war of 1839-1842 between Great Britain and China are given in detail. The main reason why Indian opium was used instead of Chinese was that water transportation from India was cheaper than land transportation from the western provinces of China where it was grown. No doubt rash action on the part of Captain Elliot made a peaceable adjustment more difficult, yet "even at the present time it is not possible to indicate any practicable measures by which, in the circumstances which then existed, war could have been prevented." The writer joins company with those who deny that the war was fought to force the opium trade upon China. Commissioner Lin is put in the usual role of the active agent in bringing on the conflict by presuming to enforce the country's laws.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7685. HORNELL, W. W. The Hongkong University and the Boxer indemnity. *National Rev.* (557) Jul. 1929: 765-774.—Hongkong University was opened in 1912 as a result of the efforts of Lord Lugard, the governor of Hongkong, and various other public spirited men, both Chinese and British nationals, who made generous contributions to its endowment. It was found, however, that the university had started with an inadequate income, which resulted in its insolvency in 1920. A commission was appointed, and the Hongkong government paid the debts of the institution which enabled it to start afresh. It now has faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts, with 309 students including 36 women. Although the university has been paying its way since 1920 it has been unable to expand. The China Indemnity Act was passed in 1925. It provides that the payments of the Boxer indemnity shall be applied to educational and other purposes

which in the opinion of the secretary of state for foreign affairs are beneficial to the mutual interests of China and Great Britain. Last year the governor of Hongkong, in his capacity as chancellor ex-officio of the university, made representations to the foreign office and to Lord Buxton, chairman of the advisory committee provided for in the China Indemnity Act, and pleaded that £1,000,000 out of the £11,000,000 available be allotted to the university, but the governor was advised to apply to the board of trustees in China, —the board, which is created by the Chinese government and contains a majority of Chinese members, is not unlikely to desire to confine its grants to institutions in China proper. The only British university is doomed unless something can be done quickly.—*J. W. Ballantine.*

7686. KANTOROVICH, A. Railway construction and railway conflicts in Manchuria. *Asiatic Rev. Vostok.* 25.) Oct. 1929: 713-722.—(Reprint from *Novie Vostok.* 25.) Manchuria is as yet thinly populated. It has extensive agriculture and is rich in timber and minerals (including oil shales). For these reasons and because it is comparatively poor in waterways, Manchuria has been a center of international railway building conflicts. The construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway reflected the far-eastern expansion of Russian imperialism in the late 90's. Then came Russia's conflict with England and her defeat at the hands of Japan in 1905. In 1909-1910 the United States directed its efforts to placing Manchurian railways under international control. This was followed by the Japanese political offensive in China both before and after the World War. Finally came the fall of Russian imperialism and the grabbing policy of Japan in Asia. However, the Chinese administration grew stronger in North Manchuria and in 1924 all the efforts of imperialist powers could not prevent an agreement between China and Russia regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. The author concludes that Japanese influence in Manchuria is declining.—*S. L. Miller.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 6513, 6755, 6791, 6820)

7687. ABDUL ALI, A. F. M. Commercial and social intercourse between the honourable East India Company and the Poona Court in the eighteenth century. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 63-81.—The coincidence of the beginnings of commercial enterprise between the Honourable East India Company and the Mahrattas with the destruction of the Mughal Empire and of Mahratta dreams of universal empire in India under a Hindu sceptre forms the starting point for this essay. Beginning with the exchange of presents, which on the Company side were carefully calculated to stimulate trade in Bengal cloths and English manufactures, there grew up in the 18th century a most extensive commercial intercourse. Long quotations from the shrewd comment of Sir C. W. Malet, Resident Minister at Poona, reveal the deficiencies of Mahratta economic administration as compared with Mughal. In fact, the article's chief effect is to indicate by quotation important source materials for Bengal, Guzarat, Mahratta, and Deccan economic history which are to be found in the Imperial Record Department. The footnotes of reference are too brief to serve as more than memoranda to any reader not acquainted with this department.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7688. HUTTON, W. H. A letter of Warren Hastings on the civil service of the East India Company.

Engl. Hist. Rev. 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 633-641.—Here is printed the text of a letter possessed by the India Office (*Home Series*, 487 193-219) written by Warren Hastings as a commentary upon the scheme of the Marquess Wellesley to found a college in India for the training of the civil servants of the Company. Hastings has noted the need for such training, particularly in the languages, and has tried to secure some provision for it, employing the existing agencies of the English universities. He conceded the advantages of training in India and notes that, "by the system of education, which is universally employed in this kingdom, the time required to gain a knowledge, and that an imperfect one, since it is never extended to speech, of the Latin and Greek languages, commonly consumes eight or nine, sometimes more, years of the prime of life."—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7689. M[ARTINEAU], A[LFRED]. Dupleix eut-il une politique indigène? [Did Dupleix have a native policy in India?] *Rev. Indigène.* 24 (248-249) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 133-136.—It is now realized that the only way to true success in empire building lies in gaining the confidence of the natives, in securing their cooperation, and in not undertaking policies which, in the long run, are inimical to their interests. Not so in the 18th century. The residents of a country were then, on the whole, ignored by incoming, imperialistically minded peoples, save as they could be exploited, and chiefs were disregarded except as they offered opposition to incursions of their territories or could be conveniently

used as allies. Dupleix was faced with the problem of how to curb the English who were pressing hard on the French East India Company and, with the aid of his native wife, built up his famous sepoy army. After the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he hit upon placing this at the disposal of various warring Indian rulers with the understanding that they would repay him in commercial privileges and territory, and thus was built up France's preponderant political position in the peninsula in the middle of the 18th century. Such action was, however, purely opportunistic on his part, and not part of any great, carefully thought out design. Like Napoleon, he ultimately failed because of overwhelming ambition and because of raising too many forces against himself.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7690. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA. Organized banking in the days of John Company. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(36) Jul. 1929: 1–49.—Out of a paucity of original bank reports and contemporary papers dealing with the operations of banking institutions in the days of John Company (1770–1857), Rau has produced a thorough survey of the reasons for and methods of establishment of the successive banks in India, their history, the elements entering into their downfall or absorption, and a chronological table of the various institutions, with comments on each. Typical private banks, military banks, and agency houses are detailed. European financial transactions in India of this period and the inglorious catastrophes befalling most of these ventures are described; the research worker will appreciate in addition the checking-up of several oft-repeated errors and the many references to collateral works.—*C. Joseph Chacko.*

7691. RAY, PARIMAL. History of taxation of salt under the rule of the East India Company. *Calcutta Rev.* 33(2–3) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 175–194.—During the tenure of the East India Company in India the revenue which the Company received from salt was second only to that received from the land tax. The principle of levying an impost upon salt was inherited from the Mohammedan predecessors of the Company's rulers, but under the latter it bulked much larger in the revenue system than it had under the Moguls. The origin of the tax is to be found in the Society of Trade formed by Clive from among the Company's servants. To this body was awarded a monopoly of the internal trade in salt, betel-nut, and tobacco, and a duty of 35% was paid to the Company. The Court of Directors steadily opposed the plan. In response to their wishes, the trade was declared free (October, 1768), but duty was assessed at the rate of sicca rupees 30 per 100 maunds of salt. The new scheme was a financial failure. Warren Hastings, as governor-general, therefore had recourse to Clive's monopolistic system, which became, under him, not an emergency measure but a fiscal principle. Three different schemes of administering the salt monopoly were tried. Of these only the last, a salt agency as a regular department of government, proved financially successful—and overwhelmingly so.—*David E. Owen.*

7692. UNSIGNED. Un plan de guerre pour l'Inde en 1787 par le Bailli de Suffren. [A project for the reconquest of India, made by Admiral de Suffren in 1787.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(6) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 624–626.—Although the French had restored all territories taken from the English in India through Admiral de Suffren's brilliant campaign during the American Revolution by the peace settlement of 1783, they did not cease the dream of re-establishing their control, lost two decades before, at some future time. In the summer of 1787, de Suffren drew up a plan of attack on the peninsula which, in his own handwriting, rests today in his dossier in the archives of France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 7613)

7693. D'ESTRE, HENRY. Les conquérants d'Algérie; Le maréchal Clauzel. Le maréchal Valée. [The conquerors of Algeria: Marshal Clauzel. Marshal Valée.] *Correspondant.* 101(1611) Nov. 10, 1929: 425–441; (1612) Nov. 25, 1929: 593–612.—In the heroic period (1830–1848) of the struggle for the subjugation of Algeria, the successes won were the work of soldiers of the First Empire. Mascara and Tlemcen were in reality the last victories of the *grande armée*, and were won by Napoleonic generals, such as Clauzel and Valée.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7694. SIXTE DE BOURBON. La prise du Fort l'Empereur. [The capture of Fort Emperor.] *Correspondant.* 101(1615) Jan. 10, 1930: 3–29.—Storming of Algiers by the French in 1829.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7695. TARDIVET, R. Les sultans de l'Aïr. [The sultans of Aïr.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* 11(4) Oct.–Nov. 1928: 689–694.—Aïr is a rocky plateau of considerable extent, located in the South Sahara and inhabited by the Touareg peoples, whose chief occupation is herding. There were originally many tribes, each headed by a chief and, because of the scarcity of grass, constant warfare between them prevailed. Ultimately, in the 14th century, at the instigation of Itessen, one of their number, the various leaders assembled and determined to live in peace under a sultan. Appeal was made to Tahanazèta, the then ruler at Constantinople, and he designated his son, Iounouss, as such. To this day there is a sultan over the region and, while his power now is not great, the office gives the holder marked prestige. The present ruler, Oumarou, possesses an Arabic manuscript, kept through the centuries, giving accounts of his various predecessors and the line of rulers, with dates and pertinent facts on each, which is here reproduced. Many rose to power through usurpation but most of them gave their subjects good rule and the country has doubtless been happier under them than it would have been had the old order continued to prevail.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7696. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. Le premier évêque d'Alger, Mgr. Dupuch 1834–1845. [The first Algerian bishop, Mgr. Dupuch 1834–1845.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25(130) Sep.–Oct.–Nov. 1929: 414–420.—This article deals with the unfortunate young bishop who tried to establish the church on Algerian soil, and lacking the necessary financial support ran deeply into debt. The debt was paid partly by public subscription, partly by donations from king and pope, and eventually was settled by the French government. Dupuch resigned from office in 1845, and evaded prison through the philanthropy of the above.—*Sherman Kent.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 5727, 5889–5890, 5930, 7740)

7697. d'ARCY, F. L'industrie sucrière aux îles au XVII^e siècle. [The sugar industry in the French Caribbean in the 17th century.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 1(2) May 1929: 3–16.—The cultivation of sugar cane in France's Caribbean islands began in 1639, when one Trézel, a bourgeois citizen of Rouen, laid out a plantation in Martinique. The industry soon spread to the adjoining insular possessions and, by the second half of the century, sugar was the chief commodity exported from them. Dutch traders resorting to the American tropics were the first heavy buyers, but they were ultimately excluded by the home government and the planters then found it impossible to market all they produced, as home consumption was

not sufficiently great. This brought on a period of great depression, recovery from which was sought through securing the right to refine the raw product in the colonies themselves. This proved impractical, because of lack of capital and expert labor as well as inexpedient because of opposition among the refiners in France, and relief was finally found in smuggling out the surplus in foreign buyers. The discovery of the claying process increased net yield of the finished product but, unhappily, this added to the already great surplus and further complicated marketing.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7698. JANE, C. New light on Columbus. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 80-87.—Columbus was responsible for much of the modern controversy. He never signed his name to any of the numerous documents, but either his title, *El Almirante*, or the following cypher:

	.S.	
.S.	A	.S.
X	M	Y
Xpo FERENS (or xpo ferens)		

Accordingly authorities differ as to his birthplace,

parentage, name, discoveries, and character. The "Galician-Jewish" theory of de la Riega was based upon finding mention of Cristobo de Colon at Pontevedra in 15th century documents. His father was a Gallego, his mother Jewish, and the family removed to Italy to avoid the Inquisition. Later investigation shows that the documents have been tampered with. Another theory, that of Ulloa, finds the name to be John Baptist Colom, a Catalan noble who had fought against Anjou and on sea against the Genoese. This provides the reason for suppressing his origin, and Ulloa imagines that when Ferdinand discovered the truth he had genuine records suppressed and forgeries fabricated. The theory rests on its inventor's *ipse dixit*. "It only remains for some ingenious writer to show that he was really an American who discovered the New World because it was his native land." Indeed it is Ulloa's theory that Columbus had already discovered America in 1477. Other writers have attacked the purpose and character of Columbus. André invents a conversation to make the enslavement of the natives the motive. The complete history of Columbus has yet to be written.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 7268, 7354, 7397, 7554, 7557, 7566-7567, 7570, 7745, 7748, 8176, 8182, 8202, 8233, 8337, 8343, 8401, 8466, 8543, 8602)

7699. BATTON, REGINALD PELHAM. Porce-lain, pottery and glass cast away by the soldiery in the War of Independence. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13 (3) Oct. 1929: 87-110.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7700. BRANNON, PETER A. The Choctaw-British treaty of 1765. *Arrow Points.* 15 (5) Jan. 10, 1930: 62-65.—A news item in the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Charleston, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1772, states that Art. IV of the treaty of 1765 settling the boundary between British and Choctaw lands had not been carried into effect up to that time. By a note in the journal of Captain Bernard Romans for Jan. 18, 1772, we learn that a surveyor was just starting out to fix the boundary by the direction of John Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs. Three conferences had been held with the Indians, and in 1765 a treaty was concluded. Article IV of the Choctaw treaty settled the boundary. This was confirmed by the American Treaty of Fort Confederation, Oct. 17, 1802.—*Audrey Belt.*

7701. BRINDLEY, H. H. The loss of the Lapwing, post-office packet. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (1) Jan. 1930: 18-47.—This article consists mainly of extracts from, and a commentary upon, a letter written by Henry Senior, a passenger on the *Lapwing*, bound for Jamaica, presumably on his way to join his regiment (the 18th Royal Irish Regiment) which was stationed there. Senior describes the fight between the *Lapwing* and the American privateer *Fox*, which took place in November, 1813, and as a result of which the former was lost.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

7702. CALDER, ISABEL M. John Cotton and the New Haven colony. *New England Quart.* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 82-94.—It was Cotton's influence which brought John Davenport into the Puritan fold. His influence was subsequently exercised more directly over the New Haven colony in that throughout the lifetime of that enterprise the fundamental principles of its code of laws were those derived from the Cotton code, originally presented by Cotton to the Massachusetts general court in 1636 as a possible legal system for that colony.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7703. CALVER, WILLIAM L. Distinctive buttons of loyalist corps in the American Revolution. *New*

York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull. 12 (4) Jan. 1929: 135-147.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7704. CARLSON, AVERY L. Laying the foundation of modern banking in Texas: 1861-1893. *Texas Monthly.* 4 (5) Dec. 1929: 615-641.—An account of the era following the Civil War when private bankers reigned. The unique feature of the development of state control in Texas was the fact that a state banking system was adopted, destroyed, and restored again. This prohibition of banks by the constitutional method is also a fine example of the inadvisability of trying to solve current economic problems by inserting regulative and prohibitive clauses in the constitution of a state.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

7705. COLLINS, V. LANSING. History of the Nassau Inn at Princeton. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 48-64.—*W. Palmer.*

7706. DAVIS, T. FREDERICK. Elotchaway, East Florida, 1814. *Florida Hist. Quart.* 8 (3) Jan. 1930: 143-155.—The story of one of the many abortive efforts of the United States to take East Florida from Spain.—*James A. Barnes.*

7707. DAVIS, T. FREDERICK. McGregor's invasion of Florida. *Florida Hist. Quart.* 7 (1) Jul. 1928: 3-71.—George McGregor was one of the many soldiers of fortune in the cause of liberty in the first quarter of the 19th century. He began his fighting in Venezuela in 1811, and later went to the United States seeking aid for an invasion of East Florida. The expedition never got farther than Amelia Island. He held that for some time, and then moving into Central America he finally made his way back to Venezuela where he died in 1849.—*James A. Barnes.*

7708. DOUGLASS, WILLIAM BOONE. Washington as an engineer. *Professional Engin.* 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 17-23.—Out-shadowed by his military and political career, Washington's interest in engineering is generally forgotten. He was greatly interested in planning the "Federal City" later to bear his name. (Illustrations and bibliography.)—*G. H. Doane.*

7709. FLICK, ALEXANDER C. The Sullivan-Clinton campaign in 1779. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 64-72.—The Sullivan-Clinton campaign in 1779 was one of the great offensive move-

ments of the war. Congress appropriated nearly \$1,000,000 for the expenses of this expedition which Washington carefully planned and intrusted to his best generals and most seasoned troops. Clinton ravaged the Mohawk Valley, Sullivan devastated northern Pennsylvania, while Colonel Broadhead campaigned in the Allegheny Valley. Then Sullivan and Clinton, uniting at Tioga, burned the homes and destroyed the gardens and orchards through the heart of the Indian territory in central New York. This put an end to the Indian pillaging raids and massacres (Cherry Valley) that had continued despite the victory at Saratoga; and it cut off the shipments of food to the loyalists and British. But most important of all, the campaign secured the west and north for the colonies and averted the danger of a United States confined to the narrow seaboard.—*W. Palmer.*

7710. FOX, DIXON RYAN. Culture in knapsacks. *Quart. J. New York Hist. Assn.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 31-52.—The War of the American Revolution was in many ways destructive of culture. Its disastrous effects upon the few American colleges are well known, as is the destruction wrought upon libraries and valuable specimens of architecture and painting. On the other hand, the war made its own contributions to culture. The contact even of colonials of the North with those of the South and the travel incidental to campaigning were in themselves broadening influences; but the major cultural gains from the war are to be sought in the influence of French, British, and German soldiery, particularly the officers, upon social life and manners, the arts of amusement (notably the theatre and music), and such professions as medicine and dentistry. Not only did temporary contacts with men of more advanced and polite culture exert an influence upon Americans, but many practitioners of the higher culture found permanent homes in the states, thus transplanting their knowledge and their mode of life. Finally, American civilization exerted a reciprocal influence upon the European visitors, furnishing to Frenchmen an attractive example of democracy and to Germans the opportunity of making more or less important studies in the botany, geology, and zoology of the New World.—*J. W. Pratt.*

7711. GECK, L. H. AD. Geschichtliche Entwicklung der Arbeiterbildungsbestrebungen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Historical development of the efforts for labor organization in the United States.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14(3) 1929: 382-443.—A brief general history of the labor movement in the United States.—*E. N. Anderson.*

7712. JENKINS, C. W. Robert E. Lee—an example of leadership. *Military Engin.* 22(121) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 32-38.—The predominant qualities of Robert E. Lee were courage, honor, loyalty, and intelligence. (Two maps and a copy of a painting of Lee.)—*W. A. Harbison.*

7713. JOHNSON, SAMUEL A. The genesis of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. *New England Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 95-122.—Eli Thayer probably borrowed the idea of promoted emigration, but the proposal to apply the idea in the case of Kansas appears to have been his own. The organization of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company went through several stages but was never completed. Yet enough publicity was given it to enable critics to attribute the troubles in Kansas to such "propagandist colonization." Immediately after this failure nine of the original contributors organized the Emigrant Aid Company of New York and Connecticut under a Connecticut charter, but this second company seems to have done little but exist and hold certain New York subscriptions secured before the original charter was rejected. In July, 1854, a non-corporate joint stock company,

the Emigrant Aid Company, was formed, which continued until March, 1855, to promote emigration to Kansas. In February, 1855, the Massachusetts legislature incorporated the New England Emigrant Aid Company. It would appear that among its active leaders there were some who regarded it as a commercial venture while others looked upon it as a benevolent society.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7714. LOWIE, ROBERT H. "Freemasons" among North Dakota Indians. *Amer. Mercury.* 19(74) Feb. 1930: 192-196.—The lodges and fraternities of the whites had equivalents among the North American Indians. The Mandans and the Hidatsa had such groups for both men and women, with secret rites and symbols, and with various social, political, and religious preferences and duties. In general such organizations drew from particular age groups of the population, and membership was purchased.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

7715. MAHER, STEPHEN J. Tuberculosis among the American Indians. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 407-411.—The author contends that the American Indians, even in the wild, suffered from tuberculosis to a great extent and in varied forms, and that the doctrine which states that this disease is one which the white man has passed along to the other races of the world is false. It is true that most of the accounts by the first European visitors to primitive races failed to make mention of the finding of cases of this disease among the aborigines, but that omission is probably accounted for by the fact that such explorers, finding tuberculosis as commonplace among strange tribes as it was with their own people, felt no obligation to record such a matter. As far back as 1633-1634 it is noted that nearly all the young Indians were attacked by scrofula "both on account of their filthy habits and because they eat and drink indiscriminately with the sick." In 1892, Dr. A. S. Holder, in discussing *Diseases among Indians* did not believe that at any time in their history they (the Indians of North America) have been free from consumption and scrofula. In the Peabody museum among prehistoric Indian remains is a part of a vertebral column badly affected with caries-tuberculosis. Tribes inhabiting the torrid swamp of Arizona, and those in the frozen northwest territory of Canada, along the western seaboard, and in the Atlantic states—all suffer more or less. A bibliography accompanies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7716. MEAD, EDWIN D. The meaning of Massachusetts. *New England Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 25-54.—Massachusetts has been the center of every one of the determining advances in American history since the time of the founders: the Revolution, the winning of the west, the anti-slavery conflict culminating in the Civil War, the Golden Age of American literature, and the movement for a united world.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7717. MORTON, C. The Philippine campaign. *Cavalry J.* 39(158) Jan. 1930: 16-28.—This article consists of a series of letters written by Major Charles Morton of the 4th U. S. cavalry to his brother, describing the campaign in the Philippines.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

7718. PARKES, H. B. Sexual morals and the great awakening. *New England Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 133-135.—An examination of New England church records containing pertinent statistics of the public confessions of immorality shows that their number decreased immediately and decisively with the coming of the great revivalist movement.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7719. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARE. John Forbes (d. 1783). *Florida Hist. Quart.* 8(3) Jan. 1930: 164-167.—The first licensed clergyman to officiate in East Florida. He began his services soon after the British took possession in 1763 and remained through-

out the period of English rule. He was important in local government and a member of the colonial council.—James A. Barnes.

7720. PRYDE, GEORGE S. The Scots in East New Jersey. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15(1) Jan. 1930: 1-39.—The English mercantilist exclusiveness, the tyranny of an alien church, and the Jacobite struggles coupled with the awakening of commercial zeal and enterprise, explain the emigration of the Scots and Ulster Scots during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In 1682 George Carteret's share in New Jersey (East Jersey) was sold to twelve proprietors. Of the twelve, five were Scotchmen and another was a Dutchman permanently resident in Scotland. Although the number of the proprietors was soon increased, the Scots continued to be the most prominent in the enterprise. Propaganda was disseminated contrasting the conditions in Scotland and Ulster with the fertile soil, pleasant climate, religious tolerance, and democratic government of New Jersey. But the migration really began when the letters of the early settlers told how servants in America lived better than "little lairds" in Scotland. Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth counties were quickly settled. The proprietary governors, Barclay, Campbell, and Hamilton were Scots as were two of the later royal governors. The author feels that these Scots were the most important element in the making of New Jersey and had a marked influence in the development of the nation. Their love of independence swung New Jersey and Pennsylvania into line in 1776. The Scottish Kirk's interest in education was influential in the development of the American idea of popular education. Furthermore, the Presbyterian church supplied the germ of a nation-wide outlook as a basis of common culture and common action, impossible in the localized Congregational church of New England, the Dutch and Quaker churches in the middle colonies, or the Episcopal and Roman churches of the South.—W. Palmer.

7721. QUAFIE, MILO M. Eleanor Little, pioneer. *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet.* 8(3) Jan. 1930: 33-48.—Eleanor Little's life extends across the half century of conflict involving the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the accompanying Indian disasters. Herein she played a typical pioneer's role in the movement of population westward to the Ohio country and the Great Lakes region. In childhood, she saw Indians mistreat and massacre members of her own family, and was herself carried away and became the favorite of Cornplanter, a Seneca chief. Later, as the wife of Daniel McKillip, whom she married at 15, and subsequently, as the wife of John Kinzie, she lived at various times near the mouth of the Detroit River, on British land, in Detroit as a British and later as an American citizen, then at St. Joseph, Michigan, under American government, and finally at Chicago again under the British flag. She passed with her family through the terrors of the American Revolution, only to be carried forward into greater anxiety in the disturbances that followed, and when the War of 1812 broke its fury upon the Chicago area she was in the very center of conflict again. Eleanor Kinzie lived until 1834, long enough to see the faint beginnings of modern Chicago. The Kinzie homestead of 102 acres lay where now Chicago's fabulous wealth is piled up in the form of buildings and business enterprises. Above what may once have been the garden or the pasture now rise the Chicago Tribune tower and the other buildings that struggle close against it. A drawing, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Chicago in 1820*, which pictures the site of the Kinzie home, accompanies the article.—Arthur H. Hirsch.

7722. RENAUD, É. B. El Morro, une page d'histoire sur un rocher du Nouveau-Monde. [El Morro, a page of history on a rock in the New World.] *J. de la*

Soc. d. Américanistes de Paris. 21(1) 1929: 159-167.—The Inscription Rock, situated near Ramah, New Mexico, is a natural monument which afforded a safe shelter for early travellers on the trail between Acoma and Zuñi. Some of the inscriptions carved in the rock, including the earliest, that of Oñate, are discussed and illustrated from photographs. It is probable that the absence of inscriptions from the period 1774 to 1849 is due to the fact that it was possible to take a shorter route to Zuñi.—Robert Redfield.

7723. RICHARDSON, EUDORA RAMSEY. Sir John Randolph—illustrious uncle. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(3) Jul. 1929: 281-292.—Sir John Randolph of Williamsburg (1693-1737), great uncle of Thomas Jefferson, great uncle of John Randolph of Roanoke, great-great-uncle of John Marshall and great-great-great-uncle of Robert E. Lee, has not been given the consideration by historians that he deserves. His unique contribution to history was fourfold: (1) he collected the papers later used as sources for the first detailed history of the oldest English colony in America; (2) he was the first man in Virginia to report legal cases; (3) he was influential in the passage of the colony's tobacco inspection law in 1730; (4) he played an important part in the controversy accompanying Walpole's unsuccessful but prophetic Tobacco Excise Bill. Historians have recorded Randolph's achievements with scarcely a mention of their author.—E. M. Violette.

7724. SWANTNER, EVA. Military railroads during the Civil War. *Military Engin.* 22(121) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 13-21.—Controversies over authority in the administration of the United States military railroads added to the difficulties of organization and operation. On the one hand, the military officers resented the power of the civil officials over them in the field of transportation, and, on the other, the quartermasters were jealous of their prerogatives. Although the military railroad department was a branch of the quartermaster department, there was, throughout the war, a great deal of friction between the quartermasters and the railroad officials. Emergency purchases of railroad materials particularly were causes of numerous disputes between authorities. Quotations from special orders, official reports, and correspondence are cited to substantiate and to illustrate the various types of friction. Despite the many testimonials as to the general efficiency of the military railroad department, some irregularities were bound to creep into it. Practically all the instances of dishonesty or corruption occurred on the railroads of the west and southwest before their reorganization by D. C. McCallum, general superintendent of military railroads. (Thirteen photographs.)—W. A. Harbison.

7725. UNSIGNED. A letter written by General George Washington to George Clinton, governor of the state of New York. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(2) Jul. 1928: 69-70.—A friendly letter containing inquiries about the health of the family, requests for attention to various matters, and comment upon western posts.—Anne Bush MacLear.

7726. UNSIGNED. A letter written by George Washington to James Duane concerning the evacuation of the city of New York in 1783. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(2) Jul. 1928: 71.—Dated Poukeepsie (Poughkeepsie) Nov. 15, 1783. Announces intention of Sir Guy Carleton to relinquish all the posts he then held.—Anne Bush MacLear.

7727. UNSIGNED. Captain Thomas Sowers, engineer, and the silver salver. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(2) Jul. 1928: 59-64.—An account of the presentation in 1773 of a silver salver to Captain Thomas Sowers by Governor William Tryon and the general assembly of the province of New York, in recognition of his services in repairing the battery at

the lower end of Manhattan Island. A description of the salver is given and an account of Captain Sowers' career.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7728. UNSIGNED. Colonel Henry Dodge and his regiment of dragoons on the plains in 1834. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(3) Jan. 1930: 173–197.—This journal of the expedition to the Pawnees and Comanches in the summer of 1834 was kept, at the command of Col. Dodge, by Lt. T. W. Wheelock. It was first printed in *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 5, p. 373–382. It is valuable not only for its record of the expedition and Dodge's negotiations with the Pawnees, Comanches, Toyashas, and Kiowas, but also for the description of the country through which the expedition passed.—*G. H. Doane.*

7729. UNSIGNED. Fourierist colony in Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(3) Jan. 1930: 233–236.—E. A. Boyer, leader of a group of Fourierists, settled in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1843, and established there a colony which flourished for about a year.—*G. H. Doane.*

7730. UNSIGNED. Letters written during the Revolutionary War by Colonel William Douglas to his wife, covering the period July 19, 1775 to December 5, 1776. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(4) Jan. 1929: 149–154; 13(2) Jul. 1929: 79–82; (3) Oct. 1929: 118–122.—These 36 letters were written by an officer in active service, to his wife. Seven, covering the period from July 19, 1775 to Nov. 12, 1775, give a picture of affairs around Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Lake Champlain; five, written between Aug. 10, 1776 and Aug. 26, 1776 from New York, mention the possibility of an attack on the city, tell of the landing of the English on Long Island, and the probability of a battle there; four, covering the period Aug. 31, 1776 to Sep. 1776, describe the battle of Long Island, justify retreat therefrom, and describe military operations after that.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7731. UNSIGNED. Official order of proceedings for conducting the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States at Federal Hall corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York City, on April 30th, 1789. Owned by the Society. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13(2) Jul. 1929: 78.—Here are stated the arrangements made by the committees of both houses of congress "for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, etc. of the President of the United States." The time of meeting is specified; the number of seats to be provided, and their location; and the order of procedure. A facsimile of the original document.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7732. UNSIGNED. The ship Trident of New York. 1805–1810. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13(3) Oct. 1929: 112–115.—The article describes one of New York merchant vessels trading to China and gives a brief account of the three trips she made to Canton and two to Scotland. An interesting feature is the "inventory appertaining to the Ship Trident."—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7733. WALL, ALEXANDER J. The administration of Governor Horatio Seymour during the War of the Rebellion and the draft riots in New York City, July 13–17, 1863 with the events leading up to them. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 12(3) Oct. 1928: 79–115.—During the critical period immediately preceding the Civil War, Horatio Seymour, a leading Democrat of New York state, favored making a compromise with the South and opposed the election of Lincoln. After his election, however, he gave Lincoln loyal support, first as a private citizen, and from 1862–1864, as governor of New York. This he did to save the union, though he disagreed with Lincoln's views on slavery and considered many of his war measures unconstitutional. Seymour joined in the criticism

provoked by the passage of the conscription (draft) act of March 3, 1863. He not only disapproved of many of its measures but thought its application to New York most unfair. On July 13, riots broke out in New York City and continued until the 17th. These were entirely unexpected, and their outbreak found Seymour out of the city. Upon his return, he took active steps to restore order. He was successful in removing one cause of complaint against the draft law by persuading the federal government to correct the errors in the quotas of New York which he had felt from the first were too large. Throughout the war he did his utmost to cooperate with the federal government in raising troops.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7734. WEED, RAPHAEL A. Silver wine labels. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13(2) Jul. 1929: 47–67.—*Anne Bush MacLear.*

7735. WHEELER-BENNETT, J. W. Thirty years of American Filipino relations. 1899–1929. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(5) Sep. 1929: 503–521.—The thirty years of American occupation fall into two periods: 1899–1916, from the beginning of organized government under military control to the passing of the Jones Act; and from 1916 to the present. The first contact of the Americans with the Filipinos came when Aguinaldo gathered his defeated revolutionaries of 1896 to support Dewey against Spain. No mention of Philippine independence was made in the protocol of peace, and in 1899 the American and Filipino armies came to blows, thus destroying Aguinaldo's dream of independence. In 1902 congress passed the Philippine Organic Law. Appointments were made by the President of the United States with the consent of the senate. The lower house of the Philippine legislature was composed of non-elective representatives of the Filipinos; the upper house was the commission. When Wilson came into office the then governor was immediately replaced. The majority on the commission was given to the Filipinos, and the number of Americans in the Philippine service was startlingly reduced. In 1916 congress passed the Jones Act, which did away with the commission and assembly and substituted a governor-general and cabinet, and an elective Philippine senate and an elective house of representatives. The Philippine legislature now in control immediately set to work to curb the power of the governor-general. It also entered widely into business through the purchase of corporations. The national bank which the legislature established and controlled forms one of the darkest pages of Philippine history according to the Wood-Forbes report. The Filipinos, now more anxious than ever for independence, have sent six missions to Washington since 1919. In 1928–29 a new factor appeared in the Philippine problem. The American Federation of Labor is opposed to unlimited immigration of Filipinos into this country, and the sugar growers of Cuba and Hawaii fear Philippine competition.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

7736. WICK, B. L. Shabbona and the part he played in the pioneer history of the Mississippi Valley. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(3) Jan. 1930: 168–172.—Shabbona was one of the Indian leaders who was faithful to the United States in the Black Hawk War. By birth an Ottawa, he became a member of the Pottawattamie tribe upon his marriage. When the allied tribes determined to attack the white settlers in 1832, he rode to warn his American friends of their danger. As a result of this he was hated by the Sacs and Foxes. After several attempts to settle west of the Mississippi, where his life was always in danger, he finally ended his days on land given him by white friends near Seneca, Illinois.—*G. H. Doane.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 7616, 7620, 7630, 7707, 8311, 8401, 8446)

7737. D'ARCY, F. Le château de la Montagne et les premières sucreries de Saint-Pierre. [The chateau de la Montagne and the first sugar plantations in the French West Indies.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles*. 1(3) Jun.-Oct. 1929: 23-30.—Traces the history of this famous estate in the French Antilles from 1637 to 1771 and presents an account of plantation life.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7738. LATRON, A. Les mésaventures d'un gentilhomme colonial. [The misfortunes of a colonial gentleman.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles*. 1(3) Jun.-Oct. 1929: 1-14.—On Oct. 30, 1656, Jean III of Faudoas, Count of Sérillac, purchased of Jacques Dyl du Parquet all the latter's rights to Grenada and the Grenadines for the sum of 90,000 livres. Owing to various mishaps, it was three years before he arrived in the Caribbean to take possession of the islands and, once there, he found himself confronted with so many troublesome problems arising out of land titles and commerce that he welcomed the opportunity to sell out in turn in 1665 for 100,000 livres.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7739. TRAMOND, JOANNÈS. Les troubles de Saint-Domingue en 1722-1724. [Disturbances in Santo Domingo, 1722-1724.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 487-512; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 549-598.—Times were sadly out of joint in Santo Domingo in the early 1720's. Large numbers of absentee proprietors had lost their fortunes in the spectacular Law crash and had been obliged to return to the colony to begin life anew; there had been a heavy immigration of officers and soldiers after the close of the War of the Spanish Succession and these turbulent individuals did not readily adapt themselves to the ways of creole life; marketing proved difficult due to the financial crisis through which the mother country was passing; factors in France, finding their affairs involved, did not send out the customary supplies ordered on the security of growing crops; even with a heavy percentage of the coins used in local commerce of foreign origin,

there was a great shortage which seriously hampered business; and because of the general disruption of trade at home few slaving vessels had arrived from Africa in recent years and an acute shortage of field hands had developed. Consequently, when, in 1721, the home government ordered that foreign coins be accepted only at bullion value in the future and when the French West India Company was given a monopoly of supplying the colony with Africans and adopted the policy of favoring large purchasers, a revolution broke out and plunged the possession into turmoil. After two years, following a study of the situation, the home government gave way on both points as it was realized that the colonists had a genuine grievance and, in the period of good feeling and increasing prosperity which followed, all resentment against the métropole was forgotten.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

7740. VIGNOLS, LÉON. Early French colonial policy: land appropriation in Haiti in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(1) Nov. 1929: 101-145.—Squatter's right determined the ownership of land for early settlers in Haiti. In 1675 the practice of granting large tracts to individuals appeared. Difficulties arose, however, out of uncertainty as to the concessions. The large size of the grants gave control of land to a few, who thus kept others from using the land they themselves did not use. The French government tried in vain to remedy this situation. Speculation in land came at about 1750. Disregarding orders from the court, officials also indulged in land-grabbing. In the 18th century, great French lords appropriated large tracts, as did also religious orders, despite the opposition of the government. Incoherence and favoritism in land appropriation continued in spite of the efforts of a few individuals. French policy in Haiti had no plan of colonization, and desired to gain, at the expense of Spain, military bases at the mouth of the Gulf.—*Henrietta Larson*.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 7639, 7650, 7654, 8250, 8428, 8459, 8466, 8476-8477)

7741. EISENMANN, LOUIS. Die französische Aktenpublikation. [The French documents.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7(10) Oct. 1929: 526-541.—After the publication of the German documents it was inevitable that the French government should put out a similar set. Guarantees that the documents will be impartially selected and edited are to be found in the large number of trained historians (37 out of 53) in the commission that is publishing them and in the fact that the German and British documents have already been published. The presence of diplomats on the commission means practicality. The commission has the right to decide its own powers and can request documents from all departments. Like the German documents, the French begin in 1871, and become much fuller after 1901 and particularly after 1911. The documents are arranged chronologically by date of origin. A table of contents is prefixed to each volume and an index of names appended.—*M. H. Cochran*.

7742. GLAZEBROOK, G. deT. The peace treaties of 1919-1920. *Queen's Quart.* 36(4) Autumn 1929: 618-635.—*J. W. Hoffmann*.

7743. LENIN, N. Defeat of the home government in an imperialist war. *Communist Rev.* 1(8) Aug. 1929: 439-444.—(Lenin writes in July, 1915.) Trotsky, Bukvoyed, and Kautsky, the promoters of the "neither victory nor defeat" slogan, speak absurdities. They

erroneously believe that either Germany or Russia must win, and as social-chauvinists support Russia. Revolutionary action means action against the home government, and it is the duty of every revolutionist to support such action, for only by national defeat may the reactionaries be conquered. The non-defeatists lack courage. Kautsky holds that concerted action of socialists in all belligerent countries is impossible. It is possible, but only through serious revolutionary action. To abandon defeatism is to defend the chauvinism of imperialist nations. The argument that such action constitutes high treason is no excuse for failure to oppose the home government. Not to oppose the war is to contribute to the increased religious emotion, in which state revolutionary action is difficult to promote. The "neither victory nor defeat" adherents are on the side of the bourgeoisie and the opportunists, and have no faith in revolutionary action.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing*.

7744. MOUSSET, A. Les origines de l'attentat de Sarajevo. [The origins of the Serajevo crime.] *Monde Slave*. 6(8) Aug. 1929: 176-198.—The plot is variously ascribed to the court camarilla at Vienna, to the government at Belgrade, and to the secret societies. Yet the murder should be judged by itself, not prejudged owing to the World War. Here the theses all reason backwards, with the World War influencing the point of view. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand ar-

rived at Sarajevo on June 28. The date and his errand were extremely provocative. The assassins were all Austro-Hungarian subjects. Under pressure from Berchtold the trial court obediently decided that the government of Serbia was the chief instigator of the crime. Francis Ferdinand, leaning toward the Christian Socialists ("a Hapsburg realm with the Magyar curbed") and hated by the German nationalists as liberal and Catholic, favored the Slavs, particularly the Croats, who were good soldiers and Catholics. He hoped to use Slavism to make Austria powerful. Disliked by the Magyars, he yet intended to make his wife empress by first making her queen of Hungary. Those around Francis Joseph showed their spite at his funeral, yet they probably had nothing to do with his death. Princip and his accomplices, sickly, incoherent, vaguely influenced by Kropotkin, Zola, and others, showed themselves psychologically incapable of being tools. All were very young: intellectuals, street merchants, artisans, peasants. All were intensely patriotic and hated Austria. "Serbia is free, Austria is oppression," they said. Their affiliation with *Narodna Odbrana*, if true, matters little. Their principles demanded action, the same action that characterized the various attacks on Austro-Hungarian officials from 1908 to 1914. Zerajić, Djubić, Dojčić, Schaefer, all led up to Princip-Čabrinović and Illić-Golubić-Mehmed-basić, the dual groups of June, 1914. They secured means but not inspiration at Belgrade; moral responsibility is theirs; material participation belongs to some Serbian authorities.—Arthur I. Andrews.

7745. PIETRA, GAETANO. Herbert C. Hoover "amministratore dei viveri" durante la guerra mon-

diale. [Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator during the World War.] *Economia*. 3 (3) Mar. 1929: 245-256.—A description of the work of the food administrator in providing the necessary supplies of foodstuffs for the allied countries.—Roberto Bachi.

7746. SOWARD, FREDERIC H. The outbreak of the World War. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (4) Autumn 1929: 595-617.—J. W. Hoffmann.

7747. SZCZEPANSKI, M. Die Kämpfe um den Oberrhein im August 1914. [The fighting on the upper Rhine in August, 1914.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 43 (2) 1929: 234-250.—Following the plan of Schlieffen the joint German forces were to be directed against the Northwest (Belgium and France) to gain the decisive victory there while the other frontiers, the east and southwest of the country, remained virtually undefended. Moltke changed this plan, weakening it by giving more thought to the endangered regions, East Prussia and Alsace, so that when the French tried to enter Alsace in the beginning of August, 1914, they were met by the 7th German army who on August 9 won the battle of Mülhausen. Germans had to retire then, but after a second attack of the French, Alsace was cleared of the enemy by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The French retained only a small corner near the Vosges. No decisive blow had been struck in those regions; this had never been the idea of Joffre, who hoped for a decision brought about on the eastern frontier by Russia.—Grete Mecenseffy.

7748. TURNER, RAYMOND. Sale of securities in July, 1914. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1930: 303-307.—J. W. Hoffmann.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7244, 7677, 7946, 7956, 8034, 8078, 8127, 8130-8132, 8141, 8142-8144, 8148, 8151-8153, 8264, 8483)

7749. DIEHL, KARL. Zur neuesten Entwicklung der Lehre von Ertrag und Einkommen. [The latest development of the theory of yield and income.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (6) 1929: 901-954.—The author reviews changes in the concepts of income and yield in the development of economic theory, and gives a critique of these concepts in the theories of several German economists. With the Physiocrats and the English classicists to there was no general income concept. Their interest was directed to the economic net return. As such the Physiocrats considered only land rent, Smith and Ricardo land rent and profit. This theory of economic return is contrasted with the theory of income developed by Hermann and carried on by Schmoller. As income is considered that amount which an individual has at his disposal in a definite period without touching his capital. Further, the regularity of the return is emphasized. In opposition to this last criterion Schanz opposes his concept of the net increase in capital, which includes such receipts as inheritances. This distinction between the Hermann-Schmoller concept, so-called "source concept," and the expanded income concept of Schanz has become important for tax policy. Liefmann favors subordinating the concept of income to that of economic return. He considers the yield concept only as economically relevant, although the income concept has in practice a certain significance for taxation and statistics. Schuster reaches similar conclusions

from a different point of departure. Recently Weddigen has sought to make the theory of yield the basis of economic theory, in other words, to ascribe to it a position of greater importance than to the theory of distribution, while giving to the theory of income only very limited significance. Weddigen's theory of yield represents an attempt to subject all forms of economic return to a unified law. This law, however, is of limited service in the explanation of concrete reality. The author comes to the conclusion that the theory of distribution still forms the real central problem of economic theory. The income concept has significance only as a summary concept for the measurement of the economic power of the individual.—H. Jecht.

7750. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Bemerkungen zur Frühgeschichte der allgemeinen Steuerlehre. [Notes on the early history of the theory of taxation.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (6) 1929: 955-994.—The beginnings of a theory of taxation are to be found as early as the middle of the 17th century. In the writings of the French philosopher, de la Mothe le Vayer, the preceptor of Louis XIV, there are clearly formulated principles of the distribution of taxes and the application of revenues. Vauban made connection with the theory of the state in his *Dixme Royale* in deriving the principles of tax policy from principles of natural law; from the protective function of the state he derives the principles of universality and the equality of taxation. The Physiocrats contributed nothing further because of the one-sidedness of their dogma of the *impôt unique* for the further conceptual development of tax theory. Rousseau, in line with his political and social ideals, reached the principles of protection for the poor, and progressive taxation. In Italy, Verri—in this respect—predecessor of the Physiocrats and the English Classicists

—sought to establish a sound basis for the theory of taxation in social economic "laws." The German Cameralists of the 18th Century were less systematic, and proceeded more from the point of view of practical administrative rules. Adam Smith's tax rules do not represent any systematic tax theory. Yet the fourth rule, the principle of the cheapness of taxation, has hitherto been interpreted too narrowly. It is not a question simply of the smallest possible cost of levying a tax but a question of minimum tax burden. Mann comes to the result that the classical tax theory is composed of two elements: One, an economic (*tauschwirtschaftlich*), mechanical, individualistic element based upon natural law and represented by Vauban, and the other a social, organic, universal principle represented by Le Vayer and Verri. With regard to these two schools Smith is an eclectic.—*H. Jecht.*

7751. MARSHALL, LEON C. The changing order. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147 (236) Jan. 1930: 1-11.—For the past fifty thousand years there has been no significant change in man's biological character or in his natural environment. The changes have been in culture. During this period man has passed through the adaptive stage and is now in the creative stage. In the material field, for only one generation has man had adequate artificial light, artificial heat, control of mechanical forces, and effective means of transportation. The acceleration in physical change during the past generation is to be attributed to science and technology. Changes in physical culture have caused change in non-physical culture. Thus, there have been great changes in the relationship of labor, capital and management. Such changes have followed necessarily upon the modifications of physical culture and the future and the future may well show equally significant departures from past practice. The old individualism has given way, in the new situation, to the establishment of a "social minimum" in the fields of labor, protection or property and elsewhere. May this not lead to a "sturdy individualism of the future?" In the present era the fundamental tenets of laissez-faire are seen to be false. Laissez-faire has given way to a larger measure of governmental control which, in the future, may well be superseded by social control of another sort. Today the chemist questions the impossibility of effecting changes in the physical environment. The biologist also suggests change as a possibility in the biological nature of man. Possible change of the factors in the future present many possibilities of which we are now unaware. May the projected changes of the future be "foreshadowings of a tremendous cataclysm" which will overcome the human race?—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

7752. NIXDORFF, K. Übersicht über die 1929 erschienene ökonomisch-theoretische Literatur der UdSSR. [Survey of the literature of economic theory in the USSR, 1929.] *Noskauer Rundsch.* 2 (2) Jan. 12, 1930: 6.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

7753. PAGNI, CARLO. A proposito di un tentativo di teoria pura del corporativismo. [An economic theory of the guild.] *Riforma Soc.* 40 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 449-463.—This article is a critical review of N. M. Fovel's *Economics and Guilds*. Fovel develops an economic theory of the guild system based on the following advantages: (1) maximization of well-being, by means of redistribution of wealth and of income in favor of the working class; (2) maximization of production through increased production of goods subject to the law of diminishing cost; (3) maximization of savings, because the worker, having fewer needs than the well-to-do, can save more than the wealthy. Pagni points out the fallacies in these advantages. Well-being cannot be measured and hence the increased satisfactions of workers of workers derived from redistribution of wealth and income cannot be compared with the sacrifices imposed

on the wealthy. It is not demonstrated that the lowering in costs is greater in case of increased output of cheap goods than in case of increased output of expensive goods. Furthermore, the increased income of the working classes will chiefly result in an increased consumption of agricultural products which are subject to the law of increasing cost. As to savings it is not true that the poor save more than the wealthy; up to the present time saving has been characteristic of the middle classes. Fovel's system does not differ from a socialist or a communistic scheme, class distinction being based on incomes rather than on technical differences which place one class in a privileged or monopoly position.—*A. Pini.*

7754. ROZOVSKIĬ, L. [РОЗОВСКИЙ, Л. Родбертус как теоретик ренты. [Rodbertus as a rent theorist.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32 (2) 1929: 103-130.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

7755. SCHACK, HERBERT. Volkswirtschaftspolitik als normative Wissenschaft. [Economy policy as a normative science. *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 131 (6): 801-813.—The practical application of economic principles may take two directions: advice concerning means or concerning ends. If judgments are made concerning means they are of the hypothetical order, as, for example if agriculture is to be promoted, such and such measures must be taken. Such judgments are scientifically possible, since they are based directly on the laws of economic science. Judgments concerning fundamental aims cannot be scientific to the same extent, since they are based on faith as well as on science. They may, however, take this form: if you wish to attain this end, you must proceed as follows, in which case the application of scientific law is possible. The statesman sets his goal, and science indicates the possibilities involved in its attainment, but experience alone will indicate the correctness of the normative judgments thus expressed. In order to insure the greatest possible degree of certainty in such normative judgments, it should be the object of any general science of applied economics to describe and explain all possible systems of economic policy and all fundamental measures of economic policy which are possible or necessary in a given economic system.—*C. W. Hasek.*

7756. SCHULTZ, HENRY. Marginal productivity and the general pricing process. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (5) Oct. 1929: 505-551.—The coefficient of production, following Pareto, is defined as the additional amount of factor ∂F required to yield a small additional amount of product ∂P . This coefficient $\partial F / \partial P$, may be (a) a constant, e.g. direct cost factors, (b) a function of the amount of product P , as in overhead cost factors, or (c) a function of the amounts of other factors F' , F'' , etc., as where one factor may within limits be substituted for another. The paper assumes conditions of free competition and perfect markets, absence of joint products, [and the hiring of all factors by entrepreneurs on short-time contracts]. The marginal productivity theory is true only in a special instance of case (c), in which all coefficients of production are related by a single equation, and in which the best proportion of factors is determinable for a given price situation, independently of the amount of product. On this assumption amounts of each factor used for each product, amounts of products and prices of factors and products are determinate (simultaneous equations). Value of product = cost, and price of product = $\partial F / \partial P \times$ price of factor. Pareto has shown that cases (a) and (b) may give rise to economic rent and that for a general solution of the problem of value and distribution (cases (a), (b), and (c)) the number of equations = the number of unknowns. In general supply price \geq marginal cost (\geq average unit cost, if the industry does not tend to monopoly). Assuming uniform costs (i.e., that the proportion

of factors is independent of P), supply price = marginal cost (when \geq unit cost); market supply = sum of individual supplies; and the equilibrium price will be that at which marginal cost = unit cost (i.e., the minimum unit cost). The Cobb-Douglas investigation is criticized for the arbitrary simplification involved in the productivity theory, for treating land and working capital as if they did not exist, and for confusing dynamic and static conditions. The use of the trend-ratio or the link-relative method is suggested to avoid this confusion.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 7456, 7460, 7475, 7476, 7523, 7527, 7529, 7537, 7577-7578, 7582-7584, 7587, 7617, 7629, 7631, 7635, 7637, 7677, 7687, 7690-7691, 7697, 7711, 7732, 7737, 7739-7740, 7748, 7861, 7880, 7895, 7987-7988, 8005, 8007, 8107)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 7307, 7422, 7785, 7803, 7821, 7827, 7864, 7953, 8015, 8249, 8271, 8456, 8544, 8599, 8602)

7757. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Peruvian prosperity checked by lack of loans, due to tight money in U. S. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 35(885) Jan. 3, 1930. 4, 5, 21.—This article includes a brief narrative of important events which have led to the present status of Peruvian finance. It is also argued that Peru has suffered because a relatively small class has derived most of the profit resulting from exports of copper and petroleum.—*H. L. Reed.*

7758. BARMAN, T. G. Prosperity in Sweden. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(756) Dec. 2, 1929: 782-793.—Sweden has high grade iron ore resources of 1,750 million tons, the largest timber resources of Western Europe, extensive fertile agricultural land, and developed hydro-electric power to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million H. P. Her industry is dominated by six corporations, having a market value of securities of some \$625,000,000, lead by men of far-sighted economic statesmanship, and operating internationally in tool-steel, paper, rayon, matches, machinery and electrical apparatus. The overthrow of the Czarist regime has facilitated Sweden's dominance of the Baltic. She recently has become the Scandinavian banking center, and a capital exporting country. Her working classes enjoy high wages. Her national debt is invested in production rather than military enterprise.—*W. A. Copeland.*

7759. BAYLDON, H. C. The economic condition of Great Britain today. *Finan. Rev. of Revs.* Jan.-Mar. 1930: 48-54.

7760. БОБЧЕВ, К. БОБЧЕВЪ, К. Покровителство и насърчение на индустрията въ България. [Protection and industrial policy in Bulgaria.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. 28(7-8) Oct. 1929: 346-357.—The industrial economic needs and state policy toward industrial development in Bulgaria are analyzed and the dangers in applying protective principles are pointed out.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7761. CARTER, J. B. H.; HOLLAND, C. W., Jr.; JOHNSON, W. E. and MILLER, C. L. An economic and social survey of Accomac County. *Univ. of Virginia Rec., Extension Ser.* 13(9) Mar. 1929: pp. 95.—The survey gives an extensive background of information about the county "upon which an intelligently formed program for the social and economic development of the area may be constructed." Similar surveys of all

the counties of Virginia have been completed or are planned.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7762. DALTON, R. W. Economic and trade conditions in Australia. *Report, Dept. Overseas Trade, Australia.* 1930: pp. 249.

7763. FAYER, PAOLO. L'espansione economica degli Stati Uniti d'America. [The economic expansion of the United States.] *Economia* 3(5) May 1929: 443-454. (6) Jun. 1929: 569-592.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7764. KALE V. G. India's post-war economic development from the point of view of external relations. *Wellwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 388*-393*.

7765. LIEU, D. K. Industrial development and Chinese agriculture. *China Critic.* 3(1) Jan. 2, 1930: 5-7.—It is only through the introduction of modern industrial organization and technology that productivity may be increased, products cheapened, and living standards raised. The most pressing need in China today is not to even up distribution but to add to an insufficient production. Because of existing living standards agriculture has forfeited its right to primary emphasis in China's economic program. Industrialization could not only double the purchasing power of China, it could also give an outlet for some of the surplus labor now engaged in agriculture.—*H. B. Elliston.*

7766. MÈMARS, O. La situation économique du Bas-Rhin. [The economic situation of the Lower Rhine.] *Econ. Français.* 58(4) Jan. 25, 1930: 99-100.—The year 1928 is considered a period of average activity. The grain, cereal, and tobacco harvests were satisfactory; protracted drought reduced the potato, fruit, legume, and hop crops. Wine production fell off. Certain regional industries which felt German competition complain of the lowness of the tariff while certain others find their markets injured by foreign tariffs. (Tables.)—*J. J. Spengler.*

7767. RENSHAW, DONALD. Strength of British industry evidenced in 1929. *Commerce Reports.* (1) Jan. 6, 1930: 13-17.

7768. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Colombia. *Inst. of Internat. Finance Bull.* (25) May, 25, 1929: pp. 40.

7769. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Denmark. *Inst. of Internat. Finance Bull.* (29) Oct. 26, 1929: pp. 30.

7770. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Finland. *Inst. of Internat. Finance Bull.* (23) Mar. 11, 1929: pp. 29.

7771. UNSIGNED. Credit position of the Irish Free State. *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (30) Dec. 12, 1929: pp. 31.

7772. UNSIGNED. Credit position of São Paulo. *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (24) Apr. 22, 1929: pp. 22.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7258, 7292, 7312, 7321, 7335, 7337, 7340, 7350, 7362, 7364-7365, 7582, 7668, 7830, 7865, 7881, 7935, 7943, 7957-7959, 7962, 8000, 8004, 8018, 8022, 8036, 8061, 8073, 8085-8086, 8092-8093, 8097, 8100, 8102, 8165, 8167, 8209, 8247, 8271, 8301, 8396-8397, 8431, 8533, 8548, 8565, 8568)

7773. ASH, EDWARD C. The agricultural situation. *Nineteenth Century.* 106(633) Nov. 1929: 642-648.—The depressed condition is a permanent, not a temporary, post-war condition. The war prosperity led to great over-investment by many farmers. The causes of the depression are to be found in the high wages paid and the low prices received for agricultural produce. The only permanent solution is to be found in farmers

organizing for the sale of their products direct to the consumer.—*H. McD. Cloukie.*

7774. AUHAGEN, OTTO. Agrarverfassung und Landwirtschaft im Bezirk Odessa. [Agrarian policy and agriculture in the district of Odessa.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10 (3) 1929: 383-412, (4) 579-609.—The author gives an account of agricultural conditions in the District of Odessa as an example of the practical expression of the Soviet agrarian policy. Expropriation by the state of large farms belonging in many cases to German colonists and the establishment of a large number of small farms distributed among new, more or less experienced settlers took place as part of the post-revolution policy. The result was the triumph of experience, industry, and thrift over ignorance, poverty, and often shiftlessness, and the gradual recrudescence of the larger farm at the expense of the smaller. The author places these larger enterprises in the category of family farms, and characterizes their owners, the so-called *kulaks*, as small farmers, even when they employ several hired workers. That production should fall behind that of pre-war years seemed a natural outcome of existing conditions. But an improvement is indicated both in crop production and cattle raising, brought about by the new land-organization measures. Attention is called to the danger of overemphasis of the policy of socialization and the establishment of collective farming as leading to the discouragement of initiative and the virtual enslavement of the farmer by the state. A brief account is given of a collective farming organization along the lines sponsored by Markewitsch.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7775. AVIGDOR, S. L'Égypte agricole [Agricultural Egypt.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (3) Dec. 1929: 527-657.—The Egyptian native is essentially an agriculturist and about 85% of the population is rural. The land is fertile and to a large extent well irrigated, but the social and economic conditions of the small landholder are unfavorable. Vigorous reform measures are needed. Recently the government has made some progress towards the improvement of conditions. An important remedy lies in the diversification of crops as opposed to the present concentration on the cultivation of cotton.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7776. BELL, E. W. Studies in Vermont dairy farming. 5. Cabot-Marshfield area. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #304. 1929: pp. 29.—Some factors affecting profits on 138 dairy farms in the Cabot-Marshfield area: (1) The return from feeding skim milk may be expected to average about 25 cents per cwt. (2) To secure an adequate income, the farm operator's total receipts should average above \$3,500. To this, the farmer, unless 30 cows are kept, will need to produce some good cash crop. (3) Efficiency in the use of man labor and an even month to month dairy production are important.—*O. V. Wells.*

7777. BILLING, G. C. The productive efficiency of Tasmanian farming. *Econ. Rec.* 5 (9) Nov. 1929: 275-288.—Tasmanian farming efficiency compares unfavorably with that of the whole Australian Commonwealth and very unfavorably with New Zealand agriculture. This is attributed to Tasmania's smaller farms, lack of machinery, and scarcity of livestock to replenish soil fertility. In dairying her position is more satisfactory, but here too she falls short of the high New Zealand standards. Possible lines of improvement include stock improvement aided by government subsidy, fewer and larger dairy factories, increased winter production, merging of different cooperative interests.—*R. M. Campbell.*

7778. BORET, VICTOR, et al. Le problème agricole actuellement en France et à l'étranger. [The present agricultural problem in France and in foreign countries.] *Comité National d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (409) Dec. 9, 1929: pp. 42.—At the deliberations of the World

Economic Conference held by the League of Nations in 1927, the representatives of agriculture occupied for the first time a position of equality with the representatives of commerce and industry. This conference secured for agriculture a permanent place on the League's Economic Consultative Committee. The next step was the organization by the League of a Committee of Agricultural Experts. Agriculture in France is declining. The rural population is decreasing. Agriculture is unable to compete with the cities for its labor supply. Workers on farms receive around 10 to 12 cents an hour, while the mail carrier gets 20 cents and the Paris policeman receives 40 cents for the same period. Production tends to center upon a few commodities such as wheat, wine, and milk, while France is forced to import many farm products in which she was formerly self-sufficing—wool, silk, flax, hemp, and fruits. Of the 3,000,000 farms in France, 2,500,000 are small peasant properties. The cost of production could be decreased by the introduction of machine methods. But this would necessitate the uniting of these small properties into larger holdings and the changing of the inheritance laws. On the other hand, small farms owned by the families who work them is a French tradition, basic to her agricultural structure. A solution of the agricultural crisis must be sought which will not markedly alter the present system of small farmer-owned holdings.—*Asher Hobson.*

7779. BOYLE, JAMES E. Is Canada's wheat pool a success? *Barron's Finan. Weekly* 10 (4) Jan. 27, 1930: 25, 27.—Canada's wheat pool is still an experiment and not a success as some of its achievements to date show. The economies of handling grain by cooperatives are small over those of regular commercial dealers. The pool was to eliminate "dumping" but actually has increased the moving of the crop to market during the first three months after harvest. Instead of stabilizing price as intended, the fluctuations have increased. The price of grain has been on a decline due to natural world crop conditions beyond the control of any pool. On the strength of a crop shortage in Canada and Argentina in 1929 the pool withheld wheat from the world markets but underrated the unusually large carryover in Canada, Argentina, and the United States. Centralized selling in Canada and centralized selling promised in the United States by the Farm Board aroused European buyers to action with the result that while the pool was holding for higher prices Europe turned elsewhere for grain. From August to December prices of wheat have worked downward. The outcome cannot yet be predicted. By withholding wheat worth a hundred million dollars the pool has deranged the credit structure of Western Canada, weakening Canadian exchange in the U. S. market. The pool's share of the wheat handled in Canada has been steadily declining as the farmers see more of the actual results.—*A. E. Janzen.*

7780. BRODELL, A. P. and BRANNEN, C. O. Economic phases of the Arkansas apple industry. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #236. 1929: pp. 42.—The total cost of developing an acre of apple orchard through the ninth year, including the value of land at \$100 per acre, was found to be \$422. For varieties coming into bearing the seventh year, the total cost was \$261. The cost as between varieties varied. Not including the value of land, the cost of developing Maiden Blush through the tenth year was estimated at \$322, for the Grimes Golden through the seventh year \$143, and for the Delicious and Ben Davis each \$161. The average cost found for operating a bearing orchard, including interest on investment at 6% but not including harvesting cost was \$64. The estimated cost of picking, hauling, and packing for standard varieties was 35 cents per box, 29 cents per basket, or 90 cents per barrel. Three and six-tenths per cent of the Arkansas crop is shipped in boxes, 32.3 per cent in bas-

kets, 15.7 per cent in barrels, and about 48.4 per cent in bulk. For the three-year period, 1924-26, in a total of 1,905 carloads the Ben Davis had 1,249, the Jonathan 384, the Maiden Blush 55, the Collins 52, the Grimes Golden 47, and the Gano 40. Other varieties had less than 40 carloads. The great bulk of the shipments in these years was sold in cities and towns of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. The early varieties usually moved to northern and central markets. The late varieties were shipped into southwestern states. In addition to cost and marketing information, data are shown on the trend of production and new plantings.—B. M. Gile.

7781. BURDICK, R. T. and PINGREY, H. B. Cost of producing crops on irrigated farms. *Colorado Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #353. 1929: pp. 72.—Detailed farm cost record work extending over the seven year period 1922-28 is used as a basis for calculating the cost of producing crops in the irrigated region in northern Colorado. The hours of man and horse labor required and the itemized cash cost of production per acre for potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, corn, oats, beans, barley, alfalfa, peas and cabbage are given. Farm to farm and year to year variations in costs are discussed.—O. V. Wells.

7782. CAMBURN, O. M. Milk receiving station operation in Vermont. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #303. 1929: pp. 38.—An investigation of milk handling efficiency in Vermont milk plants showed: that as the volume of product handled increased, operating cost per unit decreased; the average station cost of milk handling ranged from 29 to 19 cents per cwt., and that the larger stations, with a better planned labor routine, were the more efficient. (Tables.)—O. V. Wells.

7783. CARPENTER, P. H. Tea in northeast India. *Spice Mill.* 52(11) Nov. 1929: 1986-1992. (12) Dec. 2232-2236.

7784. DINGELSTEDT, F. ДИНГЕЛЬШТЕДТ, Ф. Аграрный вопрос в Индии. [The agrarian problem in British India.] *Международный Аграрный Институт.* 1928: pp. 142.—A general survey of agriculture in British India is given, including the distribution of land among the peasants, defects in taxation, the beggarly incomes of Indian peasants and their indebtedness. Usury is discussed in connection with a proposed system of cooperative rural banks. The social structure of Indian villages, the caste system, and the survival of feudalism are described together with the primitive communal organization of agriculture. The social differentiation among Indian peasants presents a separate problem. With a small group of rich landlords and successful farmers in contrast to the overwhelming number of peasants, the aims which have been attained by the Soviet Union, should appeal to British India.—J. V. Emelianoff.

7785. DOLINSKI, N. ДОЛИНСКИ, Н. Към въпроса коя система за използване на земята е най-подходна за България. [Problem of the most rational system in the use of agricultural land in Bulgaria.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.* 28(5-6) Sep. 1929: 219-230.—The crisis of agriculture in Bulgaria is due to post-war economic conditions, annexation by Rumania of the most fertile region of the country (the Dobrudja), and to the relatively backward agricultural technique of the Bulgarian peasantry. A general plan for agricultural reconstruction is outlined.—J. V. Emelianoff.

7786. DONALDSON, R. B. and JAMES, D. M. Economic trends of the vegetable industry. *Pennsylvania Dept. Agric. Gen. Bull.* #483. 1929: pp. 15.

7787. EASTERBROOK, L. F. British beef and the national mark. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(633) Nov. 1929: 635-641.—The purpose of the national mark to be stamped on meat is not only to guarantee purity of

quality, but with other provisions to encourage consumption of home grown meat. It will encourage increased efficiency in marketing.—H. McD. Clokie.

7788. ESTREICHERÓWNA, EWA. Ceny ziemi w roku 1928. [Prices of land in Poland in 1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(2) 1929: 850-864.—This article is based on an inquiry into the prices of agricultural land conducted by the Central Statistical office in Poland. Data are furnished on price movements in different land categories during the period 1924-28.—O. Eisenberg.

7789. FAHRINGER, FRITZ. Die Lebensfähigkeit der österreichischen Bergbauernwirtschaften. [The economic strength of the Austrian hill farms.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10(3) 1929: 450-468.—An investigation of agricultural conditions in the Alpine district of Ramsau in Austria was undertaken during the months of April to September, 1928. The climate, the people, marketing and price conditions, and farm management were studied. Of 17 farms, to which particular attention was given, 8 were making a profit, 3 just made ends meet, while 5 showed a deficit. The result will inevitably be the failure of a number of farmers whose land will probably be purchased by the more prosperous, which means an increasing number of larger farms. The heavy indebtedness of the mountain farmer and the gradual decrease of the income from the sale of the forest lumber are serious problems in a preponderantly mountainous country.—A. M. Hannay.

7790. FETROW, W. W. Economic conditions of farmers in Oklahoma as related to membership in the Oklahoma Cotton Assn. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #186. 1929: pp. 23.—The conclusion arrived at in this study is that the economic conditions of farmers have an important bearing on their attitudes toward cooperative marketing organizations. Some over 800 farmers were interviewed, including 519 who were members of the Oklahoma Cotton Association and 336 nonmember farmers. Consideration is given in this report to tenancy, stability of farmers, size of business, and source of income. Apparently farm owners have been more inclined than tenants to join the association. The number of years stay on each farm and the number of times trading centers had been changed were used as indications of stability. These measures indicated greater stability on the part of members as a group. The members had accumulated more net wealth than the nonmembers and their annual accumulation averaged greater. The farms operated by members averaged larger, employed more capital and had larger receipts. The farmers reached by the cooperatives were, on the whole, the more successful ones.—O. B. Jesness.

7791. FROST, J. Landwirtschaftliches Siedlungswesen in Schweden. [Agricultural settlement in Sweden.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10(3) 1929: 443-449.—Sweden's land policy, at first based on the need for money and soldiers, but more and more dictated by changing social and economic conditions, is outlined since its origin in the sixteenth century. The present-day system of land settlement as a necessary economic measure to preserve the agricultural integrity of the country and to stem the tide of emigration is discussed.—A. M. Hannay.

7792. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Striden om jordbruket. [The strife about agriculture.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(1) 1930: 1-20.—The relative importance of agriculture in Sweden continues to diminish while that of industry is increasing. Difficulties for the farmer seem inevitable until agricultural production becomes more limited than at present. Helpful expedients to ease economic adjustment include not the tariff nor subsidies, but various means of encouraging the farmers to produce the quality (not the quantity) of goods, particularly of wheat, which is demanded in Sweden, and thus to diminish the amount that is imported for its

quality, and provisions to compel a certain amount of mixing of native with imported products.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7793. HEFLEBOWER, R. B. Factors relating to the price of Idaho potatoes. *Idaho Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #166. 1929: pp. 32.—The important factors related to the price of Idaho potatoes are: (1) Western U. S. production, (2) Central U. S. production, (3) Eastern U. S. production, and (4) price level. By considering these four factors, 94% of the variation in Idaho prices is explained and the average price for the marketing season may be estimated at harvest time. By using the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture intentions to plant acreages and assuming average yields and a constant price level, an average price may be forecasted at planting time. This information should be valuable to the Idaho farmer in planning potato production and sales policies.—*O. V. Wells.*

7794. HILLS, J. L. Studies in Vermont dairy farming. VI. The position of northern Vermont among American dairy farming regions. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #307. Nov. 1929: pp. 32.

7795. HOLLMAN. Die Bauernbefreiung und Agrarreform in Bosnien und der Herzegowina. [Peasant freedom and agrarian reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 10(3) 1929: 413-425.—A historical outline is given of the fate of the peasant in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the time of his enslavement under Turkish rule, through the more or less fruitless attempts to secure his freedom under the dominion of Austria-Hungary, to its final attainment by the agrarian reform of Yugoslavia in 1919. The immediate result of this reform and the various decrees which followed it was a period of unrest during which the former landowners fought for as large a measure of compensation as possible, and the peasants were unwilling to exert themselves in cultivating land of the possession of which they were not definitely assured. After a final settlement was brought about agricultural conditions improved. The author believes that the development of new settlements in both Bosnia and Herzegovina would help to solve many problems.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7796. HOPKINS, J. A., Jr. Horses, tractors, and farm equipment. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #264. 1929: 273-404.—Material for this report came from the cost records kept on 28 farms in Iowa County Iowa. "A tractor seemed to become profitable when it permitted reducing the number of horses on the farm by three, unless there was a good deal of belt work in addition to the drawbar work." The most common cost of keeping a horse a year was \$90. Tractor expense exceeded one dollar an hour when the tractor was used less than 300 hours a year. Farms of 160 acres or more were better adapted to tractors than smaller farms. Little change in the total equipment investment was found between 160 and 240 acre farms; the larger farms thus being more economical of equipment. Instead of more machines on the larger farms the same machines were used more days in the year than on the smaller farms. The records showed that expenses were reduced per unit of product by combining a large capacity machine and a large power unit with one man. "A large production per man is highly important. This can be accomplished only by careful planning and a wise selection both of sources of power and of the equipment through which it is applied."—*W. G. Murray.*

7797. JOSEPHSON, H. B. and BLASINGAME, R. U. Farm-power and labor. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #238. 1929: pp. 20.—In a study of a 2-plow general-purpose tractor the average cost per hour for using the tractor during two seasons, at all kinds of farm work was 84¢. The average cost per hour for fuel, oil, and grease was 34¢, leaving 50¢ for fixed charges. These figures do not include any opera-

tor's time. The bulletin compares costs with the use of the tractor and with the usual Pennsylvania farm methods in the case of plowing, seedbed preparation, drilling grain, cultivating corn and potatoes, mowing hay, cutting grain, planting corn, spraying potatoes, spreading manure, and digging potatoes. Results of harvesting with the combine harvester-thresher and with binder and thresher are compared.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

7798. KASHEV, S. G. КАШЕВЪ, С. Г. Задачите на нашата земеделска политика. [Problems of our agricultural policies.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.* 28(3-4) Jun. 1929: 129-151.—The importance of the agricultural problems in Bulgaria is pointed out by the facts that 75.4% of the population of this country are engaged in agricultural production, 94% of the Bulgarian exports are agricultural, and 64.3% of the national income is received from farming. The serious crisis of the Bulgarian agriculture is explained as due to (1) unfavorable meteorological conditions, (2) the aftermath of the war, (3) abnormal credit conditions, and (4) changed market conditions.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7799. KRAEMER, ERICH. Des amerikanische Gesetz über landwirtschaftliches Marktwesen von 1929 im Rahmen der Hilfsgesetzgebung für die Farmer. [The U. S. Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 as a relief measure for the farmer.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 10(4) 1929: 695-721.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7800. KUBJAK, N. Die Perspektiven der Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft nach dem Fünfjahresplan der R. S. F. S. R. [Prospects for the development of agriculture in accordance with the five-year plan of the USSR.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2(1) 1929: 100-118.—The Russian "five-year plan" includes the exhaustive use of all possible means for the development of the productive power of the small and medium-sized farm. It aims at increased acreage, increased development of crop and livestock raising and increased economic returns. An increase in the number of soviet and collective farms as well as the extension of those now in existence, is planned with large cooperative stations for the supply of tractors and other farm machinery. While the furtherance of large-scale farming on a cooperative basis is one of the aims of the Soviet Union, that phase is not to be emphasized at the expense of the small peasant owner. Both are to be united in the one plan of a socio-technical reconstruction of agriculture. Statistics are given showing the proposed increase in area and production at the end of the five-year period. It is expected that 20% of the total number of farms will be united to form collective farming enterprises, and that the economic return will be increased by 35%.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7801. L., H. B. Establishment and work of the farm experiment circles in Germany. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(9) Sep. 1929: 357-359.—An experiment circle is an institution for farm advisory work, for progress in technique and organization in German agriculture. The first was formed eight years ago. A number of large farms join together in carrying out field trials in some phase of agricultural work. The cost is shared on a unit of area basis. This work supplements other investigational work, and has developed rapidly. The final aim of the experiment circles is the formation of a general comprehensive farm advisory service.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

7802. ŁAGODA, I. Reforma rolna w Polsce. [The land reform in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(4) 1929: 1563-1658.—Statistical tables showing the parcelling out of agricultural properties and other legal measures applied to rural properties between 1919-27, in accordance with the Land reform law in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7803. LEE, V. P. The European farmer since the war. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(1) Jun. 1929: 69-75.—"The European farmer is slowly im-

proving his situation. Total production is gradually increasing; costs, aside from taxes, are being reduced; farm prices are slowly becoming adjusted to industrial prices; the interest rate on borrowed capital is rapidly being reduced; and marketing methods are improving."

—Joseph A. Becker.

7804. LICHTER, GERHARD and KOBLIGK, HELMUTH. Neue Wege in der Geflügelzucht und Eiervwertung. [New methods of poultry raising and the marketing of eggs.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 10 (4) 1929: 612-672.—The application to poultry and eggs of Germany's recently adopted policy of the improvement and marketing of agricultural products is discussed. A survey is made of conditions in 28 other countries.—A. M. Hannay.

7805. MERCHANT, CHARLES H. An economic study of 239 blueberry farms in Washington and Hancock counties, Maine. *Maine Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #351. Jul. 1929: pp. 96.

7806. MOORE, ARTHUR N., GILES J. K., and CAMPBELL, R. C. Credit problems of Georgia cotton farmers. *Georgia Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #153. Jun. 1929: pp. 56.—The 1926 credit operations of 121 Georgia farmers in two small areas in the counties of Butts and Laurens, which areas were deemed typical of larger sections of the state, were analyzed. The average amount of short-term credit was \$439 for owner-farmers, and \$243 for tenants. Five-sixths of the farmers used such credit. On an average 34% of this credit was used for living expenses, 43% for fertilizer, and 23% for other farm expenses. The average cost of this credit calculated on an annual interest basis was 16.2%. Cash loans from banks, landlords, and other individuals, ranged in cost from 6 to 42%, and merchant credit from 8 to over 100%. Credit costs to tenants averaged nearly twice the costs to owners, the latter obtaining more of their credit from banks. Credit losses suffered by merchants indicate that the weakness of the farming and credit practices, rather than greed, is to blame for the high credit costs. About one-third of the owner-farmers had mortgage debt on the farms, the average amount being \$2,380. Interest rates paid on such debt ranged from 5½ to 14%. Less reliance on a single crop, more attention to savings in good years, and utilization of the lower-cost credit sources whenever practicable, are among the possibilities for improvement.—V. N. Valgren.

7807. MORELAND, W. H. The Indian peasant and his future. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (506) Oct. 1928: 262-275.—After twenty-seven months of work and study, Marquess Linlithgow's commission has issued its *Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India* (Cmd. 3132, 1928). It gives a comprehensive report on rural reconstruction, covering improved agriculture, improved marketing, and improved rural finance. A crisis is impending because of the fact that the progress now going on among the peasants of India is due to the raising of Indian prices to the world level. This process is about completed. A new spirit must be infused into the mass mind of the peasants, a new rural leadership is demanded, departmental and provincial lines must be disregarded to allow for greater cooperation to deal with the peasant problem as a whole, the universities should make rural subjects the central theme of their work, and the students of the universities should be encouraged and prepared to assume roles of leadership among the peasants. It is to the provincial governor and other English officials that the commission looks for guidance. After great advances have been made under English auspices, and a rural electorate developed, then the functioning machine can be entrusted to native hands.—Luther H. Evans.

7808. NELSON, O. M. Cost of producing sheep on western Oregon farms. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station Circ.* #94. 1929: pp. 31.

7809. RABINOVITCH, CHARLOTTE. Le lin Russe. [Russian flax.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris*. 70 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 227-254.—This article traces the fluctuations of the flax industry in Russia during the period 1901-1913. Special attention is given to the relation between production and foreign trade, and production and price. Correlation methods are used and the results with varying time lags given. No particularly high correlation is found.—A. G. Black.

7810. RIDDELL, F. T. Farm business studied in Kalamazoo County, [Michigan]. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station Quart. Bull.* 12 (2) 1929: 44-50.—The results of a farm business analysis survey of 49 farms made in April, 1929, for the crop year 1928 are presented and discussed. A table is given showing for the 49 farms and for the 16 most profitable and the 16 least profitable farms, by items, the average capital investment, receipts and inventory increases, expenses, acreage and yield of crops, and number of and income from different kinds of livestock; and also data as to the size of business, labor efficiency, horse and mechanical power, farm income, operator's earnings, expenses per \$100 receipts, and net increase, etc.—F. G. Harden (courtesy Exp. Station Record).

7811. SHAFIR, J. Die Agrarfrage in Oesterreich und des sozialdemokratische Agrarproblem. [The agrarian question in Austria and the social democratic agrarian problem.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (1) 1929: 37-72.—A critical examination of the agrarian policy of the Social Democratic party in Austria indicates a discrepancy between its ostensible aims and the methods taken to carry them out. The program of the party favors expropriation of large landed property and its nationalization. In practice much of the expropriated land is leased to the original owners, while the peasant is given only enough to keep him on the land, in order to insure a sufficient number of workers for the large and prosperous farms. The main emphasis is laid on rationalization of agricultural production and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, to be effected through the agency of the State. The program endorses the introduction of a grain monopoly and the development of cooperation as a means of escape from the power of capitalistic speculators, and promises to assist in combating the banking interests. The author believes that many of its promises are ineffectual and not to be taken seriously.—A. M. Hannay.

7812. SCHIFF, W. ШИФ, В. Аграрный вопрос в современной Австрии. [The agrarian problem in modern Austria.] *Международный Аграрный Институт*. 1928: pp. 73.—In this bulletin are discussed: (1) condition of agriculture in modern Austria where over 50% of the agricultural products consumed are imported; (2) its agrarian structure; (3) necessary economic reforms, such as the abolition of restrictions in forestry and grazing, and in the collective use of cultivated land, and obligatory land cultivation and improvement. The legal aspect of land ownership and the detailed agrarian program of the Austrian Social-democratic Party are also included. Special attention in this program is paid to the rights of hired labor on farms.—J. V. Emetianoff.

7813. SPÖTTEL, WALTER. Die landwirtschaftliche Tierzucht in Anatolien. [The raising of livestock in Anatolia.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft*. 10 (3) 1929: 469-483.—A sketch is given of the raising of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses in Anatolia.—A. M. Hannay.

7814. SHEPHERD, G. S. Does Iowa "dump" its grain? *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station Circ.* #118. Oct. 1929: pp. 24.—This circular reports the results of a study of the monthly prices and shipments of corn in three areas of Iowa and of oats for the entire State for the years 1924 to 1928, inclusive. The percentages of the average shipments of corn made in the first six months after harvest were 40 in the 8 counties included

in the eastern meat area, 50 in the counties in the cash grain area, and 60 in the 18 counties in the western livestock area. Of the average shipments of oats for the State, 66 per cent were made in the first six months after harvest. The reasons for the conditions existing for the two crops and the advisability of farmers' holding the crops longer are discussed.—*F. G. Harden* (courtesy *Exp. Station Record*).

7815. STUDENSKIĬ, S. A. СТУДЕНСКИЙ, С. А. Организация крупных сельскохозяйственных предприятий в Германии. [The organization of large farms in Germany.] Международный Аграрный Институт. 1929: pp. 443.—The organization and management of 25 selected large farms in Germany are described, based on detailed investigation in 1927. They include dairy, potato, beet and seed farms. Special attention is paid to farm organization and management, farm mechanization, crops, cattle, swine, and sheep raising, organization of labor, accounting, and indebtedness. A general outline of the economic condition of agriculture in Germany and the part played by large farms and a discussion of the geographical distribution of farming areas precede the detailed description of the farms. The state agricultural enterprises are discussed in a special chapter.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

7816. SZTUM de SZTREM, EDWARD. Zasięwy i zbiory w roku 1927-28. [Cultivation and crops in Poland in 1927-1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 6 (2) 1929: 865-950.—Of the cultivated area 90% is devoted to agricultural products; fallow fields, temporary pastures, and not registered cultivation cover 10%. The cultivation of rye occupies first place, covering more than one third of the cultivated area; then come oats, wheat, and barley. Potatoes are widely cultivated. The sugar beet is an important crop especially in the western departments; and flax is important in the east. In comparison with the average figures of the last five year-period (1924-1928), the crops of most agricultural products increased in 1928; the hay crop was unfavorable, and the fruit crop was somewhat below the average.—*O. Eisenberg*.

7817. T., M. The agrarian reform in Finland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 362-381.—Since 1922 land has been made available for settlers by the state. More recently funds have been made available for financing settlers at a low rate of interest and for period depending upon the use made of the funds. Objects are to secure holdings for a landless population, to prevent speculation and to keep land values in relation to their yielding capacity. The work of land settlement has increased the number of holdings by 100,000 and directly benefited 15% of the population.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

7818. TARDY, LOUIS. Agricultural credit and co-operation in France. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 311-319.—The much slower advance of agriculture as compared with trade and industry accounts for the fact that the advantages of credit are but now beginning to become clear to the agriculturist. Recent credit acts in France have been the outcome of experience with syndicates and agricultural unions. In 1928 legislation furthering rural credit was passed. Individual loans running 25 years with interest 3% are made. Certain corporate organizations may also borrow on the same terms. War pensioners may borrow at a rate of 1%. Short term loans usually run from nine to twelve months. Interest rates vary according to banks, but cannot be less than 3%. In the *Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole* on December 31, 1928 there were 98 regional banks. The legal set-up, the number and distribution of local associations, the number of members, and volume of business for recent years are briefly presented for certain agricultural cooperative organizations in France.—*W. W. Armentrout*.

7819. TYLOR, WILLIAM RUSSELL. The attitude of farmers toward the county farm bureau. *Publ.*

Amer. Sociol. Soc. 23 Oct. 1929: 261-273.—This study was made during the summer of 1928 under the Purnell Fund for the Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. One thousand and two farmers in 30 counties in the state were interviewed at random by one field worker. Of all farmers interviewed 47% were friendly toward the farm bureau; 38.5% were indifferent; 12% were critical, and 2.5% were opposed. Of the total number, 69% were informed, and 31% were uninformed as regards the farm bureau. The largest attitude classified group is that of the friendly informed among all present members (36.4%). The percentage friendly in this informed group was virtually the same proportionately as between owners and tenants, or a total of 88.6%. The second largest class is that of the indifferent and uninformed among the newer members, comprising 15.8% of the total number interviewed, the tenants here proportionately comprising the higher percentage of the indifferent, with a total indifferent in this uninformed group of 80%. The third largest ranking is the indifferent and uninformed among the former members, comprising 8.5% of the total interviewed, with the tenants here also comprising proportionately the greater percentage of indifferent. Other items considered are (1) reasons for discontinuing membership in the farm bureau and for never having joined; (2) helpful activity of the bureau; and (3) outstanding criticisms of the farm bureau.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

7820. UNSIGNED. Agricultural statistics for New York State, 1928, with data for earlier years. *New York State Dept. Agric. and Markets, Agric. Bull.* #226. May 1929: pp. 257.

7821. UNSIGNED. Agricultural yield of 1929—the season's grain and other farm production—farm prices. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3365) Dec. 21, 1929: 3876-3880.

7822. UNSIGNED. The coffee statistics in Brazil. *Spice Mill.* 53 (1) Jan. 1930: 12-15.

7823. UNSIGNED. Definitions and terminology for use in international statistical researches based on farm accountancy. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 349-356.—Dr. Ernest Laur of Zurich, Switzerland, has taken the lead in attempting to unify the terminology used in investigational work in the field of farm economics. If results of investigational work in different countries are to be comparable uniform definitions and methods should be used. Fourteen terms are defined in considerable detail. Many of them are not noticeably different from those now used in the United States; however, some different classifications are made and some terms proposed which are not in common use. Vegetable growing or truck farming, forestry, and fishing in rivers and lakes are considered non-agricultural. Social income is defined as the general increase of value obtained by the community through the farm operation.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

7824. UNSIGNED. Economic aspects of the sugar industry in Australia. *Internat. Sugar J.* 32 (374) Feb. 1930: 83-86.

7825. UNSIGNED. Land valuation. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #269. 1929. pp. 47.—Two initial papers discuss valuation of farm lands for taxation purposes and the position of agricultural real estate in the state taxation system. A paper on the management of foreclosed farms deals with the causes of delinquency and tenet problems of loan companies while liquidating foreclosed lands. Loan company investment usually increases sufficiently to absorb equities existing at the time of foreclosure. This necessitates immediate attention to delinquent loans and intensive and practical supervision after foreclosure. Another paper discusses price movements in farm real estate and the results of investigation of business data on the ten most successful and ten least successful farms in Howard

County, Missouri. Soil fertility and the use of soil maps in land appraisal are discussed. Data on the effect of farm community improvements on land valuations are presented, based upon materials collected by the Department of Agriculture. The marginal land problem is analyzed in the light of practical farm conditions.—*H. Morton Bodfish.*

7826. UNSIGNED. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York State, 1928. *New York State Dept. Agric. and Markets, Agric. Bull. #227.* Jun. 1929: pp. 112.

7827. UNSIGNED. Zur Lage der Landwirtschaft in Pommern. Exkursionsbericht des Instituts für Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften an der Universität Heidelberg. [The condition of agriculture in Pomerania. Report of a trip made by the Institute of Social and Political Science of the University of Heidelberg.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(3) Dec. 1929: 602-614.—The province of Pomerania is suffering, with the rest of Germany, from the effects of stabilization, low prices for agricultural products, wages which are lower for agricultural than for industrial workers, but which have yet increased sufficiently to add to the burden of the landowners. In addition, her farmers have to contend with poor soil, a raw climate, long distances to markets, and high freight rates, emphasized by the change in her boundary line. It is estimated that an increase of 30% in all prices would be necessary to make paying concerns of the farms unencumbered by debt, and to make a bare existence possible for the others. The province is faced by the alternative of large agricultural subventions or increased tariff protection on the one hand, or, on the other, by a return to extensive farming on the large estates or a division of these estates into small family farms.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7828. WEST, CHARLES H. The use, value, and cost of credit in agriculture. *California Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #480.* Nov. 1929: pp. 47.—The fundamental principles involved in the granting of loans are that credit should be used for production purposes only, that the terms of the loan should not exceed the life of the improvement for which it was made, that payments should be arranged for a time when the borrower is likely to have funds, that the lowest possible interest rate should be obtained, that long term loans should be financed when rates are low, and that the borrower should be permitted to apply payment on the principal whenever he has funds. The use of credit has increased greatly within the last two decades because of the commercialization of agriculture and the increase in land values. The cost of credit is decreasing as agriculture becomes more stabilized and farm income more certain. Better business practice among farmers, and better understanding of the bank's limitations may be expected to continue the reduction. The importance of the farmers' annual interest bill is such as to justify great effort to obtain the lowest possible rate. This can be obtained by careful selection of the sources of credit best suited to the particular loan.—*Charles H. West.*

7829. WILBRANDT, HANS. Zuckerrohr gegen Zuckerrübe. [Sugar cane versus sugar beet.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10(4) 1929: 673-694.—The rapid development of beet sugar production in the nineteenth century, especially in Germany, France, and Austria, is sketched. In 1901-1902 a total world production of 6,860,000 tons of beet sugar as against 3,850,000 tons of cane sugar made the outlook for the latter seem at first glance rather grave. But, in spite of large bounties paid to beet growers, the situation of the sugar cane was never hopeless. It slowly but steadily improved, and gained considerably in vitality after the Brussels conference of 1902 which abolished the bounty system, until during the world war cane sugar regained its former supremacy. In 1927-1928 the total world production of cane sugar was 17,527,000 tons and of

beet sugar only 9,139,000 tons. The cost of production of Java sugar is less than half that of German beet sugar. Only the beet growers desire to maintain the price of beets in order to increase production. Important economic considerations make the desirability of an extension of the sugar beet area in Germany very questionable. An increase in sugar prices does not seem probable. The author discusses and discards as not immediately feasible, the complete cessation of Germany's sugar beet production, and the substitution of cane for beet sugar on the domestic market. Such a course would be drastic, and its adoption would be accompanied by serious difficulties. But an effort must be made to reduce the cost of sugar beet production. The author urges the cessation of export which entails a loss for which the German consumer must ultimately pay, and suggests a policy of thorough-going rationalization in sugar beet production and in beet sugar manufacture.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7830. WILBRANDT, HANS. Zur deutschen Agrarpolitik. [German agrarian policy.] *Gesellschaft.* Nov. 1929: 395-408.—Two tendencies are apparent in the German agricultural development of the past few years; an increase in the indebtedness of the larger estates especially those in the region east of the Elbe, and a considerable improvement in the economic status of the smaller agricultural estates. In spite of the unfavorable conditions in the east of Germany a decrease in the cost of agricultural production has been noted. The import duties and the governmental bounties on exports of grain have failed to improve the economic conditions there. Had those responsible for the German agrarian program centered their attention upon the improvement of agricultural methods rather than upon bounties and tariffs, the economic status of agriculture industry in Germany would be much more favorable today.—*Carl Mavelsbogen, Jr.*

7831. ZAGORSKY, S. O. Russian agriculture and its place in the world market. *Queen's Quart.* 36(4) Autumn 1929: 683-697.—Before the war, Imperial Russia was an important exporter of cereals even though its own population was underfed. The breaking up of landed estates and the acquisition of land by peasants was slowly improving conditions within the country and reducing the proportion of the crops exported. The war interrupted this development. Since the war exports of cereals have practically ceased. The causes are (1) the decline in the acreage of cereals and the increase in industrial production, (2) the population increase from 1913 to 1929 of 10%, (3) the excessive subdivision of the land with primitive production methods, (4) the decrease in large estates that formerly produced most of the export grain, (5) the excessive costs of handling agricultural exports under the state monopoly of foreign trade, (6) the disproportion between the price of agricultural produce in the producing regions and in consuming regions, (7) a taxation policy which changes annually to encourage the production of needed materials and which results in instability of prices and markets for agricultural produce, and (8) taxation practices directed against the well-to-do peasants who produce for the market. Two types of large agricultural undertakings are planned by the government. These are cooperative organizations of agricultural holdings of peasants and the state undertakings of large areas on which cereals are to be grown for export. Under the most favorable conditions Soviet Russia will export 8.5 million tons of grain in 1931-32.—*W. E. Grimes.*

7832. ZECK, HANS F. Vom Wesen der Agrarkrisen. [Essential aspects of agrarian crises.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 559-566.—Pre-war agrarian crises are compared with those of post-war times. The war resulted in the destruction of the world organization of food distribution, the most important causes of

which were: Russia after the Revolution was no longer a furnisher of foodstuffs nor a buyer of industrial goods; many new states were created which showed a desire for self-sufficiency; and the continental industrial countries changed from creditor to debtor states, especially Germany. Lower agricultural production especially in Central Europe was contrasted with its expansion in America and Canada. An agrarian crisis came about in 1920 when the United States stopped financing its production and exports to the Allies. The importing countries were too poor to pay, and producers' prices decreased rapidly. The number of bankruptcies in the United States increased. Millions left the farm to make a living elsewhere. Since 1924 conditions have been improving. Post-war production was lower than that of pre-war times; the crisis of 1920-24 was clearly due to the vanishing buying power of the central European states, especially Germany. The weak buying power of the marginal buyer determines the price. That buyer was Germany. At the end of 1923 the German currency was stabilized. But the cost of credit in Germany remained exorbitant, taxes were increased, new debts had to be incurred by the farmers to repair war damages, debts which consumed the gain of inflation times. "Rationalization" in technique and organization, decrease in taxes and cheap credits are needed to increase German production. (Statistics.)—*John B. Mason.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 7315, 7334, 7349, 7355, 7872, 8059, 8115)

7833. BUCHHOLZ, E. Der geplante Neuaufbau der russischen Holzwirtschaft. [Plans for reorganization of Russian timber industry.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 51(24) Dec. 15, 1929: 849-860.—The Russian timber industry has fallen behind other branches of industry, although it is developing slowly. The *Gosplan* provides for an increase in output from 62 million cu. m. of timber (15.5 million cu. m. of sawed lumber) and no woodpulp in 1928-1929 to 180 million cu. m. (52.7 million cu. m. of lumber) and 858,000 tons of pulp in 1932-1933, involving an investment of 1.5 billion rubles of new capital. It is planned to make working plans or surveys of 347 million ha. of forest in the 5 years, to plant 600,000 ha. of bare land, to drain 230,000 ha., to build or improve 79,400 km. of forest roads, and to improve 169,500 km. of waterways. The erection of 94 new sawmills and 53 other wood-working factories, including the world's largest pulp and paper mill, is planned. Aside from the difficulty of finding capital without recourse to foreign sources, the principal obstacles to accomplishment of the plan are lack of transportation facilities and woods and mill labor. Hauling wood to drivable streams or railroads now costs 6-7 times as much as felling and cutting. Winter work in the northern forests, far removed from the comforts of civilization, entails great hardship; hence the recruiting of the 139,000 yearlong and 880,000 seasonal workers that will be required seems doubtful. Some of the best forest districts have been turned over to the industries on 60-year contracts, under control of the Supreme Economic Council, and without regard to the cutting budgets that would be required for sustained yield forestry. As a result, even though provision is made for restocking the cut-over land, the forests are being depleted and forestry in the European sense will not be practised until the mature timber is exhausted. Whether or not the goal set in the program is fully attained, it is certain that Russia in the near future will send much greater quantities of timber to European markets. Although production will not cover Russia's own needs until 1931,

exports of sawed lumber increased from 229,000 standards in 1926 to 870,000 standards in 1929. In 1929, 63% went to England, 15% to the Netherlands, and 9% to Germany. Much of this is being sold at less than cost.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7834. BUFFAULT, PIERRE. Vingt ans d'activité forestière en Périgord et en Agenais. [Twenty years of forestry.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 67(10) Oct. 1929: 663-670.—For many years there were no state forests and no representatives of the Forest Service in Dordogne or Lot-et-Garonne, except for one forest officer in the latter département. Most of the 337,000 ha. of privately owned forest was in poor condition, and there was 140,000 ha. of idle land. In 1907 the Forest Service assigned officers to promote forestry in the region. This was done through propaganda, education, exhibits, organization of 21 forestry societies (some of which are subsidized by the government), and granting of free seed and plants to private owners. In 1928, 6,900 kgm. of seed and 621,000 plants were thus distributed in addition to a small cash contribution. The state has acquired 3 forests aggregating 1,389 ha. in area principally for demonstration purposes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7835. CHALULEAU. Les sociétés coopératives de reboisement. [Cooperative societies for reforestation.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 67(8) Aug. 1929: 527-533.—Reforestation of many small tracts of idle land can best be accomplished through cooperatives, in which each member shares in proportion to the cash or land contributed. In addition to the partial or total tax exemptions for forest plantations and the state and local contributions of seed, plants and cash cooperative societies in France can borrow funds for 25-50 years at 2% under the agricultural cooperation act of 1920.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7836. CREEL, ENRIQUE C. Bosques. [Forests.] *Economista.* 4(33) Jan. 1, 1930: 8-9.—Forests and reforestation in Mexico. Includes a review of various estimates of the Mexican forest wealth.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

7837. DONCHEV, TS. ДОНЧЕВЪ, Ц. Нуждата отъ залесяване въ България. [Need for forestry in Bulgaria.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.* 28(5-6) Sep. 1929: 292-295.—Forest area in Bulgaria is less than 20% of the total territory. Extensive artificial foresting is recommended for the enormous areas of waste lands.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7838. HAWES, AUSTIN F. Utilizing southern New England's low grade forest products. *J. Forestry.* 27(8) Dec. 1929: 917-922.—The wood growth in the forests of southern New England is on the increase; Connecticut's forest area now includes about 49% of the state as compared to 46.4% fourteen years ago and this area is growing .41 cords per acre per year with a present total estimated stand of one billion board feet as compared to New Hampshire's seven billion. It is probable that the cut has reached its minimum. Portable sawmills practicing indiscriminate cutting should be replaced by a few well located permanent industries using different kinds and grades of wood. There are many sections of Massachusetts and Connecticut where combined dimension and pulp mills could be established. Farmers and other woodland owners could then secure the maximum return from their properties by making frequent selective cuttings.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7839. RAAB, FRIEDRICH. Die Messung der wirtschaftlichen Leistungsfähigkeit des Waldes. [Measurement of the economic productivity of the forest.] *Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb.* 80(11) 1929: 321-339.

7840. REED, F. W. Some thoughts on the financial aspects of commercial forestry. *J. Forestry.* 27(8) Dec. 1929: 904-909.—The lumberman should

recognize that saw logs are not the only possible forest crop and that diversified forestry is usually more likely to be profitable. Receipts secured from the harvesting of intermediate crops of trees prior to the principal cutting make it possible to avoid the accumulation of interest on the initial investment and on the annual expenditures over the full period required for the maturity of the principal crop. Involved precise mathematical formulae for determining the probable return from a forest enterprise end in nothing better than a guess because of the factor of risk involved. It may prove practicable, as the skill in the art of forest growing approaches perfection, to adopt simple rule-of-thumb guides of profitability depending on average yield, initial investment, and annual expenditures. The high initial investment, because of other than forest production value in land prices, and the resultant high interest charges and taxes are important factors in the cost of practicing forestry. However, pressure to sell, and farm land abandonment have tended to reduce land values so that some lumber companies can now capitalize their cut-over lands at zero.—P. A. Herbert.

7841. REYNOLDS, H. A. Inventory of New England's public forests and parks. *J. Forestry*. 27 (8) Dec. 1929: 923-926.—P. A. Herbert.

7842. SCHAGER, NILS. Nordsveriges skogs-politiska problem. [Problem of forestry policy in North Sweden.] *Acta Forestalia Fennica*. 34 (20) 1929: 1-37.

7843. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries, VIII. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (11) Nov. 1929: 677-681.—Only Canada, Finland, and Sweden have a larger forest area than Norway with her 17,763,650 acres of woodland, 6.75 acres per capita. The fir constitutes 50% of the timber stand and the pine 30%. Oak, birch, maple, and beech make up most of the remaining 20%. Of the forest area 16.5% is either part of the public domain or semi-public property; 35.7% belongs to large timber firms or wood-pulp mills; while nearly half of the wooded area is attached to the ordinary farms and owned by the individual freeholders. The swift rivers provide transportation and "floating" is carried on with a minimum of loss. Government initiative encourages tree planting in the treeless wastes along the west coast where it has planted nearly 10,000 acres while private efforts and associations have set out 22,000 additional acres. There are 2,500 saw mills in Norway and the annual export of timber is about 1,000,000 cubic meters. England and Ireland are the heaviest buyers.—Oscar J. Faines.

7844. TASLAKOV, N. ТАСЛАКОВЪ, Н. Краткая история и развитие на службата по укрепяване порошката и залесяването въ Казанлъшка околия [Short history and progress of forestry in the Kazanlik district.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество*. 28 (5-6) Sep. 1929: 276-291.—J. V. Emelianoff.

7845. UNSIGNED. Holzpreisbewegung in den sächsischen Staatsforsten 1928. [Timber prices in the state forests of Saxony, 1928.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 80 (12) Dec. 1929: 378-385.—Average monthly prices for spruce and pine stems and for spruce, pine and beech logs of different grades (size-classes) are shown graphically and in tables.—W. N. Sparhawk.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7298, 7871)

7846. FIEDLER, R. H. Fishery industries of the United States, 1928. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bur. Fisheries, Doc. #1067*, 401-625.—This report constitutes a yearbook on fishery statistics of the United States States as well as a summary of activities of the division

of fishery industries. As its name indicates, this division of the bureau is concerned with the activities and welfare of fishery industries, including the commercial fisheries, the trade in fishery products, and the fish canning and preserving industries. The fisheries of the United States and Alaska now employ 127,000 commercial fishermen, and the annual catch amounts to nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$113,000,000. For transporting these products from the fishing grounds to market, or from port to port, over 4,000 persons are engaged aboard transporting vessels. In 1928 the production of canned fishery products amounted to 617,328,000 pounds valued at \$95,872,000 and the output of by-products was valued at \$14,881,000. Imports of fishery products were valued at \$58,855,000 and exports at \$21,174,000.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7847. К., Д. К., Д. Положението и задачите на рибарството у насъ. [Conditions and needs of fisheries in Bulgaria.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество*. 28 (7-8) Oct. 1929: 358-366.—J. V. Emelianoff.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 7306, 7329, 7332, 7356, 7870, 8058)

7848. CAMBIER, R. Le problème du charbon en Afrique. [The coal problem in Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (1) Oct. 1929: 89-105.—The most important aspect of the coal situation in Africa is the problem of the location and extent of the coal fields in relation to the mineral deposits of the country. A detailed study shows that the potential coal supply of Africa is sufficient to meet the probable needs of the ore extracting and refining industries. The development of railroads has served to link together the coal and ore deposits, in a reasonably satisfactory manner, but further extensions of railway lines may be expected to alter the relationships now existing among the various fields.—Morris E. Garnsey.

7849. CREEL, ENRIQUE C. Exportación e importación—saldo de cuentas internacionales. Petróleo. [Export and import balance of international accounts—petroleum.] *Economista*. 3 (30) Nov. 1929: 10-11.—The last of a series of five articles on the Mexican balance of accounts. The serious decline of petroleum production since the peak in 1921 is not due to exhaustion of resources. The petroleum industry, though operated by foreign capital, has brought great national advantages. Production and export taxes between 1911 and 1926 were sufficient to pay off all the exterior debt at the market price of those years. A review of other benefits to the country brings the total benefit to 1,600,000,000 gold pesos. Meanwhile operators have also earned profits estimated at end of December, 1926, at 1,010,000,000 gold pesos. Mexico is disposed to adopt a generous policy for development of its petroleum resources.—Chester Lloyd Jones.

7850. CZARNOCKI, STEFAN. Światowe zasoby złóż węglowych. [World coal reserves.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 11 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 6-19.—O. Eisenberg.

7851. FALL, LEON. Możliwości eksportowe węgla polskiego. [Export possibilities of Polish coal.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 11 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 54-69.—Before the war Polish coal, especially that of Upper Silesia, was largely destined for export. Poland must find a solution of her transportation problem if she is to increase her exports of coal.—O. Eisenberg.

7852. GLIWIC, HIPOLIT. Węgiel jako obiekt ekonomiki. [Economics of coal.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 11 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1-5.—Prices of the coal market are more sensitive than those of other products to the fluctuations of the economic situation. In times

of crisis the abundance or the deficiency of coal is particularly felt and it is then generally assumed that a world cartel could improve the market conditions. In fact, because of the local character of the coal industry, owing to the influence of transportation costs on its prices, multilateral or world cartels are not applicable to this industry, though regional agreements covering different coal districts may be made. Industry tends to locate near the coal mines to avoid the cost and disadvantages connected with transportation of coal. Hence, the coal basin itself is the object of political negotiations, in contrast to the oil industry, in which because of its easy transportation, the oil rather than the oil fields frequently is the object of such negotiation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7853. MAKOWSKI, ARNOLD. *Węgiel brytyjski w stosunkach międzynarodowych.* [British coal in international relations.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 11(1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 20-48.—The author deals with the coal problem during the war, the coal crisis in Great Britain, and the importance of British coal on the world market.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7854. MEIS, HANS. *Entwicklung und Stand der Weltkohlenwirtschaft.* [The development and present position of the world coal industry.] *Glückauf.* 66(4) Jan. 25, 1930: 113-125.—According to the present status of coal mining technique America stands first in the known and probable coal supply with 3,344 billion tons. Asia has 1,500 billion tons, Europe 652 billion, Oceania 150 billion, and Africa 57 billion tons. If the production of 1928 is taken as a basis the known coal supply of the United States (698 billion tons) will be exhausted in about 385 years, that of England (142 billion tons) in 580 years, and that of Germany (89 billion tons) in 350 years. However, the utilization of other sources of energy is being added to coal more and more, in particular, petroleum and water power. The production of petroleum has increased from 237 million hectolitres in 1900 to almost ten times the quantity, 2.1 billion hectolitres in 1928. The existing water power is estimated at over 16½ million horse power of which only 243,000 is developed. While in 1914 90% of the merchant marine of the world used coal as a fuel and only a small percentage used petroleum, the proportion using coal had decreased to less than 60% in 1929 and the proportion using petroleum had increased to over 35%.—*E. Friederichs.*

7855. STOPLER, TONI. *Probleme des englischen Kohlenbergbaus.* [Problems in English coal mining.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 4(5) Nov. 1, 1929: 145-149.

7856. UNSIGNED. *Das Grubensicherheitswesen in Preussen im Jahre 1928.* *Achter Preussischer Grubensicherheitsbericht.* [Mining safety in Prussia 1928. 8th report.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 77(6) 1929: B350-B470.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 7258, 7351, 7356, 7767, 7824, 7884, 7891, 7963, 8063-8065, 8091, 8175)

7857. DREYFUS, M. G. *La production et la distribution de l'énergie électrique aux États-Unis.* [The production and distribution of electrical power in the United States.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 812-814.—Many available water power sites in United States sites have not been exploited because of the effective competition of coal, petroleum, and natural gas; and perhaps because of the lack of uniformity of state regulatory legislation. The success of private enterprise in the United States is due in large part to the public relations activity and the personnel policies of the power companies.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

7858. RUEDEMANN, PAUL. Helium—its probable origin and concentration in the Amarillo field, Texas; by Paul Ruedemann and L. M. Oles. *Bull. Amer. Ass. Petroleum Geologists.* 13(7) Jul. 1929: 799-810.

7859. DURLAND, D. C. Canadian electrical industry is prosperous. *Canadian Engin.* 58(2) Jan. 14, 1930: 131-132.

7860. FROST, B. M. Paper trade and industry of Japan. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #672. 1930: pp. 24.

7861. HAYES, E. P., and HEATH, CHARLOTTE. *History of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(4) Aug. 1929: 468-502. 2(1) Nov. 1929: 164-202.—Because of competition in the shoe industry, Andrew Dennison of Brunswick, Maine, in 1844 began to make jewelers' boxes. The business grew, was moved near Boston, and in 1855 the manufacture of shipping tags was begun. In 1863 a partnership was formed. After the war came expansion in lines produced and in marketing. Competition, the panic of 1873, and shortage of capital brought difficulties. In 1878 the company was incorporated, and with the revival of business after the panic sales increased. By this time the company had six sales territories and branch offices. New lines were added: paper napkins, colored tissue paper, and sealing wax; art departments were established. Business policy was continually changing, being especially influenced by marketing conditions. Decentralization in production and marketing were followed by centralization. When trade was good, production was emphasized; when trade was poor, the selling organization dominated. From 1898 to 1906, business increased greatly and profits were high. The years 1906-15 brought important developments: production was centralized at Framingham, sales control was centralized, and quality was emphasized. Management-sharing was introduced, and later, profit-sharing. From 1915 to 1920, the company's problem was to fill orders. A workers' council helped make the adjustment necessary after the war.—*Henrietta Larson.*

7862. MICANEL, EDGAR. *Les industries de la houille blanche.* [The electrical industries.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 690-718.—The French Government granted a total number of 82 concessions for the generation of electricity from water power in the period 1922-1928. On December 31, 1927, the total capital invested in the electrical industries of France was 5,035,201,000 francs. The amount of new capital invested in the electrical generating and distributing industries decreased from 879,210,000 francs in 1927 to 532,120,000 francs in 1928. On the other hand, the amount of new capital invested in the electrochemical and electro-metallurgical industries rose from 87,750,000 francs in 1927 to 201,089,000 francs in 1928. The latter industries, which produce such products as aluminum, the ferro-alloys, and calcium nitrate, exported products in 1928 the value of which was 136 millions of francs.—*Edward Berman.*

7863. MICHELS, ROBERTO. *Appunti sul turismo* [Points on tourism.] *Politica Soc.* 1(4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 337-340.—A discussion of the economic and social consequences of encouraging the tourist industry.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

7864. NAUS, HENRI. *L'Industrie Égyptienne.* [Egyptian industry.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-4(3) Dec. 1929: 439-458.—Egyptian industry had its beginnings during the reign of Aly Pacha (1811-1848). It only became important after the introduction of foreign capital which was facilitated by the establishment of the Mixed Courts in 1875. The war greatly stimulated industry in Egypt. Its recent growth is shown by three statistical measures: (1) Census classification of the population of Cairo and Alexandria according to oc-

cupation 1907, 1917, and 1927; (2) importations of raw materials utilized in Egyptian industries 1921 and 1928; (3) importations of selected commodities which compete with home-manufactured products, 1906 and 1928. Manufacturing holds a comparatively unimportant place in the national economy, agriculture being the chief source of revenue. Industries most likely to succeed are those having to do with the processing of agricultural products. The laborers are mostly unskilled and not easily trained. Everything considered the situation is not an attractive one for investors. However, recent governmental measures to encourage industry may be expected to bring improvements.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7865. NENOV, S. НЕНОВЪ, С. Тютюневата индустрия въ България и нейното бъдеще. [The tobacco industry in Bulgaria and its possibilities.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество 28(5-6) Sep. 1929: 266-275.—The tobacco industry is one of the most important in Bulgaria: about 750,000 *levas*, or over 11% of the state's budget, were received from taxation of the tobacco industry in 1928. Since Bulgarian tobacco possesses excellent qualities, this product is exported on a large scale to many countries, including Austria, Germany, Italy, Rumania, Turkey, Greece and France. Manufacturing of tobacco in Bulgaria itself is still in its infancy; 50 tobacco factories were registered in 1928 with a total output of over 5,000,000 kilograms of cigars and cigarettes. The output of tobacco products from local factories fluctuates from year to year with a range of about 20%. A Bulgarian tobacco trust includes 34 out of 50 local corporations.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7866. REICHERT. Les problèmes presents de l'industrie sidérurgique Allemande. [Present problems in the German iron and steel industry.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(1) Jan. 1930: 57-67.—Domestic consumption of iron and steel declined in Germany during 1929, leaving a larger exportable surplus. At present the industry is handicapped by high raw material and transportation costs, high wages, and high money rates. Profits are correspondingly low.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7867. RUBINSTEIN, M. РУБИНШТЕЙН, М. Технические сдвиги и рационализация производства в С.А.С.Ш. [Technical development and rationalization in the industry of the United States.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 86-104.—The index numbers of production in the United States from 1919 to 1925 indicate an extraordinary increase of production in all branches of industry as a result of technical improvements and rationalization, while the number of industrial workers has diminished. An important factor is the increased use of power in industry, mining, transport, and building, which is considerably higher than in Europe. The efficiency per worker in the coal industry is much higher than in Germany, Great Britain or France. Since 1919 it has increased 40.5%. Technical improvements in metallurgy, the automobile industry, and the glass, building, and textile industries have resulted in a marked increase of productivity. Scientific research work is widely developed in the United States. Rationalization is progressing with the aid of a powerful concentration of capital, but the workers' associations play an insignificant role and are reactionary.—*Emma Bzpalczyk.*

7868. STROTHER, DAVID H. The outlook for aviation. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 184-192.—The outlook for the aviation industry is not promising. Indeed, the present groupings of firms are the result of a series of mergers owing their occurrence to unhealthy conditions. It was thought that larger units would have a better chance for survival during periods of depression. Two other factors, the struggle for markets, and the possibility of promotional profit

afforded by the strong stock market support, were further motives. Though there are beneficial aspects to the series of mergers, they are of dubious economic justification. The total investment in the aviation industry is approximately one billion dollars in the United States. On this should be earned \$100,000,000. Of this, manufacturing companies should earn \$67,000,000, or the probable net profit from the production of 45,000 planes. But in the first half of 1929, there were only 2,854 manufactured, and the second half of the year constitutes the industry's lean season. Forecasts for 1930 production range between 10,000 and 20,000 planes. This seems too high, when the governing factors are regarded. A further limiting factor is the shortage of licensed pilots, there being only 7,466 as of Sep. 1, 1929. In spite of the favorable income statements of a few outstanding firms, the picture is depressing. Apparently only government business and non-aviational side-lines offer promise of solidity in the industry, and government business is not indefinitely expensible.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7869. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries, V. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(8) Aug. 1929: 494-496.—The Birkeland-Eyde process for extracting nitrate from the air has been developed commercially by the "Norsk Hydro" company. The process is dependent upon access to large quantities of cheap power; the company develop 68,000 h.p. from the three waterfalls at Notodden, and 300,000 h.p. from the two stations at Rjukan. The nitrogen of the air is prepared (through several chemical transformations the apparatus for which is described) as granular nitrate of lime and exported in this form. Lately the company has nearly doubled its capital and entered on a new expansion program. The Rjukan establishment will be enlarged and new factories will be constructed at the shipping port, Menstad, near Skien.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7870. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries, VI. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(9) Sep. 1929: 555-556.—Norway is well equipped to manufacture aluminum the raw material of which calls for the application of very large amounts of electrical energy. 125,000 h.p. is now used in the annual production of 25,000 tons of aluminum. Three corporations own five large works. The British Aluminum Company started a plant at Stangfjord and has also acquired the Vigeland concern near Kristiansand. French capital is involved in the establishments at Eydehavn, near Arendal, and at Tyssedal in Hardanger. The Norsk Aluminum Company owns the plants at Høyanger on the west coast and at Holmstrand near Drammen.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7871. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries, VII. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(10) Oct. 1929: 622-623.—The Norwegian cod liver oil refineries produce a very fine quality of oil because they are located near the cod fishing areas. That makes it possible to begin the process of refining in a very short time after the catch has been made. It was in Norway that the steam-refining process was first invented. The annual production is now upward of 2,500,000 gallons of which the United States imports about 600,000 gallons.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7872. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries, IX. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(11) Nov. 1929: 682-684.—Norway's wood pulp and paper industry has grown to large dimensions from the small beginnings in the sixties of the last century. In 1923 there were 257 mills of all types and combinations, of which 68 were for the production of mechanical pulp, 26 for chemical pulp, and 51 for paper and pulp-board products. Many of the mechanical pulp mills are located in the interior especially in the eastern part of the country near the waterfalls. The paper mills are usually

located at, or near shipping ports. Moist pulp is exported to nearby markets in Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. The dry pulp is sold farther afield in Mediterranean lands, the Americas, British India, the Far East, and Australasia. The pulp industry each year consumes 9,000,000 cu. ft. of timber; it employs 15,000 workers.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

7873. TURNER, W. E. S. The glass industry of North America in 1929. *J. Soc. of Glass Technology.* 13 (52) Dec. 1929: 360-399.

7874. UNSIGNED. Hydro developments show increased activity. *Power.* 71 (1) Jan. 7, 1930: 22-23.

7875. UNSIGNED. Hydro-electric power progress in Canada. *Canadian Engin.* 58 (2) Jan. 14, 1930: 133-136.

7876. UNSIGNED. Hydro power development at Smoky Falls. *Canadian Engineer.* 58 (2) Jan. 14, 1930: 121-124.

7877. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der Zinkweiss-Industrie. [The position of the zinc-white industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52 (49) Dec. 7, 1929: 1384-1389.

7878. UNSIGNED. Sweden's industrial production in 1928. *Swedish Amer. Trade J.* 24 (2) Feb. 1930: 45-48.

7879. UNSIGNED. Water power development in Canada during the past year. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 43 (3) Jan. 15, 1930: 45-47.

7880. USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. Comment se placent les usines. L'exemple des États-Unis. [Factors in the localization of industry in the United States.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 524-550.—To the factors in localization of industry stressed by Weber must be added climate and the historical factor. The cost of labor and that of transportation are mutually dependent. Chance is less important than American writers have usually implied. Historically, the chief factors in the changing localization of American industry have been technical improvements, the development of transportation both by water and by rail, and, most important in the past as in the future, the movement of population. This last is both a cause and an effect.—*Mildred Hartsough.*

7881. ZAPOLEON, L. B. Inedible animal fats in the United States, considered with special reference to sources of animal waste, the rendering industry, municipal reduction and some effects of meat inspection. *Food Research Inst. (Stanford Univ. California) Fats & Oils Studies* #3. Dec. 1929: pp. 353.—An economic study, containing a discussion of varied problems of public regulation and business policy. The interstate and export business in all meat foods is an exclusive privilege of plants operating under federal meat inspection (Chapter I). Plants doing only a local or intrastate business may not attain such inspection, and therefore may not ship beyond the confines of the state. Hence the national market is in effect partitioned into 48 or more zones. Federal inspection is adequate, somewhat severe, and entails higher costs; state and municipal inspection is comparatively lax, often non-existent, and the local plants are large in number and growing in output. Important economic and sanitary consequences arise from this divided system of inspection. It is a minor consequence that local plants, possessing only a limited market for edible by-product, are forced to process much of it for tallow and grease. Chapter II describes the heterogeneous animal and meat wastes that go to inedible fat—dead or diseased farm and city animals, packing-house by-products, the trimmings and suet or meat distributors, food wastes of hotels and restaurants, city garbage, etc. The volume of such material is immense; as yet only a minor portion is salvaged, although imports of the recoverable products are large. From city garbage alone the potential yield of grease, feed, and fertilizer is between 4 and 5 billion pounds, of which less than 5% is actually re-

claimed. Succeeding chapters describe the methods of salvage, the plant processes, the various products (especially fats, tankage, and cracklings), grades, uses, trade, tariffs, prices, and foreign competition. Trends of production in the several salvaging trades are analyzed. Inedible fat production by meat packers has, on the whole, declined; the large increase in the output of the renderers reflects interesting collateral developments, such as the concentration of population in cities, and the altered food habits, making for greater waste. Chapter IX deals with the problems and prospects of the rendering industry; Chapter X treats of city wastes, with special reference to municipal reduction of garbage for grease and fertilizer, incidental politics and mismanagement, etc.; Chapter XI deals with the growing practice of feeding garbage to hogs. Official estimates of slaughter and meat production, examined for their bearing upon some of these subjects, are found to be palpably inaccurate and based upon inadequate data. The book concludes with a discussion of various problems of public and business policy, such as the need for a single responsibility for meat inspection, the methods of advancing the salvaging trades, etc., and ventures some suggestions as to procedure. (An appendix includes statistical and textual material, with respect to grades, prices, exports, imports, tariffs from 1909 to date, production, yields, etc.)—*L. B. Zapoleon.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 7898, 7945, 7968, 8026, 8055, 8126, 8151, 8190, 8208, 8388, 8400, 8462)

7882. ÅKERMAN, JOHAN. Näringslivets rationalisering. [Rationalization of the economic life.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19 (7) 1929: 481-496.—Rationalization of industry today means the substitution of "Fordism" for the pre-war "Taylorism." Both of these seek to conserve time; but, "since the factor of capital has increasingly replaced that of labor, it follows that the modern system is more interested in the saving of the mechanical than of the human factor of production. The central difference between the two systems may, perhaps, be described by saying that Taylor's method is essentially static while Ford's is dynamic." The latter gives the better expression to a rhythmical movement of the factory process as a whole.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7883. ELENA, NICOLÒ. Le azioni senza valore nominale nelle società americane. [No-par shares in United States corporations.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 26 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 566-572.—The author describes the American practice of no-par shares, and points out their advantages and their more obvious defects. After brief comparative notes on present Italian legislation, he concludes that this practice is not applicable in Italy.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

7884. FRÉRICHS, CH. L'entente entre les producteurs dans l'industrie Européenne des glaces polies. [The agreement among the European plate glass manufacturers.] *Rev. Econ. Int. nat.* 22-1 (1) Jan. 1930: 87-111.—The European plate glass cartel has been successful in stabilizing prices at low levels, in limiting production, in controlling distribution, and in introducing important improvements in the manufacturing technique of the industry.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7885. GRAS, N. S. B. The value of research to business. *Stone & Webster J.* 46 (1) Jan. 1930: 64-68.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

7886. LAVELEYE, de. La sidérurgie Belge et les principales ententes sidérurgiques internationales.

[The Belgian iron and steel industry and the principal international steel cartels.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2 (3) Jun. 1929: 447-462.—The Belgian steel manufacturers were first organized effectively in 1904. The war brought disorganization and it was not until 1921 that the Association of Blast Furnaces and Steelworks was established to reorganize industry and to secure the payment of indemnities. In 1926 the International Steel Cartel was formed by Germany, France, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Their agreement limited the production of each member and set up a system of fines and indemnities to secure the effective participation of all the signers. Belgium's share of the total production was 11.56% and this was allotted among the Belgian companies on the basis of the international agreement. In 1927 the cartel was strengthened by the adherence of Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary.—*Morris E. Garusey.*

7787. LAVERGNE, de. L'organisation rationnelle du travail. [The rational organization of industry.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930: 31-34.—If French manufacturers wish to hold and to expand their markets they must introduce rational methods for the elimination of waste in production and (physical) distribution similar to those adopted by their foreign competitors. This change calls for drastic overhauling of the technique of production, centralized management, market research, and aggressive selling tactics.—*R. A. Brady.*

7788. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Internationale Kartelle und ihre internationale Regelung. [International cartels and their international regulation.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 654-661.—The post-war division of economically united regions and stronger tendencies toward national economic isolation have favored the formation of international cartels, as a means of overcoming the handicaps imposed by nationalism. International cartels are of greatest importance in the raw materials and key industries. The lack in these industries of national cartels possessing a monopolistic position has been one of the greatest handicaps to the further extension of the international cartel movement. The purposes of national cartels are expressed in their very distinct forms, for example for division of markets, regulation of prices, regulation of production and sales, and the exchange of patents [detailed discussion]. The formation of large international concerns runs parallel to the development of international cartels. The most important are in the oil, chemical and electro-technical industries. In the future international cartels and international concerns will doubtless play a much more important role. Certain means of national cartel regulation might be used to guard against their harmful effects, such as higher prices. The cartel laws of the different countries have to be assimilated to secure the execution of international cartel agreements. Neutral organs for the adjustment of differences are still in complete or entirely lacking. The national and possibly international supervision of international cartels and concerns remains an important task; the latter is probably only a question of time.—*John B. Mason.*

7789. MAGNIN, PAUL. La réforme de la société à responsabilité limitée. [The reform of limited liability companies.] *Rev. Catholiques des Institut. et du Droit.* 60 Sep. Oct. 1928: 446-460.

7790. OUALID, WILLIAM. The social effects of industrial agreements. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22 (4) Apr. 1929: 121-129. (5) May 1929: 161-167.—The organization of international cartels, generally for the purpose of geographical division of the market but in some cases for the purpose of negotiating price agreements, exchanging information or organizing a central selling agency, raises questions of social policy from the point of view of the worker and the consumer. The danger to the worker, usually conceived in terms

of increased domination by employers and technical unemployment resulting from international rationalization, is not so great as that to the consumer. Consumers of raw materials used in production can protect themselves through counter-organizations which might build up reserves against periods of excessive prices. For the isolated consumer, however, nationalization of industry is hardly practicable as an immediate remedy. Prohibition of unsocial agreements has been proved by experience to be an ineffective policy and has been replaced by regulation, supervision and repression. The tendency in regulation has been to consider effects of agreements rather than declared aims or legal forms, to place a premium on publicity by giving legal status only to registered agreements, to vest the power of disclosing and prosecuting injurious combinations in an administrative agency empowered to rule in fact and in justice on the basis of public interest. To protect the consumer against international cartels these national measures should be supplemented by international action under the auspices of the League of Nations. There should be prepared for adoption by both producer and consumer countries draft conventions providing for registration of all agreements with the League of Nations; for national and international agencies to supervise the operation of agreements and handle complaints; for trial of non-compliant states before the International High Court; and for measures of coercion on recalcitrant states. Although these recommendations were practically rejected by the 1927 Economic Conference, some control will be necessary to deal with international agreements, such as some of the existing German agreements, which discriminate against or boycott certain countries. (Oualid, Professor at the University of Paris, was responsible for the report on this subject presented to the International Economic Conference in Geneva in 1927.)—*Edna Cers.*

7791. SENSINI, GUIDO. I profitti delle imprese. [The profits of enterprise.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10 (11) Nov. 1929: 874-877.—An analysis of the different elements that combine to make profits.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7792. SMITH, W. HENRY. Branch office management. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #45. 1929: pp. 35.—A discussion of the home office in its supervisory relation to the branch office. Tabulated results of a questionnaire sent to about 100 members of the Retail Credit Association are presented, showing opinions and practices concerning such topics as: motives for the establishment of branch offices; managerial functions; zoning and territorial units; coordination; standardization of effort, salaries, sales, budgets, and personnel. (Discussion follows.)—*Fred T. Googins.*

7793. VERGOTTINI, MARIO De. Su lo sviluppo delle società anonime svizzere (1903-28). [The development of Swiss corporations, 1903-1928.] *Boll. d. Ist. Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* 5 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 174-184.—The number of Swiss stock companies (*società anonime*) in 1928 was almost five times that in 1903; but both the "birth rate" of corporations and the frequency of capital increases decreased from 1903-5 to 1926-8, while the frequency of capital reductions (morbidity) and the "rate of mortality" of corporations have increased. The mortality rate decreases as the capital increases after a certain point is reached. Larger corporations have greater "vitality" and succumb only in grave crises.—*Roberto Bachi.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7823, 7905, 7979, 8334, 8391)

7894. BARRENECHE Y OLAGUENAGA, MIGUEL. Un error común al depreciar. [A common error in depreciation.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 3(3) Sep. 1929: 152-159.

7895. KATS, P. James Peele's "Maner and Fourme." *Accountant.* 82(2875) Jan. 11, 1930: 41-44, (2876) Jan. 18, 1930: 88-91, (2877) Jan. 25, 1930: 119-122.—The full title of the work herein described is as follows: "The maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte reconyng, after the order of the moste worthie and notable accompte, of debitour and creditour, set forth in certain tables, with a declaration thereunto belongyng, verie easie to be learned, and also profitable, not onely unto suche, that trade in the facte of Marchaundise, but also unto any other estate, that will learne the same." It was published in London in 1553. Only one complete copy of the work is known to exist. Kats first traces the influence of previous writers on this work and then proceeds to give a résumé of the book, with considerable abstracts therefrom, with samples of the journal and ledger forms and entries made use of by Peele.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7896. LEAKE, P. D. Depreciation of wasting assets and its annual measurement. *Accountant.* 82(2877) Jan. 25, 1930: 115-119.—The author deplores the general laxity in the treatment of accounts with capital assets and their depreciation. Proper accounting for depreciation is necessary to the proper management of business. "Wasting assets consist of all values of an exchangeable nature which inevitably diminish while applied to the purpose of seeking profits otherwise than by purchase and sale." Depreciation is "expired capital outlay." Capital outlay, in turn, consists of investment in material wasting assets. Its expiration is a proper charge to current operations. Investment in immaterial wasting assets, such as goodwill, trademarks, etc., is "capital advance," the expiration of which is not depreciation, and is chargeable to net profits, rather than to operations. Land is not a wasting asset. Interest does not enter into the valuation of material assets. This eliminates the various methods of measuring depreciation which utilize interest calculations. The straight-line method is the only proper one, and this should be applied to original cost. The only scientific way of doing this is by the aid of a properly organized plant ledger.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7897. MAY, GEORGE O. External influences affecting accounting practice. *Accountant.* 82(2876) Jan. 18, 1930: 83-87.—The influences dealt with in this paper are four. One of the most important is public regulation of industries, especially in the utility field. The accounting classifications set up by regulatory bodies have a distinct tendency to produce a less conservative accounting, in that many items are now capitalized which, without regulation, would have been charged off. Of a decidedly opposite tendency is the income tax law, which puts a premium on conservatism in the statement of income. A third influence may be described as a change in the form and nature of ownership of business. Specifically this refers to the tendency toward amalgamation, which vastly increases the complexity of accounting, and the widespread dissemination of corporate securities as investments, which greatly increases both public interest in the results of accounting and the necessity of having those results correct. Part of the same influence is the trend toward no-par stocks and toward many forms of securities with great diversity of rights and control. The last influence is that of the rise of price levels which has brought to notice many of the most puzzling of current

accounting problems in connection with valuation and income determination.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7898. MORSE, PERLEY. Further aspects of machine accountancy and systems. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(4) Jan. 1930: 38-45.—The article calls attention to the high degree of development exemplified by the cards and sheets upon which accounting machines record data.—*C. R. Smith.*

7899. NASH, L. R. Depreciation accounting methods for public utilities. *N. E. L. A. Bull.* 16(10) Oct. 1929: 653-663.—Gross earnings, or units of output or service, form a more flexible and therefore more satisfactory basis of retirement appropriations than an estimate of useful life. Such a base corresponds more closely to the least definitely predictable but most important causes of retirements—obsolescence, inadequacy, and supersession. If greater refinement and a stable operating expense charge are desired, the following formula may be used: $A = V/n + R(p \pm t)$ in which A represents the required total annual provisions for retirements; V is that portion of the investment in useful property subject to retirement for physical causes; n is the number of years of weighted average useful life; R represents annual revenues; p is a suitable percentage applied thereto to provide for the non-physical factor in the appropriations; and t is a so-called tolerance factor by which the normal percentage may be increased or decreased as occasion requires, to be used when sufficient flexibility is otherwise not obtained. That portion of the appropriation covering physical deterioration should be charged to operating expense and the balance to surplus. A program of systematic flexibility should be adopted and carefully directed and controlled by executive action. The uniform system of accounting developed by the state commissions for local utilities under their jurisdiction permits the use of such a flexible method. The straight-line method required by the system developed by the Interstate Commerce Commission assumes that the useful life and salvage value of units of property can be determined with reasonable accuracy, while the author's studies lead him to believe that not even an approximate knowledge of such facts is possible. It also requires a uniform charge which may seriously affect the credit of the utility in years of underdevelopment or business depression, and accumulates larger reserves than are necessary to finance retirements.—*Perry Mason.*

7900. SHEPHERD, C. O. A profit and loss statement. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. of Amer.* 30-1 (82) Oct. 1929: 346-372.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 7357, 8303, 8435)

GENERAL

7901. HAMBRIGHT, GOULD M. Transportation and communication in North Carolina. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9(5) Nov. 1929: 24-33.—North Carolina has no large cities. The railroads, waterways, rural free delivery, telephone, highways, radio, and automobiles have brought a tendency to migrate cityward. The roads are among the best in the country, which gives an impetus to automobile ownership—one for every 6.6 persons on August 1, 1929. The needs of North Carolina from a transportation and communication point of view are: (1) a deep water port on the eastern coast (if physically possible); (2) a railroad through the mountains to the coal field of Ohio and West Virginia; (3) completion of

the inland waterway to Wilmington; (4) improved rural telephone service; and (5) further road improvement especially the mail and school bus routes.—*Hayes A. Richardson.*

7902. MENZEL, WILLY. *Verkehrspolitik und wirtschaftliche Interessenvertretungen.* [Traffic policy and representation of economic interests.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 7(2) 1929: 49-68.—This article is the first of two, presenting the substance of a doctoral dissertation in 1928. By traffic policy is meant all the measures taken by the State and the local political bodies in the interest of the general public. The traffic agencies affected by the traffic policy are: (1) the German Railroad Company, though temporarily operated as a private corporation; the Postal Service, operated as an autonomous department; the inland waterways, ultimately a national enterprise; highway and motor transportation, carried on in part by central and local political units; and, finally, air transportation, the status of which is still indefinite. Because of the manifold ways in which private enterprise is affected by transportation agencies, and because of the rapid developments in these agencies, devices should be provided for placing actively before the agencies the interests of private enterprises using transportation facilities. Statutory organizations existing for this purpose include the national and the state advisory railroad councils, similar advisory councils for inland waterways, motor traffic, and air traffic, as well as the committee of traffic patrons of the permanent tariff commission of the German railroad administration, the similar permanent passenger schedule committee, and the economic council of the postal administration. The strictly private associations of business interests and their relations to the traffic agencies will be treated in the second article.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

7903. REID, WILLIAM A. *Accelerating transportation in Central America.* *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 64(3) Mar. 1930: 223-232.—Central America is much better provided with transportation facilities of all kinds than it was ten years ago. A letter travels from the heart of Nicaragua to Washington, D. C., in three days. By airplane it is possible to visit several countries in a day. Landing fields are numerous. Steel rails extend continuously from Cutuco to Hudson Bay. Motor transportation covers much territory not served by railways, and bus services are extensive, though in mountainous areas travelers still use horses, mules, and ox carts. Many fine ships call at both the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and hotels are catering to the tourist trade.—*Shorey Peterson.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 7343, 7359, 7686, 7724, 7851, 7911, 7917, 8300, 8391, 8456)

7904. ALLEN, W. E. D. *The Turkestan-Siberian railway.* *Asiatic Rev.* 26(85) Jan. 1930: 37-43.—On December 3, 1926, the Soviet government decided to build a 1,481 kilometre line of railroad from Semipalatinsk on the Omsk line to Lugovaia on the Tashkent Railway, thus connecting Turkestan with Siberia. The estimated cost was 20,370,000 pounds. Construction began in 1927, and, at present, 157 kilometres are open on the northern end and 131 on the southern. The line is intended to stimulate the commercial life of adjoining provinces and to bring them within the general commercial orbit of the Soviet Union from which they have been practically cut off. (Map).—*S. L. Miller.*

7905. DÖRFEL, FRANZ. *Rentabilität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Eisenbahnverkehr.* [Profitableness and economy in railroad traffic.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 7(2) 1929: 33-43.—Profitableness in the railroad business is a matter of a ratio between the net

yield and the capital invested, usually expressed as a percentage. Economy, or efficiency, is the net yield in relation to the cost, for an enterprise as a unit or for any of its parts. Both ratios are significant in the railroad business whether publicly or privately owned and operated. For an index of economy the service hours of locomotives is least objectionable. By means of such an index, revenues and costs may be compared for different periods, different regions, and for the various parts of the services, whether the latter are primary or auxiliary. Or performance may be measured in terms of service, such as the ratio of wheel-kilometers to locomotive service hours for passenger traffic and the ratio of net ton-kilometers to locomotive service hours for the freight traffic. The data may be obtained through the accounting and statistical reports. By this test it may be discovered whether each part of the service is self-supporting so far as the direct cost at least is concerned, whether a maximum service is had from a minimum expenditure, and what steps may be necessary to attain the optimum performance. The latter objective may involve efficiency studies of equipment operation and of the personnel. A separate "economy" division might be established for such a purpose; such a division should consist of persons having training in management and economics.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

7906. FRIEDRICH, CARL JOACHIM. *Der Grundsatz des angemessenen Ertrages in der staatlichen Regelung der amerikanischen Eisenbahnen und seine Beziehung zur Kostentheorie der Beförderungstarife.* [The principle of the fair return in the federal regulation of the American railways and its relation to the cost theory of transportation rates.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 62(2) Oct. 1929: 299-343.—The author discusses the theories of fair return on railways, the relation between the concept of a fair return and the determination of passenger and freight rates, and the problems of railway valuation.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

7907. LORENZ, M. O. *Commodity values and freight rates.* *Traffic World.* 45(10) Mar. 8, 1930: 649-651.—After analyzing the relative importance of value of commodity transported in the scheme of rate making, the director of statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission concludes that the comparison should be between value and total rate, and not between value and some fraction of the rate. He believes that the proper method of approach to the problem would compute freight rates on a statistical basis, with a separate sphere for cost of service and for value of commodity. Many other conditions besides cost and value also affect the rate to be charged in any particular case.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7908. NALINAKSHA SANYAL. *Indian railways, 1925-28.* *Calcutta Rev.* 33(1) Oct. 1929: 9-20.—The modern era of Indian railway development began in 1924-1925 when railway finance was separated from general finance. During the period great improvement has been made and the railway system rehabilitated. The railroads have accumulated a reserve fund of which the Legislative Assembly seems to be growing jealous. The outstanding events of this period of advancement have been the growth of electrification, the appointment of the Rates Advisory Committee, the reform of railway shop organization, and the inauguration of railway publicity service.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

7909. NOUVION, GEORGES de. *Industries d'État et industrie privée.* [State and private industry.] *J. d. Econ.* 94 Nov. 15, 1929: 329-339.—Nouvion's article is in reply to one by Prof. R. M. Weidenhammer of the University of Minnesota on state and private administration of the German railroads. The author strongly favors private rather than state administra-

tion. Inefficiencies of the public operation and efficiencies of the private operation are stressed. The author reviews the French experience with public and private railroad operation.—A. G. Black.

7910. PRADEL. Les tarifs de chemins de fer dans le trafic international. [Railroad tariffs in international trade.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(422) Jan. 10, 1930: 56-63.—This is a report presented to a congress held in Paris in November, 1929, by the National Association for Economic Expansion. Since 1921 most of these countries have subscribed to the convention. The congress should reaffirm the resolution of 1921 which called for a change from 10 to 20% in the coefficient of reduction in transportation rates, then provided for only in the general tariffs and the special tariffs in favor of export traffic, with an increase of the percentage of reduction for traffic unable to meet foreign competition successfully. The general tariffs for slow trains still provide for only 10% reduction on export traffic. This is a basic principle also in the special tariffs for fast trains, although some of the latter allow reductions as great as 35% on certain of the principal export commodities, and the special export tariff adopted for metallurgical products in 1922 allows even greater reductions. Only the Nord, Est and P.L.M. companies, however, have established special export tariffs for fast trains providing for a general reduction of 20% below the level of the general tariffs. Many chambers of commerce have asked that a fast train export tariff common to all the railroad systems of France be established. The congress should also recommend the reduction of the transport taxes on internal goods traffic to remove handicaps in international competition remaining after the passage of the law of July 31, 1929, which abolishes transport taxes on export traffic. The congress should also recommend: (1) the publication of international railroad tariffs for the more important commodities and routes in accordance with pre-war practice; (2) the reestablishment of joint railroad, maximum-rate tariffs, which completely disappeared during the War; (3) the adoption of a shipping paper (*déclaration d'expédition*) definitely fixing the liability of the railroads for delay in delivering export shipments to ocean carriers; and (4) further investigation of the possibility of general use of a single bill of lading (*titre de transport*) in international trade, regardless of the number of countries crossed, for shipments involving the combination of railroad transportation with ocean, highway, or air transportation. The report comments upon progress made by the International Railroad Union, with League of Nations encouragement, in working toward a uniform classification of merchandise for international use and upon both the difficulty and the desirability of creating a negotiable bill of lading (*lettre de voiture négociable*) for use in international trade.—W. M. Duffus.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 7359, 8327)

7911. ARTHURTON, ALFRED W. Rail-motor coach coordination in Great Britain. *Railway Age*. 88(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 720-723.—Considerable progress made in British rail-motor coordination of passenger service since Parliament passed the Railway Companies' Road Transport Acts in 1928. This has been accomplished by voluntary negotiations between the railways and such motor coach groups as the National Omnibus Company, the Scottish Motor Traction Company, and the like. The Great Western Railway is now joint owner of the motor coach services operating in Devon and Cornwall. A similar arrangement has been effected by the Southern Railway. Agreements have been made between other

railways and groups of highway operators. The principal object of these agreements has been coordination of rail and motor coach transport, through the establishment of feeder, parallel, and link services, round trip interchangeable services, etc.—J. H. Parmelee.

7912. BOTHOF, LEONORE. Der Kraftomni-busverkehr in Bayern. [Motor bus traffic in Bavaria.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs*. 62(1-3) 1929: 38-130.

7913. DAVIS, CHARLES. Farm to market roads. A plan for their improvement by extending federal aid and providing joint participation of federal government, state and county. *Roads & Streets*. 70(1) Jan. 1930: 3-6.

7914. MacINTOSH, P. J. R. The biggest highway job in history. *Texas Monthly*. 4(5) Dec. 1929: 585-611.

7915. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. La route contra le rail en Angleterre. [Road versus rail in England.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(2) Feb. 1930: 237-277.—The competition between motor transportation and the railroads has become severe within the last few years. The passenger rates by autobus are considerably lower than railroad rates and the service offered by buses compares favorably with railroad service except in the matter of speed. In the transportation of merchandise the motor trucks are able to compete with the railroads at all distances and for all products except heavy raw materials. The Railway (Roads Transports) Act of 1928 gave the railroads the right to enter the field of highway transportation. However, they have devoted a large part of their competitive activity in appealing to the public to support them as a public utility. Highway transportation may be expected to expand still further despite the handicaps of heavy vehicular and gasoline taxes.—Morris E. Garnsey.

7916. THOMPSON, LESLIE R. The St. Lawrence problem, some Canadian economic aspects. *Engin. J. (Engin. Inst. of Canada)*. 12(4) Apr. 1929: 189-305.—This paper is divided into two heads, transportation and power. The St. Lawrence system developed with power and navigation together is estimated to cost \$839,000,000 and with power and navigation separately \$901,000,000. Transportation includes an historical survey of the project, a description of the present and proposed waterway, and the costs of the project with the proposed distribution between Canada and the United States. A discussion of the importance of water transport to the economic development of North America, especially of Canada, is followed by a careful study of the importance of the project to the movement of wheat. Regarding wheat as a basic commodity he estimates for 1941 a saving of \$10,120,000 as against fixed charges \$8,000,000, operating charges \$1,675,000, total annual charges \$9,675,000 as Canada's share, or that a most conservative estimate shows charges slightly less than savings. Power includes a discussion of various definitions, of the limits of power development on the St. Lawrence and of the limits of its consumption. He estimates roughly that the lower St. Lawrence industrial areas will have utilized all the power available under a no-export basis by about 1960 and that this will involve an addition of 300,000 employees, 1,200,000 population \$2,000,000,000 capital investment and 12,000 factories with a pay-roll of \$360,000,000 producing output valued at \$800,000,000. The article has an extensive bibliography and appendices with tables supporting the general arguments. The whole is illustrated with maps and graphs. In the discussion following, Prof. D. A. Mac Gibbon argued that on the navigation side the figures were too closely calculated and that various minor changes in calculations could convert a surplus easily to a deficit.—Harold Innis.

7917. THOMPSON, LESLIE R. The St. Lawrence waterway and the Canadian railways. *Queen's Quart.* 36(4) Autumn 1929: 729-738.—The question of the

constitution by the United States and Canada of a waterway from Montreal to Lake Superior is of great importance to the railroads of Canada, since one group of railroads is subsidized by the Canadian government. It will cost about \$360,000,000 inclusive of the Welland ship canal and will furnish 27 feet of water from Montreal to Lake Superior. The routes of the waterways will parallel the two railroad systems on two major routes, viz; Fort William to Montreal and from the bay ports to Montreal. On no other routes will railroad revenues be affected. ^{For the past 10 years,} only about 3% of the wheat, which furnishes the major bulk shipments, has been shipped by railroads out of 56% of the Canadian crop moving east, getting afloat at Fort William. On the second route some competitive traffic may be lost during the normal mid season but very little during the peak of the season, since a "shuttle" service will be necessitated between the head of the lakes and the bay ports. As a prediction, the new waterway will increase greatly short hauls of additional bulk commodities. The great gains will come through the development of electric power. This will increase the industries of Canada and rebound to the benefit of the railroads.—*H. A. Richardson*.

7918. UNSIGNED. Financing highway construction in the Latin Americas. **3. South America.** *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42 (5) Feb. 1930: 363-365.—The mountains of South America impede highway construction there, making it costly and enhancing the difficulty of financing it. Methods differ from country to country. Colombia has borrowed from outside the country, and now collects a 5¢ duty on each gallon of gasoline imported. Departments construct their own roads but receive national subsidies. In Venezuela 50% of the appropriation for public works is for roads. The work is shared by the national government, the states, and the oil companies, the financing schemes differing between states. In Ecuador all work outside the cities and much within cities is financed nationally out of general taxes. Peru borrows considerably outside and has a motor fuel tax. Labor is conscripted for road work, and various systems of tolls and special taxes are employed.—*Shorey Peterson*.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 7323, 7359, 7916, 7917, 8468)

7919. BARRÈS, GEORGES. Les ports de la côte occidentale d'Afrique. [The ports of French West Africa.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (420) Nov. 10, 1929: 245-256.—The greatest handicap of French Equatorial Africa is the shortage of labor, which is due in large part to the ravages of the sleeping sickness. In time the adoption of machinery will solve much of this problem. The ports of French West Africa require much attention. Of the four first-class ports of west Africa as far south as the Congo—Dakar, Lagos, Takoradi, and Matadi—only one is French. Barrès suggests that old ports be drastically renovated and that new ones be created. He gives figures to show that these improvements can be effected without incurring financial obligations unjustified by the prospective profits to be gained in opening up French Equatorial and West Africa.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

7920. HERR, E. M. American ships and American prosperity. *Sci. Amer.* 142 (2) Feb. 1930: 105-107.

7921. PUTNAM, RUFUS W. General principles of design and location of ports as applied to the preparation of a regional plan for port development at Chicago. *World Ports.* 17 (7) May 1929: 475-508.

7922. ROSE, M. H. Mouvement de la navigation intérieure de la Belgique en 1927. [Navigation on inland

waterways in Belgium, 1927.] *Ann. des Travaux Publics de Belgique.* 30 (5) Oct. 1929: 735-778.

7923. STERNA, PIA. Il traffico dei viaggiatori nella navigazione sul Lago Maggiore. [Passenger transportation on Lake Maggiore.] *Pubblicazioni d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacre Cuore. Sci. Stat. Ser. 8.* 3 (1) Dec. 1928: 73-152.

7924. STEVENS, JOHN F. Is a second canal necessary? *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 470-476 on its transit capacity. The oft repeated statements that traffic at Panama has been increasing by "leaps and bounds" is not justified. The great increase in the number of transits between 1919 and 1923 was largely due to the readjustment of trade routes dislocated by the War and can not, therefore, be used in the determination of averages. During the past six years, while the American and world trade has expanded at a record rate, the tonnage which passed through the canal increased only 3,668,296 tons or 13.6%. When the canal was planned, room was provided for the installation of an additional set of locks. After the installation of the new locks, which will not be needed for some time, the capacity of the canal will increase at least 75%. This will place the date of "saturation" so far in the future that predictions and calculations are not warranted. Considered as a strictly business enterprise the canal has not been a financial success. Government reports show a surplus of \$117,000,000 resulting from the operations for the past fifteen years; this surplus would change into a huge deficit should the government take cognizance of the many outlays overlooked in its calculations. Those who claim that a vast amount of new business will be created as the result of the operation of a canal at Nicaragua are singularly silent as to what will be the nature of this business, where it would originate and how and where it would move.—*Simon Litman*.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 8302, 8387)

7925. STEWART, IRVIN. International radio communication in the Americas. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci., Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 20-34.—A discussion of the formation of the Radio Corporation of America and a brief description of the contracts which paved the way for its dominant position are followed by a consideration of the AEEG Consortium for the control of international radio communication in South America. The progress of radio communication between the Latin American republics is recounted. The paper concludes with an analysis of the differences between the viewpoints of the United States and the Latin American countries in the international conferences held at Mexico City (1924), Washington (1927), and Havana (1928).—*Irvin Stewart*.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 7349, 7868, 7955, 8440)

7926. GROVES, P. R. C. The influence of aviation on international affairs. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8 (4) Jul. 1929: 289-317.—The article brings the review of aviation up to date, since the last lecture on the same subject in 1926. The total air route mileage of the world is 76,000 miles, an increase from 44,000 in 1926. In connection with Russia, Germany has established a route connecting Berlin with Teheran, via Moscow and Baku. From Teheran there are numerous branch lines. The German daily average of flying miles

has increased to 45,000, whereas that of Britain is 5,000. Her great aircraft business is not dependent on military orders, but is supported by the national state, local states, cities, and oil and shipping interests. France has shown an increase from 6,000 to 12,500 in the past two years. She has established air communications with the Little Entente and with Syria and Turkey. She also has an air line to Buenos Aires, except for a short distance, which is covered by steamer. *Italy's increase in air mileage is from 2,390 to 3,600.* tion, is pushing a line to the Far East, following the Trans-Siberian railway. Aviation is regarded from the military rather than the commercial point of view. In the United States the line from San Francisco to New York is the best equipped in the world, for about 8,000 miles are lighted for night flying. In Africa the Belgians, French, and Italians have lines. Britain has none, though its territories are more extensive than those of any other nation. In the British Isles aviation would be useful though distances are not great. It is in the empire, however, that aviation should play a large part. The recently installed service to Alexandria should be extended immediately to Australia, and the function of imperial air communications developed. The military and political aspects of aviation can be summed up by emphasizing the rapid conversion of commercial to military planes. Air power means that for the first time pressure can be brought to bear, not on the armed forces alone, but directly on the enemy peoples. Attacks on cities, consequently, will be the principal phase of war in the next conflict. Germany is today the greatest commercial air power, and therefore potentially the greatest military air power, while Great Britain ranks fifth.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

7927. HOARE, SAMUEL. L'aviation britannique et ses relations avec l'empire. [British aviation and its relations with the Empire.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt. Rev. Bleue.* 67 (22) Nov. 16, 1929: 673-676.

7928. PETLIAKOV, V. M. Aviation progress under the Soviet. *Aviation.* 28 (3) Jan. 18, 1930: 108-112.—A description of the Russian Central Aero-Hydrodynamic Institute, with some of its practical results.—*H. L. Jome.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 7259, 7697, 7760, 7762, 7764, 7809, 7831, 7849, 7851, 7853, 7865, 7910, 8126, 8175, 8181, 8199, 8223, 8264, 8462, 8473)

7929. ARNAUD, RENÉ. L'arbitrage commercial international. [International commercial arbitration.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930: 112-114.—Of the 369 cases which have been brought before the arbitration court of the International Chamber of Commerce, 55 were subject to a special arbitration clause in the contract. In the remaining 314 cases, the plaintiff took the initiative of offering arbitration or conciliation to the defendant. In only 180 cases was this offer rejected. But the fact that offers of arbitration were rejected in so many cases suggests the desirability of inserting arbitration clauses in commercial contracts if vexatious litigation before a foreign court is to be avoided.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

7930. BACHI, RICCARDO. Gli scambi commerciali dell'Italia con l'Estero nel primo anno della stabilità monetaria. [The commercial trade of Italy with foreign countries in the first year after stabilization.] *Commercio.* 2 (6) Jun. 1929: 32-57. (8) Aug. 1929: 13-32.—After explaining the method used in calculating two series of indices of quantities and prices of goods exported and imported in the years 1914-19 and 1927,

the author points out how both in the inflation and in the deflation period there was a noteworthy lack of harmony between the theoretical movement of trade in consequence of the variations in the value of money and the actual movement of trade as observed. The author takes occasion to examine more at length the progress of commerce in 1928, the year following that in which the *lira* was stabilized. In 1928 the effects of the deflation were completely manifest; this caused a great increase in the physical volume of imports while and quantities of the goods constant. Variations in prices trade are studied for 1928 for each category of merchandise, by classes according to the stage of elaboration and for agricultural and non-agricultural products separately. For each of the 600 separate articles of commerce indices are formed for customs values by means of which the dispersion and skewness of the relatives are studied. The indices of prices of goods exported are on the whole more variable than those of goods imported, on account of the diversity in the types of goods composing the two currents of trade. The article closes with a paragraph comparing customs values with market prices for various goods. (Numerous tables and diagrams.)—*Roberto Bachi.*

7931. BAROU, N. Foreign trade of the cooperatives of the USSR. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22 (10) Oct. 1929: 319-383.—Since their inception in 1922 the Russian cooperatives have increased their exports from £904,229 to £10,947,385 and their imports from £493,465 to £7,317,615. Of the exports, 53% have gone to the British Empire, 21% to Germany, 10% to the United States and 9% to France. Of the imports, 31% have come from the British Empire, 27% from Germany, 10% from the United States, 2% from France and 21% from China. Operations have been carried on by special companies organized abroad as purchasing and selling agents. Agricultural cooperatives produced 54% of the exports and consumers' cooperatives provided 41%. Seventy-five per cent of the imports were purchased by consumers' societies. The goods purchased consisted principally of foodstuffs, agricultural implements, textiles, leather and other consumers' goods, and industrial equipment. Of the goods sold, 29% were furs, 29% butter, 19% flax fibre and 11% eggs. The Russian cooperative movement shows the possibilities of cooperative foreign trade on an international scale, of joint organizations of producers and consumers for purchase and sale abroad, of cooperative financing, of the low overhead cost of cooperative enterprise and of the sound basis of cooperative business generally.—*Edna Cers.*

7932. BENINI, RODOLFO. Il corso "naturale" dei cambi e gli interessi degli esportatori. [The "natural" course of the exchanges and the interests of exporters.] *Commercio.* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 5-14.—An analytical summary of the effects of Italian financial policies upon the foreign commercial balance from the time of the formation of the Kingdom to the present.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7933. CAPRARA, UGO. L'avvenire del Lancashire come mercato di importazione. [The future of Lancashire as an import market.] *Commercio.* 2 (3) Mar. 1929: 15-21.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7934. FARRELL, JAMES A. Greater prosperity through foreign trade. *North Amer. Rev.* 229 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-6.

7935. KURKUS, J. Andmed pollumajandussaaduste üle- ja puudujääkide kohta enne ilma soda ja praegu. [Certain data related to the surpluses and deficiencies of agricultural produce before the World War and at present.] *Eesti Stat.* Jan. 1930: 33-36.—It has always been a moot question how much grain was consumed in the Republic of Estonia before the war and how much grain was imported at that time. There

was then no boundary line between Estonia and Russia and therefore no export or import statistics between these two countries. And yet certain approximate figures can be obtained from the records of the movement of grain on the railways to and from Estonia during 1908-1910, inclusive, as reported in the *Statistical economic review of the localities adjacent to the railways of the St. Petersburg region*, Vol. V, *Northwestern Railways*, 1912. According to these figures, imperfect and incomplete as they are, there was an average yearly deficiency of grain of about 2,017,000 quintals (1 quintal=220 pounds) in the Estonian provinces of Viru, Järva, Harju, Lääne, Viljandi, Tartu, and Võru for the pre-war years of 1908-1910. The post-war exports of potatoes as compared with the pre-war exports have decreased from 717,345 to 355,095 quintals on an average per year because part of the surplus potatoes are now fed to live-stock instead of being exported for the production of alcoholic spirits as before the war. The post-war yearly average of the surplus dairy products (milk and butter) amounts to 25,028 quintals as compared with the pre-war surplus of only 2,556 quintals for the area. Although the above figures do not cover the entire territory of Estonia and are not exact, yet they indicate unmistakably that Estonia was a grain importing country before the war.—*Peter A. Speck*.

7936. GIUSTA, H. S. United States trade with Latin America in 1928. *U. S. Bur. Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser. #88*. 1929: pp. 82.—The trade of the United States with Latin America in 1928 continued the steady growth manifested during the past quarter of a century and today constitutes 20.7% of our total trade with the world, as compared with 14% in 1900 and 18.3% in 1913. In 1928 our Latin American trade (exclusive of Porto Rico), amounted to \$1,908,077,000 a gain of 2.3% over that of 1927; our exports amounted to \$877,917,000 and our imports to \$1,030,160,000. The United States furnished a market for 35% of the total Latin American exports, as well as supplying 38% of the total Latin American imports. The great increases in Latin American trade have resulted in a steady growth of American capital in the southern republics. In 1928 these investments are estimated to have been between \$4,652,000,000 and \$5,552,000,000. New net investments of American capital in Latin America during 1928 in publicly offered securities alone amounted to approximately \$330,088,000 as compared with similar investments in Europe totaling \$597,000,000 in the same period.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

7937. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Die Zahlungsbilanz der U. S. A. I. [The international balance of exchange of the United States.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 921-927.—The post-war weakening of Europe and the strengthening of the United States are not so serious nor so likely to be permanent as they are sometimes pictured. The excess of exports over imports is large, being \$837,000,000 in 1928. But the items of freight, tourist expenditures abroad, immigrants' remittances, and miscellaneous, supply deficits so that even for 1928 there was a small net deficit of the balance of goods and services. The interest payments and the receipts on the war debts do not balance the export of capital so that a considerable gold export is necessary, \$272,000,000 in 1928. The expenditures of American tourists abroad far exceed those of foreign tourists in the United States. Immigrants' remittances go chiefly to the poorer European countries, Italy leading the list.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

7938. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Die Zahlungsbilanz der U. S. A. II. [The international balance of the United States.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 1003-1013.—The gross American capital investment abroad is reduced to a net investment, as in 1927 from

\$1,648,000,000 to \$671,000,000 by means of foreign investments in America, repayment of loans when and before due, and in other ways. Added to this sum the net surplus of exports of goods and service, there is a sum of \$892,000,000 for 1927, which is met by interest receipts to the net amount of \$514,000,000 for 1927. The balance is covered by war debt payments and by net gold exports. The continued increase in the American capital investments necessitates the continued excess of exports over imports. This excess will be difficult to maintain if the European countries pay their debts.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

7939. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Wie wird die amerikanische Zollpolitik der Zukunft aussehen? [What will the future American tariff policy be like?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 547-559.—European industries cannot expect a revision of the American high protectionist policy. Even the Democratic party has become high protectionist in principle, as have the majority of the farmers. It appears improbable that America will liberalize its policy out of consideration of its export and import needs. Of her exports only 10% face serious competition abroad. American exports of manufactured goods are at present of special importance only as a safety valve for an accidental surplus production. When prices of imports are judged excessive, as in the case of rubber, America enters a regular economic war rather than a compromise with the producers. Further expansion of American capital in Latin-America will finally tend to assimilate them economically to the United States and thereby strengthen her possibilities for a policy of self-sufficiency. As America is not contemplating a change of its economic policy, now so unfavorable to Europe, European nations will probably have to heed Secretary Mellon's suggestion that they form an economic union by themselves after the American model.—*John B. Mason*.

7940. HERMANT, MAX. Les crédits à l'exportation et l'assurance des crédits. [Export credits and credit insurance.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(422) Jan. 10, 1930: 35-43.—In her efforts to meet more successfully the competition of Germany and other commercial rivals in foreign markets France needs a more liberal and more elastic means of long-term credit extension and of providing lower credit insurance rates. The French banks, unlike the German, draw their resources chiefly from sight deposits and are therefore compelled to conserve their assets by refraining from engaging in credit transactions extending over a period in excess of three months. They have, however, founded a small number of institutions which specialize in granting long-term credits but the operations of the latter are impeded because of inadequate facilities for the insuring of credit risks. Despite lower money rates in France exporters are at a disadvantage in their effort to meet German competition because of high insurance rates and other charges. This situation, while partly due to traditional differences in business psychology between the two peoples, is accentuated by a lack of proper development in the fields of re-insurance and co-insurance and by insufficient government aid. Under the law of July 10, 1928 and by a decree of Nov. 2, 1928 the French government guarantees credit risks in case of sales to foreign governments and public bodies up to an amount equivalent to 60% of the credits involved provided the total does not exceed 800 million francs, the maximum for a single country being limited to 200 millions. Resolutions recently adopted by the French Congress of Economic Expansion include a recommendation that the maximum of State-guaranteed risks in favor of foreign public bodies be doubled, that the *cedulaire* tax of 18%, in so far as it applies to exporting industries, be reduced or removed, and that banks and insurance companies be given

every possible aid in their efforts to grant long-term credits and to seek means of lowering the costs of insuring the risks.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

7941. KERSHAW, JOHN B. C. British trade and the Empire conference of 1930. *Finan. Rev. of Revs.* Jan.-Mar. 1930: 38-47.

7942. LEVI, I. G. Le régime douanier Égyptien. [The Egyptian tariff system.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (3) Dec. 1929: 569-589.—The present Egyptian tariff law which levies an 8% ad valorem duty on all importations and a 2% ad valorem duty on exportations is to be replaced in February, 1930 by a new system. The new tariff will contain a single schedule. The duties will be specific, and in the great majority of cases will not exceed 15%. The nomenclature adopted is that of the Geneva standard classifications. Duties on exports are abolished. The primary purpose of the new tariff is to protect Egyptian agriculture and to encourage the establishment of new industries and the growth of those already in existence. It is expected to improve the standard of living of the native population by increasing opportunities for employment and by preventing the dumping of cheap and inferior European goods on the Egyptian market. Fiscal considerations have not been disregarded and it is expected that the new tariff will yield three million pounds additional revenue yearly.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7943. NENOV, S. НЕНОВЪ, С. Директните връзки за тютюневата търговия съ Северна Америка. [Direct tobacco export to the United States.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. 28 (9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 478-482.—Though the Bulgarian tobacco crop quantitatively is an insignificant part of the 1.5 billion kilograms of the total crop of tobacco in all countries of the world, its quality places it in the first rank among oriental varieties. The United States imports from 5 to 10 million kilograms of oriental tobaccos annually, including considerable quantities of Bulgarian tobacco. This tobacco is imported not from Bulgarian producers directly, but through European middlemen in Trieste, Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and other European ports. Direct export to America is urged.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7944. PAISH, GEORGE. Die kommende Welt-handelskrise. [The coming crisis in world trade.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (7) Jul. 1929: 523-524.—Present day economic policy must keep in view three closely allied aims: the restitution of prosperity, the future safeguarding of prosperity and progress, and the maintenance of peace. The World Economic Conference showed clearly how states wage economic wars against one another, thereby only increasing their own difficulties instead of removing them, and also what possibilities for friction exist. Europe has to a great extent recuperated from the results of the world war, largely through American loans. Because of its credit Europe could postpone somewhat the final solution of its economic problems. But when American credits cease the nations will have to dump goods to be able to buy food. There are at present no prospects for their being able to produce and sell enough goods to fulfill their foreign obligations and import their necessities. Greater facilities for international trade are a pressing need. Only the better distribution of surplus population, raw materials, food and manufactured articles can prevent a new war. The road to prosperity leads over free trade.—*John B. Mason.*

7945. PEYERIMHOFF de FONTENELLE, de. La rationalisation des relations commerciales internationales. [The rationalization of international commercial relations.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (1) Jan. 1930: 21-36.—The results that have been attained in the attempts to solve European commercial problems are insignificant because the problem has been treated as a whole. The author, who is President of the Com-

mittee of Coal Operators in France, thinks that better results may be expected from individual and private agreements between producers or distributors in a single field.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7946. RATTI, ANNA MARIA. La bilancia dei pagamenti internazionali negli economisti italiani dei secoli XVII e XVIII. [The balance of international payments in the writings of Italian economists of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Economia.* 4 (2) Aug. 1929: 103-118.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7947. ROUSIERS, PAUL de. Les conditions de l'exportation sous pavillon français. [Conditions of foreign shipping under the French flag.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930. 44-45.—Before the war the sea-commerce of France represented 54% of the total exports by weight, or 65% by value. The situation in 1927 was very different. Of a total of 41,906,579 tons of exports, 32,433,675 tons went by land, although the value of goods going by sea was practically equal to the value of land exports. This shift has not been caused by a decline in exports by sea. In reality these have increased. The explanation can be found in the development of the metallurgical industry, and its commerce with Belgium. The French mercantile marine has played an increasingly important role in this overseas commerce. Moreover, it practically controls the colonial trade. However, there are great advantages to be derived from an increased participation upon the part of French ships in this foreign commerce. Because the major part of French exports are luxury goods—textiles, novelties, wines, etc.—it is essential that buyers and sellers keep closely in touch with one another. The following resolutions might be adopted: (1) That French exporters should use French ships and French bankers whenever possible. (2) That definite instructions should be given to middlemen or agents to the attainment of this end. (3) That the terms C.A.F. (C.I.F.) should be used in all conditions of sale.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

7948. SEIDLER, ROMAN. Bilans płatniczy Polski za rok 1927. [The balance of payments of Poland in 1927.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6 (1) 1929: 1-57.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7949. SEIDLER, ROMAN. Bilans płatniczy Polski za rok 1928. [Poland's balance of payments in 1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6 (4) 1929: 1469-1541.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7950. STEPHENSON, R. M. The domestic distribution of our trade with Europe. *Commerce Reports.* (1) Jan. 6, 1930: 9-11.

7951. UNSIGNED. De afzetmogelijkheden van Nederlandsch-Indische producten in Canada. [The market for Dutch East Indian products in Canada.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 19 (45) Nov. 1929: 392-394.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7952. UNSIGNED. Buitenlandsche handel van Chili gedurende 1928. [The foreign trade of Chile during 1928.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 24 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-51.—A survey is given of the import trade of Chile, the import countries are enumerated with the value imported from each of them. Detailed data are given for each group of imports. Exports comprise principally mineral products and forest, dairy, and agricultural products.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7953. UNSIGNED. De economische en financieele toestand van Australië gedurende 1928-29. [The economic and financial conditions of Australia during 1928-1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 19 (48) Nov. 1929: 415-419.—The critical economic and financial position of Australia is due to the tariff policy of the past few years which has raised prices and wages. Australian industry cannot compete with the foreign products. Means of reducing costs of production are discussed, including reduction

of wages, higher production per laborer, reduction of the tariffs, lower costs of transport, lower taxes, scientific methods for industry and agriculture, a greater centralization of the industries.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7954. UNSIGNED. Great Britain's balance of payments. Over-spending or over-lending? *Midland Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev.* Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1-4.

7955. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. Three outstanding European airports. *Amer. City.* 41 (5) Nov. 1929: 85-89.—A description of the airports at London, Paris, and Berlin, with suggestions as to how American aviation can profit by European experience.—*Harvey Walker.*

7956. VINER, JACOB. The Australian tariff. *Econ. Rec.* 5 (9) Nov. 1929: 306-315.—*The Australian Tariff: an Economic Inquiry* is the work of a distinguished group of Australian economists and statisticians. The discussion and accompanying statistical data constitute a defense of the present protection policy of Australia on social and economic grounds. Protection, the authors insist, has made possible the maintenance of the present population of Australia at a higher standard of living than could have been effected through a free trade policy. If free trade obtained, the real national income could have been maintained at its present figure with a population smaller by at least 230,000. Population, as pointed out by Viner in his review, must be interpreted to embrace working classes only. But, says the reviewer, if under a free trade policy the same national income may be realized with 230,000 less population, then are not the authors forced to admit that the country would fare better under free trade than under protection? Australia's ability to support a working class population greater by more than one-quarter of a million workers under protection must be traced to decreased incomes of the land-owning and capitalist classes. It is assumed by the authors that the landlords and capitalists suffer the burden of the tariff and that free trade would confer upon these classes unusual benefits which represent proximately the good living of 230,000 workers. The reviewer doubts this first assumption and questions whether, even if this should be the case, recourse to taxation of the land-owning and capitalist groups would not serve to give partial support to the workers displaced by a free-trade policy. Statistical material presented by the authors in support of their argument takes the form of estimates of the values arising by reason of protection and an accounting of the persons supported by such industries, as compared with increased values which might accrue to export industries now hampered by protection if a free trade policy were adopted.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 7779, 7782, 7804, 7822, 8098, 8102)

7957. B., W. Decline in purchasing power for external commodities in agriculture in relation to income. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20-2 (8) Aug. 1929: 305-311.—Losses of income in industry and in agriculture affect the supplies diversely. The diminution of purchasing power in industry has a much more serious effect on the marketing capacity of agricultural products than the agricultural crisis has on the shrinkage of the manufactured goods. The following factors contribute to this result: (1) the small number of capitalist employers of labor and the large mass of workers not possessing capital; (2) farm expenditures do not vary greatly from year to year. With decreased income the farmer keeps up his farm expenditures out of his capital or with fresh borrowings. He

is forced into bankruptcy only after decreased income continues for a considerable period of time. Data taken from earning capacity returns of the Swiss Peasants' Union are presented to show that there is little correlation between the course of income and total expenditure in Swiss agriculture. Graphs and tables based on data from German and Swiss agriculture are presented, bearing out the author's theory.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

7958. BRINKLEY, HOMER L. Cooperative marketing of rice. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 3 (5) Sep. 1929: 176-184.

7959. CASSELS, J. M. Fruit distribution in the Canadian West. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (6) Dec. 1929: 687-712.—Two million inhabitants of the almost treeless plains of Canada must depend for their fruit and many of their vegetables upon the production of the Pacific fruit belt, stretching from the Imperial Valley of Southern California to the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. The growers of British Columbia depend almost entirely on the prairie demand for their produce. The channel of distribution comprises at one end, besides the growers, the packers, and at the consumers' end, the retailer and the wholesaler. These factors are brought into touch with each other by sales agencies in the producing area and brokers in prairie cities. The growers are mostly small producers who must contend with many unfavorable factors and conditions, pests, disease, drought, undesirable varieties, and submarginal land and location. Two companies do most of the packing. One is a growers' organization, the other is a private company. Corresponding with them are two sales agencies, one grower owned and controlled and the other private. This cleavage in organization of distribution extends to the brokers. There are two principal brokers, one favoring the growers' organizations and the other serving more particularly the private agencies. Even among the wholesalers there is this line of cleavage. Two of the largest wholesale agencies own half the hundred wholesale houses located in the three prairie provinces. The wholesalers are of great importance in the process of distribution. They finance many retailers as well as supply them with the kind and quality of produce desired. Ordinary grocery stores do most of the retailing. The Produce Marketing Act of British Columbia has achieved a large measure of success by eliminating consignment shipments and by establishing minimum prices. Costs of distribution are high. In the case of Duchess apples, 33½% of the consumers dollar goes to the retailer, 8% to the wholesaler, 21% to the railway, 3% to the selling agency and broker, 17½% to the packer and 17% to the grower. In the case of Bing Cherries, 26% goes to the retailer, 13½% to the wholesaler, 9½% to the railway, 1½% to selling agent and broker, 8% to the packer, and 41½% to the grower. All along the line of the marketing process improvements could be made that would materially reduce costs and margins. Consumers could save by group buying and possibly by means of cooperative stores. Competing wholesalers maintain more branch stores than required to handle the business. They are profitable to them because of existing competitive conditions. A consolidation of the brokerage agencies and of the sales agencies might be in the interest of economy and efficiency. The growers could reduce costs by better business methods.—*Paul L. Miller.*

7960. FOVEL, N. MASSIMO. L'organizzazione della domanda. [The organization of demand.] *Commercio.* 2 (10) Oct. 1929: 11-15.—The article discusses the organization of demand on the part of the wholesalers with respect to the producers (supply).—*Roberto Bachi.*

7961. GATLIN, G. O. Cooperative marketing and purchasing in Oregon in 1929. An appraisal of the present situation with suggestions for further develop-

ment. *Oregon Agric. College Extension Service Bull.* #416. 1929: pp. 12.

7962. GILE, B. M. The status of cooperative cotton marketing in Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #245. Dec. 1929: pp. 44.—The purposes of this study are to determine what has and has not been accomplished in Arkansas in marketing cotton cooperatively, to ascertain the attitude of cotton growers and business men regarding the cooperative method of marketing cotton, and more especially their attitude toward the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association. Data for the study were obtained from members, non-members, merchants, bankers, and from the records of the Association. Nine tables and three charts are given which picture the business experience of the association during seven years and the attitude of members and non-members at the end of this period. The largest deliveries were obtained in the 1925-26 season, when 7.1% of the Arkansas crop was received. Less than 2% of the 1928 and 1929 crop was sold cooperatively. The price trends, deliveries, and sales of cotton for each season are shown and the reasons for success or failure analyzed. Changes in marketing policies and business methods are chronicled. An explanation is given of how the sales policy generally followed in marketing of the 1928 crop by all the associations which were members of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, resulted in serious financial losses. The gross overhead expenses per bale have varied from \$2.27 in 1925-26 to \$10.24 in 1927-28. High service costs per bale may more than offset the economies of cooperative marketing, with the result that members sell their cotton outside the association and other farmers refuse to join. The Arkansas association has materially lowered its total operating costs, but a declining volume of business has prevented the overhead costs per unit from being reduced. The problems connected with building up the confidence of the cotton trade, more especially mills at home and abroad, warehousing, classing of cotton, insurance, and pooling, have been largely solved. Progress has been made in solving credit problems. The problem of getting farmers to patronize the association is still unsolved. Many farmers have not been convinced that cooperative selling of cotton is accomplishing what had been expected and lack of confidence in the system is not uncommon.—B. M. Gile.

7963. GILLESPIE, JULIAN E. Markets for saw-mill and woodworking machinery in Turkey, Greece, Egypt and South Africa. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #674. 1930: pp. 23.

7964. HOLLANDER, HERBERT S. The first national distribution census. *Trade Winds.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 10-14.

7965. MALINVERNI, REMO. Nuove forme di vendita nel commercio al minuto. [New forms of sale in retail trade.] *Commercio.* 2 (2) Feb. 1929: 25-28.—Roberto Bachi.

7966. SCHMITT, ALFONS. Grosshandel und Einkaufsvereinigungen des Einzelhandels. [The wholesale trade and purchasing associations of retailers.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 60-61. 1927-1928: 274-309.

7967. TAYLOR, MALCOLM. Marketing and retailing problems in North Carolina. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 96-106.—The North Carolina farmer is at a disadvantage in the production of many crops, especially cotton, because of better use of machinery and more fertile soil, in other states. Farmers must learn to market their crops more economically; cooperative marketing seems the solution. Chain stores are coming into the small towns. They pass a great part of their savings in buying on to the consumers.—Hayes A. Richardson.

7968. UNSIGNED. Mercantile insolvencies in 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3371) Feb. 1, 1930: 686-688.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 7999, 8009, 8028)

7969. DE'PIETRI-TONELLI, ALFONSO. Le borse per le merci. [Produce exchanges.] *Commercio* 2 (8) Aug. 1929: 42-48.—A study of produce exchanges from the point of view of economic policy.—Roberto Bachi.

7970. DESSIRIER, JEAN. Oscillations boursières, oscillations économiques. [Security fluctuations, economic fluctuations.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1465-1491.—To answer the question whether the recent crash in the New York Stock Exchange is indicative of an approaching world crisis, this study examines fluctuations in security prices during recent years in the United States, France, Germany, England, and other countries and compares these fluctuations, represented on a series of 11 graphs, with the indices of industrial production, of wholesale prices, of discount rates, and of rates of capitalization. An understanding of the significance of the cyclical movements requires more than a purely mechanical interpretation, because of the importance of the imponderable psychological factors. The violence of oscillations in the New York Stock Exchange is due to American audacity and the American propensity for action and risk. The index numbers of industrial production in the United States from 1924 to 1929 indicate for 1930 either a stabilization of security prices or a probable upward recuperative movement. There has been similarity in the trend movement of security prices in France and the United States since the 1870s, but the cyclical movements in the latter country are much sharper. Prudence generally characterizes the French speculator. France, like many other European countries, is now returning to a state of stable equilibrium after the post-war perturbations; and the Paris Bourse reveals a prudent tenor. The decline in the value of German stocks from 1927 to 1929 is due to the tightness of German money, for wholesale prices were stationary and the volume of production expanded. The prudence manifested in the English security market by the stable rate of return since 1924 is justified by the difficult industrial and financial situation of the country which can be improved only slowly. Since in gold values European securities remain below or barely equal their pre-war levels, while American securities even after the recent crash average three times their pre-war value in gold, it is likely that American security values will remain stable, while those of Europe may rise considerably. A favorable market morale in Europe depends upon the publication of accurate index numbers not only of quotations of representative securities, but also of their net returns.—W. Jaffé.

7971. WOOD, R. ARTHUR. The Chicago stock exchange—its growth. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3370) Jan. 25, 1930: 532-533.

7972. XXX Les difficultés du contrôle du crédit et le marché de New-York. [The difficulties of the control of credit and the New York market.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12 (613) Nov. 9, 1929: 1484-1487.—The prodigious economic development of the United States continues to be marked by crisis. The Stock Exchange is the intermediary between the saving public and the business world in a way different from that of the European exchanges, for its erects enterprises on credit rather than savings and allows the savings to be made *a posteriori*. Inflation is a constant menace. The political constitution of the Federal Reserve Bank, the

Republican campaign of 1928 on a platform of continued prosperity, the granting of lower money rates for speculation than for productive enterprise, and the agricultural situation all contributed to the crash.—*Luther H. Evans.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 8383)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7262-7264,
7273, 7900, 7940, 8542)

7973. COOPER, CHARLES PROCTOR. Guiding employee thrift plans. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents.* Dec. 12-13, 1929: 167-176.

7974. GOLDZIHER, KARL. Über die Altersverteilung der Verheirateten. [The age distribution of the married.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (5) Jul. 1, 1929: 240-249.

7975. HENDERSON, ROBERT. Monetary values for disability benefits based on class 3 experience. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30(82) Oct. 1929: 463-494.

7976. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Disability premiums and reserves under policies providing for monthly income at disability. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30(82) Oct. 1929: 373-392.

7977. LEWIN, EGON. Raumschutz und seine Bedeutung für die Einbruchdiebstahlversicherung. [Protective devices and their significance for burglary insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 34-42.—A discussion of automatic electrical and other protective devices in relation to burglary insurance.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7978. POWERS, JAMES H. Massachusetts' great insurance war. *New Republic.* 61(788) Jan. 8, 1930: 186-190.—Twenty one years ago, through the sponsorship of Louis D. Brandeis, (now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed a bill permitting saving banks to sell life insurance. At the present time \$68,000,000 is in force mostly in policies of small denominations. This provides a means of insurance for those who cannot afford a large amount and at a cost far less than the usual insurance policy.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

7979. ROTHKEGEL, WALTER. Revision und Kontrolle im Versicherungswesen. [Auditing and accounting control in insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 20-29.—Rothkegel reviews the developments in German insurance accounting since 1913 in their bearing upon the accuracy and usefulness of the insurance balance sheet and income statement. He discusses the problem of ascertaining the solvency of insurance companies through (1) the accounts submitted to the Insurance Supervisory Office and (2) the accounts subject to internal administrative sight and criticism. The work of Koburger (*Versicherungsbuchführung*, Berlin, 1923) and of Gürtler (*Theorie und Technik der Versicherungsbuchführung*, Berlin, 1929) is noted. The technique of computing the premium reserve, loss reserve, and of accounting for premium income and agency banking items is discussed.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7980. SACHS, CARL WOLFGANG. Ein empirisches Gesetz der säkularen Sterblichkeitsschwankungen und Folgerungen daraus für das Rentenversicherungsgeschäft. [An empirical law of secular changes in mortality and consequences for insurance derived from it.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (5) Jul. 1929: 219-

229.—The percentage annual decrease of the mortality rate in each age class is approximately constant and independent of the time of investigation. This principle, somewhat similar to the formula found by Richmond from English material, is of special importance in calculating annuity insurance reserves on a sound basis.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 8044, 8317, 8336, 8683)

7981. BALCERSKI, ST., and GRENIEWSKI, H. Statystyka ubezpieczeń społecznych. [Statistics of social insurance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 367-373.—Well established statistics are an indispensable instrument of control and policy in social insurance. The elaboration of social insurance statistics should be centralized. In Poland, special difficulties are met with in this respect because of the existence of various systems of social insurance in the different provinces of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7982. CALLAHAN, DANIEL F., and SHARKEY, CHARLES F. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of Jan. 1, 1929 with text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #496. Nov. 1929: pp. 260.

7983. LANDAUER, CARL. Die deutsche Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The German unemployment insurance system.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(48) Aug. 31, 1929: 1277-1280.

7984. LANDAUER, CARL. Die Reform der deutschen Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The reform of the German unemployment insurance system.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(50) Sep. 1929: 1332-1334.

7985. SCHULZ, EDGAR. Die Versorgungsberechtigten in Preussen. [Those entitled to support in Prussia.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(3-4) 1929: 354-362.—On July 1, 1926, a survey was made of all those receiving pensions from the Prussian State, excluding those supported by the Reich or from other sources. During the fiscal year, 1926, Prussia spent 263,164,438 RM, or 7.9% of its total budget for pensions. The number of persons who received full pensions was 46,709, including 20,808 teachers. Only a small percentage of the officials were women, among the teachers women comprised 28.4%. Men generally received their pensions after 40 years of service, women after 30. About 1% of the total received decreased pensions because of other income. Fifteen and six-tenths percent received additional aid for children. Ten percent of the children were less than 6 years old; 13% were above the maximum age but still in training for an occupation. Temporary pensions were received by 7,424 persons, of whom about half were teachers. Nearly all these received the additional support given to married persons, and about half of them received additional aid for children, of whom a comparatively large per cent were less than 6 years old. Sixty four thousand two hundred and six dependents of deceased persons received support. About 70% of these were widows. Among the officials the breadwinner had usually served 30-39 years; among the teachers he had usually served 40 or more.—In all groups the majority had belonged to the medium salary groups. Very few of the persons receiving support were taking advantage of the laws making it easy for them to purchase land for agricultural purposes.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

7986. UNSIGNED. Administration of workmen's compensation law in 10 South American countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 15-34.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 7587, 8249)

MONEY

(See also Entries 7476, 7930, 8001, 8023, 8025, 8034, 8345)

7987. BRATTER, HERBERT M. The currency system of Japan. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #673. 1930: pp. 35.—This pamphlet gives a historical review as well as a description of the present currency system—metallic money, paper money, and checks—of Japan and her dependencies. Many kinds of monetary experiences are recorded.—*C. C. Bayard.*

7988. FLORANGE, CH. Histoire du billet de banque français à travers l'histoire. [History of the French bank note.] *Bull. de la Soc. Archéol., Hist. et Artistique.* 17 (119) Dec. 1929: 464-475.

7989. FORMENTINI, PARIDE. Credito e moneta in Albania. [Money and credit in Albania.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10 (9) Sep. 1929: 731-737.—Review of the progress of the National Bank of Albania in its efforts for the economic development of the Kingdom.—*Roberto Bachi.*

7990. JAMES, ÉMILE. Die französische Währungsreform und die Politik der Banque de France seit 1928. [The French currency reform and the policy of the Bank of France since 1928.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Oct. 1929: 458*-481*.—The whole of Poincaré's policy, which was based upon the report of the committee of thirteen experts appointed by the Briand-Caillaux government, may be reduced to the single formula: restoration of confidence. The particular steps adopted, though intended as a prelude to the actual work of stabilization, which was to be ushered in by the ratification of the interallied debt-settlements and the subsequent flotation of a large foreign loan, proved to be so effective that the latter two steps were found to be unnecessary; the evil which had arisen from the flight of capital was cured by its return. France's new currency system may be regarded as being merely a variant of the "gold-exchange standard" adjusted to the circumstances and to the French mentality. The objections which were raised to it on the one hand by interests hoping for stabilization of the franc at a higher foreign-exchange value, and, on the other, by monetary theorists who disapproved of the rigid provisions with respect to reserves against the demand-obligations of the bank of France, can be answered satisfactorily. The decline in the holdings of foreign bills by the Bank of France since the middle of 1928 should not be an object of concern, since the chief causes for this reduction were of such a nature as to occur only once, and are not likely to be repeated in the future. If there is any real danger threatening the new French currency arrangements, it lies in the peculiarity of France's position as a debtor to and creditor of foreign governments.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

7991. RIST, CHARLES, and AUBOIN, ROGER. La mise en vigueur du programme du gouvernement roumain pour la stabilisation monétaire et le développement économique. [Putting into operation the program of the Rumanian government for monetary stabilization and economic development.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Legis. Finan.* 27 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 703-739.—Under the new monetary law of Feb. 7, 1929, the National Bank of Rumania was reorganized and charged with the duty of maintaining its notes on a par with gold. A second law created the Autonomous Monopolies Institute, to which is conceded the exploitation of the state monopolies and through the medium of which the Government floated a 30-year stabilization loan of \$101,000,000. Nearly one-third of this loan was sub-

scribed by the Swedish Match Trust. The stabilization scheme included the setting up of special Treasury accounts in order that reparations and other special receipts might be properly identified. The balance sheet of the National Bank was simplified and the assets revalued on the basis of the new gold content, 10 milligrams nine-tenths fine, of the *levu*. The gold deposited in Moscow during the war was removed from the reserve account and is now carried as an inactive item. A gold purchase equivalent to 50,000,000 francs from the Bank of France has materially minimized the effects of the enormous adverse balance of trade for 1928 which resulted from the poor crops of that year. The dependence of Rumania's balance of international payments upon agriculture has been an important factor in recent legislation the purpose of which is to encourage industrial development and to attract foreign capital into the extractive industries. The article is an extract from the first quarterly report of the authors who are acting as technical advisers to the National Bank of Rumania. The survey forecasts important changes in the organization of the Treasury and a greater development of budgetary responsibility in the various ministerial departments.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

7992. SPRAGUE, OLIVER M. W. The working of the gold standard under present conditions. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 72-78.—For the gold standard to work as well in the future as in the pre-war period will require a greater measure of cooperation and conscious effort than was required formerly. Before the war relatively small movements of gold were sufficient to maintain the nations in financial equilibrium. We are now further from economic equilibrium and there will long remain international payments of great magnitude. "The situation would clearly seem to be one in which anything approaching the automatic operation of the gold standard might be expected to involve stresses and strains so severe as to threaten the breakdown of the machinery of credit." Another factor militating against the smooth working of the gold standard is the presence of the United States as a creditor country. The United States is only intermittently a creditor country; the foreigner cannot rely on the United States for a stable supply of additional funds or consider himself secure against the withdrawal of previous investments. The United States money market for short-time accommodation has of late been a disturbing factor in the international situation, but more drastic and earlier action by the Federal Reserve System is likely to make it less so in the future. Another aspect of the problem is presented by the probability of declining gold production. Some recent changes such as elimination throughout the world of gold currency, economize the use of gold, while others such as the more general establishment of definite legal reserve ratios, have the opposite effect. The latter is the most serious obstacle in the way of meeting declining gold production. What is needed is "an attitude of mind on the part of the public together with legal authority which will give elasticity to or remove rigidity from the relationship between gold stocks on the one hand, and the supply of credit and currency on the other." In the event of decreased gold production the remedy would be a very gradual reduction in the reserves of central banks.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7993. STOIANOV, N. СТОЯНОВЪ, Н. Българският държавен 7½% стабилизационен заем от 1928 година. [Bulgarian 7½% stabilization loan of 1928.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.* 28 (5-6) Sep. 1929: 231-256.—The history, conditions, and results of the stabilization loan are described.—*J. V. Melianoff.*

7994. UNSIGNED. The new Irish currency systems. *Midland Bank, Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Sep.-Oct.

1929: 4-6.—Of the nine banks operating in the Free State, all except the Bank of Ireland's affiliation enjoy note issue privilege. The newly created Currency Commission issues to the banks consolidated bank notes to a total of six million pounds, with the possibility of an increase under prescribed conditions. The authorized amount is apportioned among the eight banks roughly according to the volume of their business. The notes of each bank are secured by its general assets, and are converted into Free State legal tender notes. These notes are issued by the Currency Commission in exchange for gold or other money which is legal tender in Great Britain. It must redeem them at par in British legal tender on demand. They are secured by sterling assets, largely short-term British Government securities. The Currency Commission is patterned in its membership somewhat after the Federal Reserve Board, there being a balance between bank elected members and state appointed members, of whom two must be "representative of or experienced in business, industry or trade."—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

7995. UNSIGNED. The Czechoslovak crown. A decade of monetary achievement. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1-5.—Three steps may be traced in the monetary history of Czechoslovakia. (1) The government took strenuous measures through the Banking Office to bring about stabilization which has in fact been effective since the early part of 1923. (2) The National Bank of Czechoslovakia took over the work of the Banking Office in April, 1926. This institution is partly government owned and enjoys a 15 year's monopoly of the note issue. The setting up of the new bank, however, was not accompanied by complete currency reform. (3) The final stage will be accomplished upon the ratification of the new currency act. This act provides for a fresh parity corresponding to the rate which has been maintained for the past seven years. The Bank is required to buy gold tendered to it in quantities of not less than 12 kilograms fine, and to redeem its notes in gold at par or in foreign gold exchange at the current rate of exchange, provided notes to the value of at least 12 kilograms of fine gold are presented. The bank must maintain a reserve against its demand liabilities amounting (by 1935) to 35%, half of which must be gold, the rest foreign bank notes, foreign bank balances, or foreign bills of exchange. Temporary deficiencies of reserves are permitted under penalty. A feature of the progress of the country has been the reduction of the State notes debt from 10,190 million crowns in 1919 to 3,897 millions on November 7, 1929. The new law provides for the participation of the Bank in the projected Bank for International Settlements.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 7690, 7828, 7940, 7978, 7988, 7990, 8019-8020, 8022, 8024, 8029, 8040, 8092, 8096)

7996. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. Guides to bank of issue policy. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 56-61.—The accepted credit policy of banks of issue might be summarized under three heads; (1) to keep the currency redeemable, (2) to protect gold reserves, (3) to lend freely at times of panic. Traditional policy has been largely determined by the position of gold reserves. Old rules are not sufficient guidance for the Federal Reserve System with its present gold reserves of unprecedented size. It has to determine how much credit is good for the country and what restraints should be put upon its use in the interest of greater economic stability. It is not impossible, with our wealth of statistics, to decide at any time whether business needs a stimulant or a depressant. The history of Federal Reserve credit policy in recent years shows

that the System has in general exercised restraint in times of excess and provided the stimulant of easy credit in time of deficiency. It follows that with this kind of policy stability in money rates cannot be sought.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7997. CLEGG, W. H. Central banking in South Africa. *Econ. J.* 39 (156) Dec. 1929: 520-535.—After a description of the banking structure of South Africa and the Currency and Banking Act of 1920, the paper describes the handling of gold by the Central Bank. Gold exports are not in the nature of settlements of trade balances but are considered as sales of a commodity. These create balances in London which are sold to banks, the government, and mining houses. The Reserve bank decides how much is to be sent abroad and sold as bullion and the amount to be retained and coined into sovereigns. If insufficient demand for sovereigns exists, they accumulate and then in order to provide balances in London with which to pay for imports the sovereigns must be sent to London. It is pointed out that no business booms have occurred since the Reserve bank has been in existence. The significant thing in a boom to an ordinary central bank is that it begins to lose gold. This is less noticeable in South Africa because it continually loses gold in a natural way. The significant thing here is an increase in the demand for exchange, so that it seems likely that the exchange rate may become an important factor in the regulation of credit conditions.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7998. GOYAGEE, J. C. The Indian banking problem. *New Era.* 1 (9) Jun. 1, 1929: 729-738.—The problems of Indian banking with which this paper deals are: (1) How to establish contact between the banks established on Western lines and the multitude of small indigenous banks. This can be done by the organization of groups of local bankers, which can then by the principle of joint responsibility establish contact with the joint stock banks. It will also require the establishment of a bill market dependent on the assurance that the joint stock banks will always be ready to discount by reason of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India will be prepared to discount for them. (2) The strong and weak points of the joint stock banks; The personnel lack specialization and complete separation from other types of business. The clientele, while depositing generously, do not furnish sufficient financial information. (3) The question of mutual guarantee; It would be advantageous on account of the large number of small banks, but might imply a levy on the sound banks in favor of the weak ones. (4) A Reserve Bank of India; Against the argument that it should be a state bank there is the experience of other countries. Finally there is some doubt that a central banking system could be super-imposed upon the indigenous banking system.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7999. EDIE, LIONEL D. Putting the so-called new era to the test. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 62-71.—The so-called new era was subjected to severe test in 1929 on the financial side. The crisis of October and November demonstrated that capital markets and money markets had not been rationalized with the same care and effectiveness that has been realized in the field of production. In the midst of the crisis the Federal Reserve Banks responded with courage, and after the crisis they used their influence to stimulate recovery. However, the whole experience suggests the importance of using central bank powers for the prevention of crisis. This has long been a cardinal principle of the Bank of France and of European banks and should become a criterion of policy of the Federal Reserve System.—*L. D. Edie.*

8000. F., E. Agricultural mortgage credit in Peru. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 382-384.—The need for extensive agricultural credit in Peru was recognized by the passing of laws in 1928 establishing a

Mortgage Bank of Peru and an intermediate credit society. The purpose of the bank is to provide loans guaranteed by first mortgage on rural lands, urban lands, and to make loans to communes. Loans may run for thirty-two years and are made on 50% of the value of the property. The credit society makes loans guaranteed by pledges, warehouse receipts, and bills of lading; discounts obligations; and performs many other useful operations.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

8001. FRASER, DRUMMOND. Der Einfluss der internationalen Reparationsbank auf die Schwankungen des Geldwertes. [The influence of the international reparations bank on the fluctuations in the value of money.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (7) Jul. 1929: 521-523.—It is most desirable that an international organization consider the possibility of stabilizing the value of gold. The economic committee of the League of Nations has done valuable preparatory work toward that end. An international bank, though officially dealing only with finances in connection with reparations and interallied debts, has possibilities as a "banker of the gold standard." It could function as a center for the distribution of gold in accordance with economic needs and thereby decrease the danger of a crisis. It could further counteract through its credit policy disturbances of the balance of gold and goods and of currencies. The practical success of the "international bank" depends entirely upon the support of the central banks of the different states. The hoarding of gold for war purposes would seriously threaten its effectiveness. It is doubtful whether individual states would give up a part of their sovereignty in banking matters or allow their discount policies to be guided by other than purely national points of view. In the long run, however, the strong economic forces in favor of cooperation for the stabilization of the price of gold will succeed.—*John B. Mason.*

8002. GREGORY, T. E. The practical working of the Federal Reserve banking system of the United States. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 51 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-18.—*C. C. Bayard.*

8003. HOLZMANN, HUGO. Die Jugoslawischen Banken im Jahre 1928. [Yugoslav banks in 1928.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers.* 11 (8-9) Dec. 20, 1929: 237-245.—In spite of the economic and political crisis of 1928 resulting partly from deflation and bad harvests most of the banks were able to declare the same dividends as in 1927, although some of them found their position difficult. Many bank consolidations have occurred.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

8004. JOB, H. S. Le crédit en Égypte. [Credit in Egypt.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (3) Dec. 1929: 507-526.—The system of credit and banking in Egypt has been developed by foreign banking interests since 1879. The central bank of issue is restricted in its operations because of the close connection of the foreign branch banks with Europe. Clearing houses were established only recently; in Cairo, November, 1928, and in Alexandria, May, 1929. The financing of the cotton crop is the chief field of operation for the banks. Other agricultural credit is supplied by the mortgage companies, and although there is a lack of adequate credit facilities available to the small agriculturist the credit system is on the whole well adapted to the needs of the country.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8005. MACKENZIE, K. The banking system of Germany. *Scottish Bankers Mag.* 21 (83) Oct. 1929: 203-215.—This article presents a concise history of banking in Germany beginning with the Bank of Prussia, founded in 1765 by Frederick II and continuing down to the War of 1914. The functions of the banks of the German States, joint stock banks, the *Volksbanken* (peoples' banks), the *Landschaften* (land banks), and the savings banks are discussed. In reviewing post war developments the author treats bank

amalgamation, foreign banking, note issues, the tendency toward centralization, the cartel system among banks, and the relation of banks to stabilization of currency.—*L. H. Langston.*

8006. POMMERY, LOUIS. Les banques d'émission et le contrôle du marché monétaire. [The banks of issue and the control of the money market.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-3 (3) Sep. 1929: 449-470.—The monetary organization of the world has undergone profound modifications in recent years. The central banks, particularly those of England, France, and the United States, have been forced to abandon their traditional modes of operation and to adopt, in a greater or lesser degree, a policy of a "directed money."—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8007. RIZZI, LUIGI. À propos d'une banque internationale. [Concerning an international bank.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (1) Jan. 1930: 37-55.—The idea of an international bank is not new. Various projects and speculations on the subject which have appeared in French and Italian economic literature since 1675 are discussed in this article.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8008. SYRETT, W. W. Some risks against which bankers have to guard in foreign exchange transactions. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 51 (1) Jan. 1930: 40-48.

8009. UNSIGNED. Bank clearings in 1929 and the course of trade and speculation. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3369) Jan. 18, 1930: 349-358.

8010. UNSIGNED. Federal Reserve Board on branch and chain banking developments during the year ended Jun. 30, 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3367) Jan. 4, 1930: 57-60.

8011. UNSIGNED. Groups or branch banks. *U. S. Investor.* 41 (4) Jan. 25, 1930: 169-173.—The rapid growth of group banking in the last year and a half gives rise to many problems. While there are 3,500 branches in the country, there are in addition 300 groups controlling 2,000 banks with resources of over \$13,000,000,000. Giving the right to national banks to have branches in their own state, even extending to the borders of the federal reserve district, would do much to stop the decline of the national banks.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

8012. UNSIGNED. Die Polnischen Banken im Jahre 1928. [Polish banks in 1928.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers.* 11 (8-9) Dec. 20, 1929: 245-251.—Deposits in Polish banks have risen from 540 million zlotys on December 31, 1925 to 2,557 million zlotys at the end of 1928. On the whole, 1928 was a profitable year. The Bank of Poland maintained a discount rate of 8% throughout the year. The percentage of deposits held by the four largest banks was 52% of all deposits at the end of 1928 compared to 38% at the end of 1926. High taxes on bank profits, amounting to almost 50%, have decreased the profitability of banking and kept the discount rates high. Interest paid on deposits varies from 6% on demand deposits to 10% on deposits requiring six months notice or more for withdrawal.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

8013. UNSIGNED. Stocks for savings banks. *U. S. Investor.* 41 (2) Jan. 11, 1930: 65-68.—Mutual savings banks should be permitted to invest part of their funds in common stocks, under proper restrictions.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

8014. VERGOTTINI, MARIO DE. Ricerche statistiche sugli Istituti di credito in Italia. [Statistical researches on credit institutions in Italy.] *Boll. d. Ist. Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* 5 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 207-232.—The large banks are concentrated (in contrast with the situation at the close of the past century) particularly in Lombardy, Lazio, Liguria, and Piedmont. The popular banks are less concentrated geographically. The ratio between deposits and the capital stock and surplus is tending to increase, especially in

the smaller banks. Finally, the mobility of the resources of the banks is continually increasing, without, however, involving any increase in idle cash. The concentration of stock capital in the few largest institutions appears less in 1928 than in 1912, but greater than in 1888. Deposits with the savings banks constitute a noteworthy part of the increase of the total deposits. However, the concentration of deposits appears less than that of the wealth as a whole. The average time during which deposits remain in current account in the banks and in the savings banks is about one-tenth that of savings deposits. The average length of time that savings deposits remain in current account has increased greatly in the past 45 years, in case of the postal banks; it has diminished with the ordinary banks. Some indication of the relations between the banking development and the general economic development of the country is drawn from the ratio between bank capital and the total capital of the joint stock companies. This ratio, which diminished rapidly following its excessive development in the years following 1870, has remained approximately constant since 1900.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8015. VERGOTTINI, MARIO DE. Sur la distribuzione geografica dei depositi a risparmio in Italia. [The geographic distribution of savings deposits in Italy.] *Boll. d' Ist. Stat. Econ. di Trieste*, 5(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 190-196.—The average savings deposit with the postal and ordinary savings banks in 1928 was considerably greater per capita in northern and central Italy than in southern and insular Italy; but for the entire period 1877-1912—the situation changed materially with the war and inflation—the relative increase of deposits was larger in the south than in the north. Of the 19,000,000,000 lire of deposits, 5.7 billion were with the postal savings bank (principally in southern Italy, Sardinia, Lazio, and Liguria) and 13.2 billion were with the ordinary savings banks, (principally in the other provinces).—*Roberto Bachi.*

8016. WASON, ELBRIDGE. Anticipating the trend of interest rates. *Barron's (Finan. Weekly)*, 10(4) Jan. 27, 1930: 8-9.—The probable course of interest rates is one of the fundamental forces causing business booms or panics, and rising or falling prices. Through the efforts of the Federal Reserve Banks, the U. S. Department of Commerce, and many banks, corporations, and private statistical organizations, reliable yardsticks of measurement of business and credit conditions have been developed. Every factor that increases or decreases the rate of interest must do so by affecting either the supply of or the demand for capital. The author presents tabulations and charts of various data which can be used for measuring probable effects on supply and demand. Particular stress is laid on the importance of the ratio of loans and discounts to total deposits of Reserve Banks. Prior to the stock market debacle this ratio reached a high point of 90% for the New York district and 85% for the system.—*Henry Sanders.*

8017. ZEELAND, MARCEL VAN. Le marché Américain des acceptations de banque en 1928. [The American bank acceptance market in 1928.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(1) Apr. 1929: 7-24.—Despite the growth of the acceptance market in 1928 its situation presents several unfavorable aspects. The market is entirely dependent upon the Federal Reserve Banks which hold, on the average, half the acceptances outstanding. Foreign banks, which are likely to withdraw their support at any time, are holding an additional one-fourth. This lack of a proper relationship between the volume of acceptances and the capacity of the discount market proper to absorb them is largely due to the high rates on call money, which have been drawing funds from the acceptance market. Other important weaknesses in the acceptance market are: (1) the instability of the dis-

count rate on acceptance paper, (2) the exaggerated difference between the buying and selling rate for this paper, (3) the rigidity of the commission rate deducted by the banks, and (4) the distance between New York and the European acceptance markets.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 7806, 7972, 8132)

8018. ANAIGL, H. Die Agrarkredite in Deutschland. [Agricultural credit in Germany.] *Agrar-Probleme*, 2(1) 1929: 132-157.—The author discusses the role and the development of agricultural credit in Germany before and after the war. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that credit became a force in the agricultural life of the country. At first it was limited to mortgage credit in connection with inheritance of land or the purchase of new land. This was followed by the granting of personal credit, at first only to the larger proprietors, and only at the end of the century, and through the cooperative societies, to the peasant farmers. With increasing needs agricultural indebtedness increased until it reached an amount variously estimated at from 13 to 20 milliard marks. The brief respite from indebtedness caused by the post-war period of inflation was followed all too soon by a new and more insistent demand for credit. This was needed for the restoration of the productivity of the land exhausted by the war, the replenishment of equipment, and the introduction of up-to-date, scientific farming methods. The farmer had to have money to cope with new economic conditions, and for it he had to pay a high rate of interest. At the end of 1925 the agricultural indebtedness of Germany amounted to between 6 and 7 milliard marks. The establishment of the *Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt* in August, 1925, and the several American loans which it negotiated made long-term credit possible. The old-time mortgage credit was replaced by credit for technical and administrative improvement in order to bring about increased productivity, with a reduction of cost to the minimum by means of rationalized labor methods. The emphasis today is placed on marketing. The author discusses various recent attempts to influence or control market prices of agricultural products. Capital has gained a much greater hold on agriculture within the last five years than ever before. Its purpose is a complete reconstruction of production and marketing conditions, and, if possible, the attainment of a market monopoly of agricultural products.—*A. M. Hannay.*

8019. KORNFELD, IVO. Eine Frage der Kredit-organization. [A question of credit organization.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 130(2) Feb. 1929: 208-220.—The organization of credit must be studied against the background of economic organization. The discussion from Ricardo's time down to the beginning of the 20th century of the advisability of centralized or of decentralized note issue finally terminated in favor of centralization. But in practice neither complete centralization nor complete decentralization of banking is possible or desirable. The needs of a complicated economic organization are various, and flexibility in the banking structure is essential to meet them. Uniformity in rates, in discount and loan requirements and in procedure under all circumstances is unsound policy. Qualitative or functional differentiation in credit policy is essential. The rather narrow limitation of modern central banking to purely commercial credit operations implies discrimination against non-commercial interests. Analysis reveals that a number of forms of investment credit instruments are just as adaptable as commercial credit instruments to sound central banking policy. All that would be necessary in order better to adjust such policy to present day actualities would be a

modification of bank statutes broadening cover requirements for notes to include some of the longer time investment-credit instruments.—*E. E. Agger.*

8020. MIREAUX, E. *Le contrôle du crédit.* [The control of credit.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Écon. Pol.* 1929: 38-59.—Federal Reserve gold policy marks a departure from orthodox methods, for the interests of the world are considered as well as of the United States. A central bank can control the creation of credits by controlling the emissions of notes; and the more advanced is the use of checks, *virements*, and the like, the more powerful its control. But central banks cannot entirely stop the creation of credit.—*S. E. Harris.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7768-7772, 7818, 7828, 7936, 7938, 7940, 8000, 8013, 8018, 8103, 8106, 8121)

8021. CABOT, PAUL C. The investment trust—its use and abuse. *Atlantic Monthly.* 143 (3) Mar. 1929: 401-408.—The principal abuses arising from the use of investment trust plans are: (1) dishonesty, (2) inattention and inability, and (3) greed. The methods whereby the greed of the organizers and managers is satiated are set forth. Chief among these is the intentional complexity of profit sharing provisions which, in many instances, make it impossible for the unskilled investor to recognize his own status. Enforced publicity of managerial methods is the only legal remedy urged. The honest and able investment trust management is lauded and is said to serve a useful function as a financial advising service for the investing public.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

8022. GILE, B. M., and BLACK, J. D. The agricultural credit system in Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #55. 1928: pp. 98.—The purpose of this bulletin is to uncover as many as possible of the real facts as to the farm credit situation; discover their significance and their causes, and show their relation to the credit institutions that have been established and to their manner of functioning. The study is based upon data obtained from farmers by the method of sampling and from the various farm credit institutions functioning in the State of Minnesota. Data are presented to show that the credit situation among farmers needs very careful consideration. The mortgaged owner's real equity in the farm was less in 1925 than it was in 1910. This means that most of the material gains from agricultural progress since 1910 have been wiped out so far as the present generation is concerned. The relation of changes in size and number of farms, changes in tenancy, changes in land values, prices of farm products and interest rates, to the credit problem is analyzed. The functioning of institutions in the supply of long-term, intermediate and short-term credit is presented. Special attention is given to the problem of the local country bank and its failure to meet the test of good banking. Since the most important part of the agricultural credit system is the local bank, its failure to meet the test of good banking is given special attention. In the period 1920-27, 291 state and 65 national banks failed in Minnesota. The states of North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa are shown to have had a similar experience. While the large number of bank failures was the result of depression, it shows weakness in the system since a banking system should function in time of depression as well as in time of prosperity. The fact that a majority of banks in the chief agricultural states did not fail is evidence that it is possible to have such a banking system that an abnormal number of failures need not occur during severe depressions. The reasons for excessive bank failures are examined and changes in the banking laws

and regulations are proposed as a means of improvement. While the study is primarily concerned with Minnesota conditions, its findings will apply in large measure to many other states.—*B. M. Gile.*

8023. MADDEN, JOHN T., and NADLER, MARCUS. Gold clause. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (27) Aug. 4, 1929: pp. 28.—(Spec. Bull. #4.) The insertion of the clause "gold of the present weight and fineness" after the currency in which a loan is stated is intended to assure the bondholder that he will receive principal and interest in a currency of the same value and relation to gold as that which he turned over to the borrower. The three types of gold clauses used in international loan contracts are: (1) the gold coin clause, (2) the gold value clause, and (3) the valuta or the foreign exchange clause. Although theoretical distinction between these three may be drawn, the practical differences are small. Various disputes have arisen between creditor and debtor countries over the carrying out of gold clause provisions. Several of these disputes have been referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which upheld the creditor point of view (in this case French) that the debtors (Brazil and Yugoslavia) should repay the loans in question in gold francs or more specifically "gold francs" in terms of French francs. The option of bondholders to choose one of the currencies mentioned in case of the foreign exchange clause has led to other disputes, and the right of the bondholders have been upheld by the courts of the debtor country (case of Argentina). While most countries affected by currency depreciation after the war resorted to legislation for solving the problems arising in connection with the gold clauses, France relied chiefly upon court decisions which reversed the previous ruling and recognized the duty of French citizens or residents to discharge their foreign obligations at their gold value. This rule was not applied to obligations between French citizens. The various post-war experiences have led to improvement in the phraseology of the gold clause used by American, British, Swiss, and Dutch bankers so as to avoid controversies over interpretation. Recent loan contracts (such as that of Friedrich Krupp, Ltd.) provide for unconditional repayment in gold dollars of the standard weight and fineness existing at the time of issue. In cases of default, however, provision is made for liquidation in the currency of the debtor country at prevailing rate of exchange. This is devised as a protection to the bondholders in case of court action following default. Other practices brought about by post-war conditions are the use of a currency clause based upon commodity values and the use of various schemes (particularly German) whereby debts based upon contracts not containing the gold clause were revalued and some restitution provided for the creditors who had been paid in depreciated currency.—*K. D. Wood.*

8024. MADDEN, JOHN T., and NADLER, MARCUS. Mortgage banks. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (28) Sep. 9, 1929: pp. 48.—(Special #5.) Bonds issued by mortgage banks were well-known credit instruments in the international capital markets before the war, most of them being gold in their respective domestic markets. Post-war demand for long-term mortgage credit has necessitated recourse to the international money markets to a much greater extent than previously. Thus the machinery of mortgage banking was further developed so as to establish the credit of such institutions abroad. Mortgage banking systems are of three types: (1) those organized, owned, controlled, and their bonds guaranteed by the government; (2) those operating on a cooperative basis under close government supervision and to a large extent with government funds but without any government guarantee of their bonds; and (3) those private mortgage banks primarily interested in urban real estate in con-

trast to the agricultural interests of the first two types, but also under government supervision. The underlying principle of all long-term mortgage credit given by these institutions is the pooling of individual mortgages and the issuance of bonds based upon these mortgages. The registration of mortgages and use of land registers is essential to the security of the bonds issued. The mortgage banking system has been highly developed in Germany, two types prevailing: public-law credit institutions and joint stock mortgage banks. Private mortgage banks have been developed in France, Norway and Denmark, while government owned and controlled institutions have been adopted in Argentine, Chile, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Finland. The mortgage banks in the two last countries differ from the other public systems such as the German, in that there is no central or cooperative organization, each bank being an independent institution under government supervision. (A list of dollar bonds of foreign mortgage banks issued in the United States is included.)—*K. D. Wood.*

8025. MATER, ANDRÉ. La valorisation des créances en monnaie stabilisée. [The valorization of credit instruments in stabilized money.] *Rev. du Droit Bancaire.* 7(6) Jun. 1929: 225-235.

8026. POSNER, LOUIS S. Liability of the trustee under the corporate indenture. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(2) Dec. 1928: 198-248.—The trustee under the corporate indenture has become an essential and characteristic institution in modern finance, for a growing reliance has come to be placed by investors upon the trustee. The author examines the effect of this attitude upon trustee liability. At some points the corporate trustee has much in common with the ordinary trustee and with the stakeholder, while at other points there are significant divergencies. Particular attention is given to the two contrasting bases for imposing liability—express contract and implied duty arising from the trustee relationship. The functions of the trustee and phases of the general problem are examined in the following order: authentication, recordation, duties arising from issuance of bonds and application of proceeds, release of security, sinking fund and redemption privileges, notice to bondholders, the trustee in other capacities, duties after default, and exculpatory provisions. In general, trustee activities fall more largely within the category of "contract" than in the "stricter" category of "trust relationship," but in particular cases it is difficult to draw the line. Equity has been willing to delimit the freedom of contract where occasion demands, yet, on the other hand, courts appreciate that too strict an imposition of liability would hinder the usefulness of this important device. Only when events occur which jeopardize the security and fairly command the vigilance of the trustee may the boundary of implied duty be said to be approached. But, irrespective of the attitude of courts, there remains for the trustee a sanction, found in well-earned public confidence, that rises beyond legal standards and calls for the exercise of at least the ordinary care demanded by the facts of given situations. In general it may be said that in practice the standards of administration of trustees have been much higher than the express requirements of the corporate indenture.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

8027. ROBINSON, LOUIS N.; SHAFER, JOSEPH E., and FISHER, CLYDE OLIN. The small loan problem. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1921: 638-645.—Discussion of an article by C. O. Fisher in the June No.

8028. SCHOLZ, KARL. The determination of reasonable market prices of speculative investments. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(885) Jan. 3, 1930: 5-7.—A speculative investment is one providing not only regularly recurring income but offering also prospects of increased income in the future. A formula is presented according to which share prices can be calculated to

take account of the present value of these two elements. The formula is applied to a few stocks showing how computed prices would compare with highs and lows for 1929.—*H. L. Reed.*

8029. SMITH, EDGAR LAWRENCE. The bank and the investment trust. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 3(4) Jan. 1930: 35-41.—Banking is based on centuries of experience; investment trusts are of new growth. This difference is seen in the way the two institutions met recent changes in the prices of securities; the relative preparedness of the former and the relative unpreparedness of the latter. Banks have discovered the need for cooperative action for the common good and learned to place limits upon their competition; the attention of each investment trust has been too highly concentrated on its own affairs. Investment trusts in America might, in the absence of experience, have drawn upon that of England. In 1928 and 1929 American investment trusts were playing a definite part in raising the prices of securities to abnormally high levels as was being done in England in 1888. In Feb. 1893, English investment trusts were in an unfortunate position similar to that of many American investment trusts in Nov. 1929. All this suggests the desirability of closer association between the two kinds of institutions. Banks have of late expanded into the investment field and are increasing their organizations devoted to the study of all matters affecting investment values. A growing number of investment trusts "will find an association with a well-rounded banking organization advantageous, both in securing the type of conservative investors they are seeking, and in the management of the funds provided by these investors."—*Lawrence Smith.*

8030. UNSIGNED. Industrial financing plans—Further light on campaigns for new factories. *Amer. City.* 41(4) Oct. 1929: 168-169.—The results of a study of industrial financing plans by sixteen Chambers of Commerce.—*Harvey Walker.*

8031. UNSIGNED. The new capital flotations during December and the 12 months of the calendar year. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3369) Jan. 18, 1930: 359-369.

8032. UNSIGNED. The rise of the investment trust. *Savings Bank J.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 9-11.—*H. M. Gray.*

8033. WINKLER, MAX. Investments of United States capital in Latin America. *World Peace Foundation Pamphlets.* 11(6) 1928: pp. 297.—A general survey of investments in Latin America, considered both historically and in their present status, with regard for both American and other origins, and with reference to the development and character of economic conditions and the social and political backgrounds. The study takes up the countries of South America and those of the Caribbean area, in alphabetical order, and presents for each the important facts as to its resources and economic development, its governmental attitude towards investors, its financial status, the names and outstanding facts concerning the American companies which have invested capital in the resources and industries of Latin America. The influence which all this flow of capital into Latin America is likely to have upon the relations between it and the United States is discussed. The increase of United States trade with Latin America has been proportionately greater than the increase of the total trade of the Latin American Republics. United States investments in Latin America advanced from \$1,242,000,000 in 1913 to \$5,587,494,100 at the beginning of 1929, a gain of almost 350%.—*Max Winkler.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 7253, 7258, 7793, 7845, 8001, 8203)

8034. MICKWITZ, E. VON. *Kassenhaltung und Preisniveau*. [Cash-balances and the price level.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 62(3) Dec. 1929: 555-588.—The article studies the significance, for the determination of the price-level, of cash-balances held elsewhere than in banks. The dominant view is examined, which holds that such balances represent "resting" purchasing power, and therefore do not belong to the monetary circulation, and finds that this view is, with certain modifications, correct. But it has heretofore lacked an adequate theoretical foundation, which can be obtained only by employing what is characterized as the "inter-temporal" approach to the problem. The proposition is then developed that, in general, cash-balances, which increase or diminish with "hoarding" or "dishoarding," affect the price-level only when the acts of hoarding and dishoarding do not precisely neutralize each other. The probabilities with respect to such "neutralization" are discussed at length and the results are applied to special problems, such as the possibility of "independent" variations in velocity of circulation, and the "parallelism" of movement in different prices.—Arthur W. Marget.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 7252, 7254, 7256, 7957, 7970)

8035. HAMBURGER, L. *Een nieuwe weg voor conjunctuur-onderzoek, een nieuwe richtlijn voor conjunctuur-politiek*. [A new method for investigating business cycles, a new principle in the control of business cycles.] *De Economist*. 79(1) Jan. 1930: 1-39. (With English summary.)—The business cycle is essentially of the type of periodic fluctuations which Dr. Balth. van der Pol, Jr., has designated as "relaxation oscillations," or periodic fluctuations with alternating tension and release. Proceeding from the formula for simple harmonic wave motion represented by a moving pendulum, a factor is added to represent a damping or resisting effect: if this factor is negative, i.e. a source of energy in the system, the amplitude of vibration will continually increase leading to the destruction of the system; but if coupled with a second factor of positive resistance which increases with the amplitude, fluctuations will be produced which, under certain conditions of relative size of these resistances, have a periodic character of "loading and discharging," which is essentially different from the simple harmonic wave motion. This concept permits allowance to be made for the important effects of varying resistance, which appear especially in changes in the period of oscillation; such variations are especially important in business cycles. This basic conception makes possible "the understanding of the fundamental comparability of the amplitude of business cycles for various epochs in a country, and the feature of persistent amplitude ratios between distinct technically well developed countries." Most kinds of recurrent severe disturbances show the characteristics of relaxation oscillations. This concept is in harmony with the idea that badly coordinated progress and lack of adjustment in credit mechanism have a central place in the genesis of the business cycle. Devices for eliminating so-called accidental occurrences must be considered of questionable character. The possibility of influencing the frequency of economic relaxation oscillations by relatively slight means harmonizes with the opinion that the effects of systematic

credit policies are significant for the business cycle. The economic policies of President Hoover as well as the deliberate policy of stabilizing the purchasing power of money deserve attentive consideration from this point of view. All means for stabilization become increasingly effective when international stabilization and cooperation are achieved.—R. M. Woodbury.

8036. LIASCHTSCHENKO, P. *Zur Theorie der kapitalistischen Krisen in der Landwirtschaft*. [The theory of capitalistic crises in agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(1) 1929: 3-36.—The author discusses the agricultural crisis as an economic phenomenon, its causes, and its manifestations, its relation to the industrial crisis, and its peculiar place in a capitalistic regime.—A. M. Hannay.

8037. MÜHLENFELS, ALBERT. *Internationale Konjunkturzusammenhänge*. [Interconnections among business cycles in different countries.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130(6) Jun. 1929: 801-828.—It is inadequate to view world cycles as phenomena of continuously increasing interdependence. Though there are many parallel movements among the cycles of the various national economies, there are significantly diverse tendencies which differentiate them. Moreover, economic policy has at its command a large number of means by which to counteract cyclical influences from foreign countries. There are signs that the further development of world cycles resulting from the increasing internationalization of certain markets will bring about, on the one hand, a greater interdependence of cycles in individual branches of industry and, on the other, a stronger differentiation between cycles of different industries.—A. Achinstein.

8038. PERVUSCHIN, S. A. *Versuch einer Theorie der wirtschaftlichen Konjunkturen, auf die Konjunktur-entwicklung der Vorkriegszeit im Russland angewandt*. [An attempt at a theory of business cycles, with particular application to the economic development of Russia before the war.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. #12) 1929: 44-78.—The prevailing view of the cycle as a self-generating process must be corrected. The upward swing of the cycle is not necessarily rooted in the previous depression. In most cases, the two phases, depression and revival, are separated by a gap which is bridged by a new powerful factor entering from without. The latter force acts usually as one of the most immediate and powerful tendencies for change in the cycle. The principal factors which produce the upward swing are three: large crops, important technical developments, and the opening up of new markets. Once business revival has begun it spreads with the aid of the money and credit systems to all branches of economic life. The principal drive towards further expansion of business is the rate of discount, which lags behind the rise of commodity prices. The direct cause of crisis or depression is to be found in the conditions connected with the circulation of money and credit—that is to say, over-expansion of credit or credit inflation. The behavior of the cycles from 1871 to 1913 is described and analyzed.—A. Achinstein.

8039. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. *Konjunkturstabilisierung vom betriebswirtschaftlichen Standpunkt*. [Stabilization of business from the point of view of management.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2(3) Autumn, 1928: 372-383.—A. Achinstein.

8040. VERGOTTINI, MARIO DE. *L'organismo bancario nell'economia italiana*. [Banking in Italian economy.] *Boll. d. 'Ist. Stat. Econ. di Trieste*. 5(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 261-272.—An analysis of the relations between investments and reinvestments of capital and failures and losses in industrial and commercial corporations and banking companies, with reference especially to the cyclical fluctuations in business in the period 1872-1928 in Italy.—Roberto Bachi.

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 7637, 7753, 7812, 8027, 8106, 8151, 8282, 8311, 8376, 8380, 8683)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7973, 7985, 8521, 8525-8526, 8532, 8539, 8548, 8631)

8041. FURTWÄNGLER, F. J. *Koloniale Zwangsarbeit. [Forced labor in the colonies.] Arbeit.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 789-796.—Discusses the types of forced labor in various countries which took the place of slavery after the latter was legally abolished. The article deals with the recruiting of labor for private enterprises as well as for public works, and with forced labor as a form of taxation. Section II concerns the relation of the International Labor Office to the problem.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

8042. GRAHAM, IRENE J. Family support and dependency among Chicago Negroes; A study of unpublished census data. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 541-568.—An attempt to deduce from unpublished 1920 census data for Negroes in Chicago how successful an economic adjustment southern Negroes have made in their new environment. Family life in the urban Negro group apparently cannot be maintained without supplementary sources of income, at cost of mothers' working or taking boarders. (Fifteen tables.)—*T. D. Eliot.*

8043. MUSTE, A. J. Critic or lackey of big business? Labor's position in 1930. *Labor Age.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 12-14.

8044. OUALID, WILLIAM. La législation sociale. [Social legislation.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 899-917.—The French law of March 30, 1928, ratified a draft convention of the International Labor Organization which provided that each ratifying country should accord to the citizens of the other signatories working within its own borders the rights to which its own citizens injured in industrial accidents were entitled. The same law ratified a draft convention concerning compensation for accidents in agriculture. In order to bring accident compensation benefits into greater accord with the rising cost of living, a law passed on March 24, 1928, increased the scale of payments, which now ranges from a minimum of 360 francs to those workers who are 30% incapacitated, to 3,000 francs to those completely incapacitated. Control over apprenticeship agreements was greatly extended under the terms of the act of March 20, 1928. Instead of leaving the carrying out of the agreement to the employer, it is now supervised and enforced by public authority. In addition to these measures numerous other labor laws were passed during the year 1928. They dealt with such matters as the wages of female workers during confinement, public employment offices, the eight-hour day, unemployment, night work, and social insurance.—*Edward Berman.*

8045. SOFFEL, SARA M. Industrial home work in Pennsylvania. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(9) Sep. 1929: 1062-1064.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 7711, 8143, 8178, 8219, 8221-8222, 8435, 8438-8439, 8471)

8046. MERTL, JAN. [The workers as a social class.] *Sociální Rev.* 10(5) Oct. 1929: 428-439.—The consciousness of common interests and aims among persons of the same or similar economic, cultural and social standards and the consciousness of differences from other persons is the basis of class consciousness.

It was mainly Marxian ideology which gave the proletarian movement its class characteristics. The social movement of the proletariat presupposes a higher social and cultural level of the workers themselves. The proletariat as a social stratum is greatly differentiated. The lowest layer remains without class consciousness; the middle layer begins to feel itself as a social class, when it reaches a certain economic level and builds up a political and professional movement of the proletariat—always with the help of the intellectuals; thirdly there is that part of the workers who have reached the standard of life of the "middle class" and who lose their class-consciousness. Apparently general class-consciousness does not belong to the whole social stratum of the proletariat, but only to that part of it which is able economically as well as intellectually to accept the class faith and which is badly off economically to such a degree that it feels keenly the difference from other social classes.—*Bruno Zwicker.*

8047. SCHLESINGER, BENJAMIN. The rehabilitation of the Cloak-makers' Union of New York. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1432-1436.—When, over a year ago the task of building up the union was begun, the conditions were not encouraging. The union had agreements that were not lived up to, the employers associations could not hold their members, there were few dues-paying members of the union, there was internal dissension even after the Communists had been expelled, and the treasury was low. The subcontracting system had become a renewed threat to the "inside" shops, and the use of jobbers and sub-manufacturers by the chain stores meant the situation was even more difficult to control. A commission was created including representatives of the public, the employers and the union. A new agreement has been ratified with some improvements including the re-establishment of the label and the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The cloak industry will soon be stabilized.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

8048. TILLET, BEN. The future of trade unionism. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(9) Sep. 1929: 1087-1095.—Trade unionism up to now has limited its activities too much to a mere struggle for existence, its ambition being a power to barter over wages, hours, and conditions. But technological changes, bringing multiplicity of unions and grades of workers and therefore creating new opportunities for exploitation, call for new tactics. The trade unionist of the future must be an intelligent student of industry, willing to undertake an exhaustive examination of the relation of workers in the various trades to the great organic whole of industry and finance. Unionism must set up the objective of partnership in the management of industry and must assume consultative functions to a greater extent. For a time the traditional grasping policy of both labor and capital may prevent the necessary coordination among all parties to industry, and the state may have to intervene to compel agreement and cooperation because its very existence is jeopardized by the inventions and improvements that are displacing labor.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 8076, 8172, 8176, 8194, 8293, 8296, 8311, 8371, 8382)

8049. DAVIS, HORACE B. The German labor courts. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(3) Sep. 1929: 397-420.—A knotty problem confronting the labor courts is that of special trades. Trade courts are permitted, but to establish them for every industry is expensive. At present an undue advantage lies with the side which happens to have an assessor familiar with the trade concerned.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

8050. FEHLINGER, H. Statistik der kollektiven Arbeitsverträge in Österreich. [Statistics of collective bargaining in Austria.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131 (3) Sep. 1929: 405-408.—In Austria collective agreements on labor conditions were not regarded with favor until the resolutions of the Industrial Congress of 1903, and then they were recommended only where strong organization of both labor and management were present. Since that time there has been a steady growth until in 1913 there were 500 collective agreements involving 10,986 plants and 142,682 workers. Following the war there was an enormous increase in collective agreements, which in 1921 reached a maximum of 2,467 involving 59,070 plants and 908,007 workers. The increasing stabilization of labor and wage conditions since that time has made the renewal of agreements less necessary, and in 1927 there were only 599 agreements recorded, which involved 53,620 plants and 327,014 workers. The majority of agreements have at all times occurred in the construction and processing industries.—C. W. Hasek.

8051. GOLDSCHMIDT, H. Die Arbeiten der Deutsch-Österreichischen und der Österreichisch-Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Tarifrrechtsreform [The work of the Germano-Austrian and the Austro-German Commission for the reform of the laws on collective bargaining.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9 (34) Dec. 5, 1929: II. 507-510.—Deals with attempts to work out a uniform body of laws regulating collective agreements for Germany and Austria.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

8052. MAQUENNE, PAUL. Une tentative révolutionnaire: la démocratie économique allemande. [A revolutionary effort: industrial democracy in Germany.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Écon. Pol.* 1929: 104-122.—In 1926 Germany had 28,000 establishments employing over 50 workers; in 1928, there were 32,000. Average capital is growing, and cartels and trusts increase the concentration of industry in private hands. On the other hand, the trade unions, with 8,000,000 members, a yearly income of 167,000,000 M, and Marxism as their guide, are compelling the profits of industry to be used for the benefit of the propertyless masses—a democratization of industry. More and more the German government is going into business as manufacturer, merchant, banker. It is giving its own enterprises favors in finance and taxes, and killing private competition. For sickness, accident, invalidity, unemployment, and other social insurance it is raising 3,865,000,000 M yearly, or more than the reparations under the Dawes plan. By putting its influence behind high wages, the government has led to constant warfare by the workers against the employers. The workers are insisting on political as well as economic control. Our industrial system can be saved only if the industrial coalitions, the last fortresses of capitalism, renounce their isolation and take their part in government and public affairs.—Solon De Leon.

8053. SORMUS, R. Streigid tööstuses 1929a. [Industrial strikes in 1929.] *Eesti Stat.* Jan. 1930: 37-39.—Labor strikes in 1929 in Estonia were more numerous than during the two previous years, but considerably smaller in extent when number of workers involved and number of days lost are considered. Labor strikes in 1929 were more successful than those in 1927 and 1928, which is explained in part by the fact that a considerable number of strikes in 1929 were caused by irregular payment or non-payment of wages. This type of strike is peculiar to Estonia.—Peter A. Speck.

8054. VERUNÁČ, V. [Towards an industrial peace.] *Naše Doba.* Mar. 1929: 330-333.—The expression of the principle of cooperation in the social field is the cry for so-called industrial peace. It is the problem of avoiding the losses which arise out of social struggles and strikes. What is needed is the faith of both parties. Much thought is therefore devoted to the

function of the "social engineer." This would be a man of high intellectual character who would become in big establishments the connecting link between the employer and the employees, and in case of necessity would even act as an arbitrator.—A. Obrdlík.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 8310, 8313, 8315-8316, 8318-8322, 8324)

8055. BILLS, MARION A. Measuring, standardizing and compensating for office operations. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Management Ser.* #44. 1929. pp. 39.—A discussion of the minimization of unit costs in production by the introduction of easier methods, standardized practices, and the stimulation of effort for clerical workers. The author presents several specific instances of the above three lines of attack which have resulted in appreciable saving to the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The use of job classifications and minimum and maximum standards for output, effort, and salaries are included among the topics discussed.—Fred T. Googins.

8056. PEDERSEN, R. H. Psykotekniske Prøver i Erhvervslivet. [Psychotechnical tests for industrial occupations.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst o. Indus.* 5 (7) 1929: 481-496.—An explanation of the task, its difficulties, and of the methods developed for testing the fitness of persons for certain industrial occupations is followed by a description of some of the tests devised, especially in Germany, but also in England, Russia, and France. America lags behind because of the system of hiring and firing without contract in vogue in the greatest industrial establishments.—L. M. Hollander.

8057. SEN, D. M. The man behind the machine, rest and efficiency. *Modern Rev.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 27-32.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7856, 8044, 8191, 8368, 8378, 8382, 8384, 8385)

8058. ADAMS, W. W. War against accidents. *Coal Age.* 35 (1) Jan. 1930: 26-28.—There are three outstanding causes of coal-mine fatalities: (1) falls of roof and coal, (2) explosions of gas or dust, and (3) haulage accidents. These three causes account for more than three-fourths of all fatal accidents in the coal mines. Explosives and electricity account for the bulk of the remaining accidents. The author reviews the accident record for 1929 and finds that the fatality rate for the year was 3.65 for each million tons of coal produced, which is a slight improvement over the record for the preceding year when the death rate was 3.78 per million tons. Much room remains for improvement, and the author believes that this country can attain the world's lowest accident rate when the safety work that has been carried on by many of the leading coal-producing companies has spread to the smaller companies that are the chief contributors to the industry's yearly accident toll.—H. O. Rogers.

8059. BRAUM, F. W. Accidents in logging camps. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 5-6.—Most of the accidents in logging camps do not have their true cause reported. The cause of injury rather than the cause of accident is reported. In most cases, the accident could have been prevented by adequate instruction.—G. Wright Hoffman.

8060. GEORGIEV, S. G. ГЕОРГИЕВЪ, Ж. Г. Професионални злополуки и заболявания на работниците в мините "Перникъ." [Occupational accidents and diseases among workmen at the mines of Pernik.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество.

28(3-4) Jun. 1929: 152-159.—The problem of occupational accidents and diseases among miners at the Bulgarian state mines at Pernik is discussed. Statistics and comparative data for other countries are given.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

8061. GNOIŃSKI, JAN. *Zasady bezpieczeństwa pracy w rolnictwie.* [The principles of safety in agriculture.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 358-359.—Out of 18,903 accidents in Poland in 1926, 1,413 occurred in agriculture, and the percentage of fatal accidents was higher than in any other branch of industry. Furthermore, agricultural workers are more affected by the consequences of accidents than industrial workers. Prevention of accidents is difficult in agriculture because of the variety of work, obstacles in supervision, etc. Special attention should be paid to propagating safety ideas among the farmers, peasants, rural workers, and manufacturers of agricultural machines and implements.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8062. RECTOR, FRANK L. What o'clock is it in industrial hygiene? *Amer. J. Pub. Health* 19(12) Dec. 1929: 1327-1333.—The greatest stimulus to further investigations in the field of industrial hygiene has been the enactment of workmen's compensation laws. The first approach to this problem was strictly medical. Later, the place of work and the materials used were studied to determine their influence upon physical condition. Knowledge regarding materials and processes employed is accumulating. Important problems awaiting solution are: the absorption of the substandard worker, and study and research on new materials and substitution products.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8063. SHEA, G. B. Safety at natural-gasoline plants. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #462. pp. 109.

8064. UNSIGNED. Accidents in selected manufacturing industries in 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 54-63.

8065. UNSIGNED. Rumania—accidents in the oil industry, 1919 to 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 64-65.

8066. UNSIGNED. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States to the end of 1927. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #490. Aug. 1929: pp. 187.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 7276)

8067. BROWN, EMILY C. A study of two groups of Denver married women applying for jobs. *U. S. Women's Bur. Bull.* #77. 1929: pp. 10.—Evidence on conditions that bring married women into the labor market is given by a study of 345 women, married, widowed, separated, or divorced, who applied for work to the Denver Y. W. C. A. during three months in 1928. Ninety percent of those reporting worked because of economic necessity. Seventy-four percent were without a husband's support, while more than half of those whose husbands contributed to their support found the contributions inadequate to their needs. One-half of those reporting on this point had no income but their own earnings. Similar reports on 103 women applicants at a Denver store are included. (Statistical tables).—*Emily C. Brown.*

8068. GIUSTI, UGO. L'elemento femminile negli esercizi commerciali italiani. [Employment of women in Italian commercial enterprises.] *Commercio.* 2(5) May 1929: 23-30.—Comment on the figures of the employment of women in commercial enterprises of various types and in various parts of Italy.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8069. HILL, JOSEPH A. Women in gainful occupations, 1870-1920. *U. S. Bur. Census, Monograph* #9. 1929: pp. 416.—The author of this monograph has set forth the facts of the 1920 and preceding

census reports concerning gainfully employed women. One hundred and seventy-three tables with accompanying text describe the types and range of women's occupations, and the age, marital condition, nativity, race and family relationship of women at work. The percentage of women gainfully employed in any section depends upon the percentage of urban population. The declining rate of increase of gainfully employed women between 1910 and 1920, as contrasted with the preceding decade, is probably due to a decrease in the percentage of women in the general population under the age of 25, for nearly 40% of employed women are in that age group. Only 10% of married women are gainfully employed. Five important occupations show decreasing numbers of women employees—servant, dressmaker, laundress, milliner and boarding house keeper. Occupations showing the most marked increases of women employees between 1910 and 1920 are clerks, librarians, college presidents and professors, religious, charity and welfare workers, stenographers, and telephone and telegraph operators.—*Elinor Pancoast.*

8070. LÜDERS, ELSE. The effects of German labour legislation on employment possibilities for women. *Internat. Labour. Rev.* 20(3) Sep. 1929: 385-396.—The Open Door International, an organization of women founded in Berlin in June 1929, considers that special labor legislation is necessary for the protection of young persons employed in industry, but it is strenuously opposed to special protective legislation for adult women workers. Such legislation, they maintain, is a hindrance to women since it restricts their opportunities of employment. An examination of the effects of legislation protecting women before and after childbirth, limiting their hours of work and prohibiting night work, and prohibiting work involving danger to their health, shows that there has been no displacement of women workers as a result of protective legislation. The numbers of women employed in industry have steadily increased. With the provision for maternity benefits the prohibition of employment for the period after childbirth has been generally observed. The regulation of the working day since 1918 has been the same for men and women, thus removing discrimination between the sexes. The continued prohibition of night work for women only is defended on the ground that it is easier for a man to get the necessary rest in the day-time than for a woman. With only one exception, the 18 regulations prohibiting the employment of women in occupations involving danger to health have worked smoothly. Women workers themselves have not suggested any change in recent years. Attention should be centered on the opening of many "closed doors" which would admit women to the higher positions in industry instead of "tearing the safety net" for women which protective legislation provides.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

CHILD LABOR

8071. GRIGGS, JULIA. Work history of Columbus certificated children. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 33-37.

WAGES

(See also Entry 8081)

8072. DUGÉ de BERNONVILLE, L. Les salaires. [Wages.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 869-879.—Official statistics are available concerning wages paid in nearly 200 French cities. The average daily wages for male workers in 38 occupations, excluding those in Paris, were 4.61 fr. in 1911, 27.34 fr. in October, 1927, and 28.57 fr. in October, 1928. The averages for female workers in seven trades, Paris again

excluded, were 2.29 fr. in 1911, 14.84 fr. in October, 1927, and 16.06 fr. in October, 1928. The average daily wages for male workers in 21 trades in Paris for the same three periods were 8.12 fr., 41.70 fr., and 42.75 fr. Data are given also for coal miners (23.72 fr. in 1925, 28.40 fr. in 1926, 31.39 fr. in 1927), employees in the sugar refining industry, agricultural labor, and metal workers.—*Edward Berman.*

8073. PUDELEK, JAN. Wynagrodzenie stałych robotników dniówkowych i zaciężników. [Earnings of agricultural day laborers and of permanent hired labor.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(2) July, 1928: 159-164.—Statistical data for the period 1925-28 regarding money wages and allowances in kind.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8074. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M. Pertinent facts relative to salaries of public health nurses. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 605-608.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8075. TROITSKIĬ, I. ТРОИЦКИЙ, И. Государственное нормирование заработной платы. [State regulation of wages.] *Вопросы Труда.* 6 1929: 20-31.—The important of regulation of wages in a socialistic state is explained, and the defects in the communist experiments in Russia in this direction are pointed out.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

8076. UNSIGNED. Employment, wages, cost of living and trade disputes in 1929. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38(1) Jan. 1930: 2-6.

8077. UNSIGNED. Salaries in the police departments of the principal cities. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 118-138.

8078. ZEUTHEN, F. Undeterminierte Lohnprobleme. [Undetermined wage problems.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(2) Oct. 1929: 271-298.—The author tries to determine the wage rate with the help of certain objective factors which influence the worker as well as the employer. On the workers' side he would consider the wage rate prevailing before the agreement (or the new agreement), employment conditions, etc.; on the employers' side he would consider profits, etc.; and for each group he would consider the risks of a strike or lock-out. In order to arrive at a mathematical formula for solving the problems of collective bargaining, Zeuthen makes assumptions concerning the factors in the given situation, such as a 40% probability of a strike in case of a demand for a certain wage.—*J. Kuczynski.*

8079. ZIMMERMANN, WALDEMAR. Einigungswesen, Zwangsschlichtung, staatliche Lohnfestsetzung. [Conciliation, compulsory arbitration, and state determination of wages.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrschr.* 8(1-2) 1929: 5-65.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 7984, 8076, 8416, 8511)

8080. LEEDS, MORRIS E. Stable work a city asset. *Survey.* 63(9) Feb. 1, 1930: 507-509, 546.—The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has set as an objective the achievement of the highest employment score among the cities of the United States and the setting in motion of a long plan for regularizing employment. The Philadelphia plan as drawn up by the Committee includes: (1) An Institute for the Regularization of Employment, to arouse employers to consciousness of the problem and to educate them in methods of regularization. (2) A better system of connecting workers and jobs in the Philadelphia District. (3) Prosperity reserves of public work. It is suggested that the officers of the city government retain some percentage of the borrowing power for use

at such times as the government may take the lead in releasing the national public works reserve. The new City Planning Commission is urged to earmark certain parts of the city plan for execution in slack times. (4) Vocational training and vocational guidance in the public schools—to cut down the number of casual workers and unemployable. The situation calls for cooperation between industry and the Board of Education in preparing young people for gainful employment suited to their abilities and connecting them with constructive jobs in their chosen fields. (5) Research projects in unemployment, broken employment and the regularization of industry. In the Philadelphia area the agencies best equipped for carrying on research and study are the Department of Industrial Research of the University of Pennsylvania, the Federal Reserve Bank, and the Board of Education. (6) A permanent committee charged with general responsibility for putting the plan into effect, which is to be known as the Committee on the Philadelphia Program for Combating Unemployment.—*L. A. Merrill.*

8081. NAGLER, ISADORE. Wages, hours and employment. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1468-1471.—The Census figures indicate that the wages of cloak and suit workers have risen almost steadily. The hours of labor have been shortened from 56 to 40 per week. These figures indicate the power of the union and the benefits the workers have received from organization. The cloak trade averages about 35 weeks work per year, and the suit branch of the ladies clothing industry about the same.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

8082. PICARD, ROGER. Le marché du travail. [The labor market.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 880-888.—Beginning in 1917, when they were first set up, the French public employment offices realized continuous progress until 1924, when their placements reached a maximum figure of over a million and a half. In 1928, 1,353,300 placements were recorded, an increase of 120,000 over the number for 1927. On account of the increase in economic activity in 1928, the weekly number of successful applications for employment varied from 16,000 to 18,000. The number of unsuccessful applications were, respectively, 96,000, 80,000, and 68,000 in February, March, and April, 1927. During nearly the whole of the year 1928 the monthly number did not exceed 12,000. The improvement in 1928 is also evident when one considers the relation between applications for jobs and placements. During the economic depression of 1927 only 20% of the applications were successful. During the most favorable months of that year (June to September) the proportion was 45%; by the end of the year it had fallen to 30%. In 1928, on the other hand, the proportion rose from above 40% after March to more than 60% during the remainder of the year, reaching 74% in August. Placements for 1928 were most numerous in the following lines: food, 205,500; manual labor, 132,650; agriculture, 118,000; domestic service, 101,000; lumber and building, 98,000; and metal manufacturing, 53,700. During the year 33,950 workers entered France from Belgium, 24,600 from Poland, 18,100 from Italy, and 13,300 from Spain. More than half of these workers returned to their own countries during the year.—*Edward Berman.*

8083. RAUECKER, BRUNO. Reparationen und Arbeitslosigkeit. [Reparations and unemployment.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 8(15) Aug. 10, 1929: 341-344.—*H. D. Gideonse.*

8084. UNSIGNED. Analysis of the unemployment record of claimants aged 18 to 64 on the registers of employment exchanges. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38(1) Jan. 1930: 6-9.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 7422, 8536)

8085. BROWN, A. P. Food habits of Utah farm families. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #213 1929: pp. 20.—Daily records of the food consumption of 43 farm families in 11 counties of western Utah showed that in one year the average family consumed slightly more than the Sherman standard for calories and for protein, a third more than the standard for calcium, but only 94% and 71% of the standard for phosphorus and iron, respectively. These figures for phosphorus and iron rest on the assumption that Utah wheat contains the usual proportion of these minerals. There is some evidence, however, that Utah wheat is unusually high in mineral content. In any case some substitution of whole grain for refined cereals would result in an improved diet. Consumption of milk and cream was notably high; of vegetables and fruits, notably low.—*E. E. Hoyt.*

8086. UNSIGNED. Living standards on the farm. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 198-199.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 6712, 7891, 8015, 8108, 8110, 8113)

8087. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Il reddito privato degli italiani nel 1928. [Personal incomes of Italians in 1928.] *Commercio.* 2(8) Aug. 1929: 37-41.—The personal incomes of Italians average now slightly less than before the war, but different factors indicate that they will soon equal the pre-war figures.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8088. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Il reddito privato di alcuni Stati nel 1927-28. [Personal incomes in certain countries in 1927-28.] *Commercio.* 2(12) Dec. 1929: 20-25.—Calculation of the average individual effective income, corrected with reference to differences in the cost of living, in Italy, France, Belgium, England, and Germany.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8089. FAULKNER, HAROLD J. Changes in the New York law regarding the descent and distribution of property. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3370) Jan. 25, 1930: 520-522. (3371) Feb. 1. 689-693.

8090. KUKK, A. Keskmise tulumaksusumma elaniku ja maksja kohta. [Average income tax per capita of population and per taxpayer.] *Eesti Stat.* Jan. 1930: 30-33.—For the purpose of producing a general picture of the income of the population in Estonia, the ascertainment of the income of the population through paid income taxes appears to be one of the easiest indirect methods. The income tax applies to all incomes on a progressive scale. This feature makes it possible to separate more prosperous regions from less prosperous. But the above method has also certain shortcomings. First, assessment is not always based upon actual incomes. For instance, farming incomes are assessed according to a certain set of norms. Second, the income for a year may be affected by exceptional conditions. In some townships (*vald*)—the township is taken as a unit for research in the present case—there may appear by chance an exceptionally large income tax payer whose tax may swell the total income so that the result is not a true indication of the economic condition of the township. In order partially to overcome these shortcomings, averages for a series of years may be taken. The average tax per inhabitant is calculated according to the formula: $x = (s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n) / n \cdot m$ (s represents the sum of income taxes per township, n the number of years, and m the number of inhabitants). This method is followed by tables showing the average income tax per taxpayer and per

inhabitant in the townships and cities of Estonia for 1926-1928, inclusive.—*Peter A. Speek.*

8091. WICKENS, C. H. Allocation of factory output. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 226-233.—From the returns required from factory proprietors in Australia for income tax purposes, the author has attempted to allocate the value added by manufacture to salaries and wages; overhead; interest and profits. This amount for the year 1927-28 was £172,300,000. The capital employed in creating this value was estimated at £341,000,000. With salaries and wages amounting to £99,200,000 and overhead estimated at £16,600,000, the amount available for interest and profits was £56,500,000. Basing the interest and manufacturing profit upon a capital of £341,300,000 the rate is 16.6%. This amount, however, does not make any allowance for advertising, trade discounts, and bad debts. For each of the nine post war years the value added by manufacture is about one-half the capital.—*George Filippetti.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 7779, 7790, 7818, 7835, 7931, 7958, 7961-7962, 8105, 8126)

8092. BAUDHUIN, F. Le Boerenbond Belge. [The Belgian Peasants' League.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (1) Jan. 1930: 113-1137.—The Belgian Boerenbond or "League of Peasants" is an agricultural co-operative society of great importance in Belgium. In addition to its financial aspects, to which the article is confined, it engages in a wide range of economic, social and religious activities, including cooperative marketing, insurance, and the dissemination of technical information to its members. The financial development of the league began in 1890 with the establishment of local cooperative credit societies. In 1897 the "Central Credit Bank" was established in order to advance money to the local societies. This bank together with the local societies has deposits of about 1,350 million francs (Jan. 1, 1929) and it is an important stockholder in twenty or more of the largest Belgian industries, among which are sugar refining, textile, chemical, electric, transportation, and colonial enterprises. In 1889 the *Volksbank van Leuven* (Peoples Bank of Louvain) was founded to administer the financial activities of the Boerenbond. Out of this grew the *Algemeene Bankveereeniging* (General Banking Union) which is 1928 absorbed the *Volksbank* and a number of smaller banks. This present financial agency of the Boerenbond has a capital of 200 million francs, deposits of one billion francs, and operates about two-hundred fifty branches. The total deposits controlled by the Boerenbond are thus nearly two and one half billion francs, making it one of the leading financial powers of Belgium.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8093. DRÉJER, A. AXELSEN. Relations between consumers' and agricultural cooperative societies. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(5) May 1929: 180-191.—The problem of the proper relation between consumers' and agricultural cooperatives, arising from the preconception of early cooperative leaders that the consumers' cooperatives should take over and control the production as well as the distribution of goods, is approaching a solution through a modification of this preconception in the light of experience with a democratic agricultural cooperative movement. The promotion of relations between the two groups, delayed by the war, has been renewed, and is illustrated by the action of the 1927 World Economic Conference in the submission of the question on the cooperative sale and supply of goods to the Committee on Agriculture. Collaboration already exists in three forms: (1) the single transaction, which is the most common form,

under which consumers' cooperatives, such as the British Cooperative Wholesale Society, purchase goods from cooperative producers, such as the Danish cooperative dairies, or from individual producers organized cooperatively for marketing purposes, such as the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd.; (2) special agreements over a period of time, such as the contrasts between the Swedish Distributors' Cooperative Society and the Egg Exporting Society for the purchase of a given quantity at existing market price, or the contracts between Danish growers and consumers of seed for specified quantities at a price determined by a committee representing both groups; (in this situation the cooperative price determines the market price and the consumers supervise and control the quality of the product); (3) independent societies, in which both parties are represented, a form still rare but functioning in the New Zealand Produce Association, a cooperative in which capital, management, and profits are shared by the British Cooperative Wholesale Society and the New Zealand Producers' Marketing Association, and in the Russo-British Grain Export Corporation.—*Edna Cers.*

8094. GATKIEWICZ, JOSEF. Spółdzielnie w Polsce w latach 1926-1928. [The cooperative societies in Poland in 1926-1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 6(2) 1929: 739-849.—The cooperative movement in Poland is rapidly developing: in 1926, 1,551 new cooperative societies were created, in 1927, 1,881; and in 1928, 2,330. The number of cooperatives affiliated to cooperative unions increased from 7,331 in 1926 to 8,529 in 1927, while the total number of cooperatives, including the independents, was about 14,000 in 1927. They were divided into the following categories: consumers' societies, 5,342; housing, 710; banking, 5,051; dairy and breeding, 1,472; agriculture 561; publishing, 81, etc. Of the whole number of cooperatives in Poland 61% were Polish. Among the national minorities the Little Russians occupy the first place with 24% in 1927. The average working capital per cooperative increased 61% in 1927, in comparison with the preceding year. The outside capital in the cooperative societies shows a small increase but has not influenced the economic results, owing to the increase of the turnover, which in 1927 was 37% higher than in 1926. The number of loans in the bank cooperatives shows a considerable increase. In 1926 the average of loans, per society, amounted to 117,000 zlotys; in 1927 it was 270,000 zlotys. The wholesale societies show a continual development, having turned over more than 5 times their working capital in 1927. (15 tables.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

8095. HAY, CHRISTOPHER. Cooperation in Burma. *Mysore Econ. J.* 15(11) Nov. 1929: 496-500.

8096. IANCHULEV, B. ЯНЧУЛЕВЪ, Б. Държавното кооперативно кредитораздаване. [State support of the cooperative credit organizations.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество*. 28(7-8) Oct. 1929: 331-345.—Cooperative rural banks play an important role in the economic life of Bulgaria, which is preeminently a country of peasantry. Governmental policy toward cooperatives has always been very favorable. In 1928, 1,423 cooperative associations received loans from the state bank of over 1,000,000,000 *levas* while their own total assets were only 541,884,000 *levas*. The author points out the dangers of the present policy toward cooperatives and recommends reforms—rationalization of the state's credit, reorganization of the cooperatives and legal reforms. He emphasizes the vital importance of the independence of the cooperative movement from control by the state.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

8097. KAYSENBRECHT, RICHARD. Wesen und Wandel der belgischen Landwirtschaft. Eine Studie über die ländliche Betriebsorganisation und das

landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen, insbesondere des Belgischen Bauernbundes. [Characteristics and development of Belgian agriculture. A study of agricultural organization, cooperation and, in particular, of the Belgian Peasant Union.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10(3) 1929: 506-516.—The development of agricultural cooperation in Belgium is sketched, with particular attention to the organization of the Belgian Peasant Union, with which the name of Luytgaerens is indissolubly linked, and its effect on the development of the Flemish peasant.—*A. M. Hannay.*

8098. McCONNELL, W. K. Consumers' cooperation in New South Wales. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 263-274.—Not very imposing is the record of consumers' cooperative stores in New South Wales. The movement began some 75 years ago and has since fluctuated with general economic conditions. In rural parts particularly, these enterprises have languished for lack of support, and in the state capital only a single cooperative survives. The mining areas have seen few failures and now account for two-thirds of the entire turnover in consumers' cooperatives in New South Wales. Their success is due mainly to the influence of immigrant cooperators from Britain, aided by the miners' strong community interest, immobility of population, and anti-capitalist spirit. A cooperative wholesale society has also made good progress in gaining the trade of retail cooperatives. Almost invariably the chief stimulus to cooperative effort has been prosperity with high living standards, followed by a depression threatening those improved standards of the boom years.—*R. M. Campbell.*

8099. MODRÁČEK, FRANTIŠEK. The psychological factor in the cooperative movement. *Moderní Stát.* 2(9) Nov. 1929: 267-270.—In the cooperative movement not only objective, but also psychological, factors are at work. The forms of the cooperative movement in different countries conform to the character of the people. The experiments in communistic cooperative societies failed because the individual was not sufficiently recognized. Personal elements make themselves felt particularly in small cooperative societies; in large cooperative establishments the large scale diminishes the interest of the members in the society. Women are on the whole less adapted for the cooperative movement than men.—*Bruno Zwicker.*

8100. PLUNKETT, HORACE. Cooperation and peasant agriculture. *Agric. J. British Guiana.* 2(3) Sep. 1929: 123-127.—A brief review of the development of cooperation among peasant farmers, of the methods by which the results outlined have been obtained, and of the advantages of cooperation to peasant farming communities.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

8101. RALEV, P. РАЛЕВЪ, П. Кооперативното дѣло въ България презъ 1927 год. [Cooperatives in Bulgaria in 1927.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество*. 28(7-8) Oct. 1929: 367-382.—Statistical data relating to the cooperative movement in Bulgaria for 1927, including the number of cooperatives and the volume of their business.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

8102. TRUMPF, A. W. Genossenschaftlicher Schlachtviehabsatz der Zentralgenossenschaft für Viehverwertung e. G. m. b. H. Hannover. [Cooperative slaughter cattle marketing of the Central cooperative Organization for the Utilization of Cattle, Ltd., Hanover.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 10(3) 1929: 426-442.—The development of the Central Cooperative Cattle Marketing Organization of Hanover over a period of 30 years is outlined, and its influence on production and on the market is studied. A table gives the number of societies belonging to the organization and the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs marketed annually from 1898 to 1928.—*A. M. Hannay.*

8103. UNSIGNED. Co-operative housing societies in 1928. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 37(12) Dec. 1929: 441-442.—Exclusive of building and mortgage societies, which help their members to buy homes but do not erect them, 283 housing societies with a membership of 25,031 were registered under the Industrial and Providence Societies Acts of Great Britain in 1928. The membership doubled between 1923 and 1928. The primary function of these societies is to provide houses for their members and others. The 1928 value of their land and buildings at cost was £11,086,000. The 1928 operations amounted to £1,184,000.—*Maurice Leven.*

8104. UNSIGNED. The Estonian cooperative movement. *Bank of Estonia, Econ. Bull.* (11) Feb.-May 1929: 597-606.—The Estonian cooperative federation founded in 1919 has as its sole aim the promotion of cooperation of every description and does no trading of its own. It organizes meetings, distributes literature and supervises the activities of cooperative bodies over the entire country. A school is conducted which has trained 225 persons. Cooperative dealing in wholesale trade, dairy products, agriculture and banking have developed.—*Helen Slade.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 7909, 8052, 8126, 8334, 8390)

8105. LIEPMANN, KÄTHE. Public utility house buildings. 1. *Internat. Labour. Rev.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 15-34.—In practically all European countries the responsibility for alleviating the housing shortage caused by the war was assumed by the national governments. However, in most cases the governments found it convenient to delegate the actual construction of homes to special agencies which the author refers to as public utility societies. These special bodies fall into two classes. In the northern European countries they are primarily cooperative organizations initiated by those feeling the need of self-help in housing. In the Latin countries these bodies are created by the states themselves. In either class, however, the state contributes both directly and indirectly toward the cost of the housing enterprises. Unlike the continental countries, England does not depend upon intermediary institutions to promote low cost housing. In England the state has paid housing subsidies directly to private enterprises and it also has contributed toward housing schemes undertaken by local authorities on their own account. (The article describes the ways the two types of "public utility" housing are controlled in the more important European states.)—*Maurice Leven.*

8106. LIEPMANN, KÄTHE. Public utility house building. 2. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 207-229.—The financing of housing construction for the lower income groups by European governments since the war has assumed many forms. Among the methods employed are, (1) direct lump subsidies, (2) annual grants towards the payment of interest and amortization on private loans, (3) guaranteeing of such loans by the State, and (4) provision of loans out of public funds. Direct lump sum subsidies (reaching in some cases 40% of the cost of the building) are gradually being abandoned in favor of the extension of credit facilities at low interest and amortization rates. The rates of interest on housing loans out of public funds range from those prevailing in the open market down to 2%, and the period of amortization is in some cases as high as seventy-five years. There is a considerable variation in the proportion of the total cost of a building

operation that may be financed out of public funds. In Belgium the entire cost of a building may be so provided. In some countries public loans are extended on second mortgage security, thus permitting part of the capital to be raised in the open market on the safer first mortgages.—*Maurice Leven.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 7675, 8332)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7750, 7985, 8328)

8107. CRAIG, J. I. Les finances publiques et le régime fiscal de l'Égypte. [Public finance and the fiscal system of Egypt.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (3) Dec. 1929: 459-505.—The modern fiscal history of Egypt began with foreign intervention in 1879 and may be divided into four periods: (a) 1879-1899 the "race against bankruptcy"; (b) 1889-1904 stability under the strict control of the *caisse de la dette publique*; (c) 1904-1922 prosperity under British supervision; (d) 1922-1929 financial quasi-independence. Statistics are given to show the increase in the revenues and expenditures of the state and the accumulation of a reserve fund, which in April, 1929, amounted to almost forty million Egyptian pounds. Historically, the land tax has been the basis of Egypt's system of taxation and it so remains today. There are also a number of indirect taxes. The taxation problem in Egypt is complicated by the extra-territorial rights enjoyed by foreigners. The tax burden is comparatively light amounting to 9.2% of the national revenue. There is need for a new and more flexible system of taxation in Egypt in order to provide for the expansion of the country. (Bibliography.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 7259, 7456, 7460, 7537, 7691, 7942, 7956, 8090, 8198, 8200-8201, 8205, 8228, 8235, 8325-8327, 8329-8331, 8333, 8335)

8108. AUST, OSKAR. Volkseinkommen und Steuerlast. [National income and tax burden.] *Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 11(7) Jul. 1928: 254-258.

8109. CLEMENTI, FILIPPO. Il problema del dazio di consumo nei rapporti della finanza degli enti locali. [The problem of consumption taxes in relation to the finances of local bodies.] *Commercio.* 2(9) Sep. 1929: 45-49.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8110. GIBLIN, L. F. A note on taxable capacity. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 339-345.—An examination of the income tax payments per head for each of the six Australian states reveals the fact that only two—New South Wales and Victoria—may now be considered as occupying the status of the "wealthier class" states. South Australia has more recently (since the European War) moved into the low capacity group. Income tax assessments per head for the entire Commonwealth were 23 s. 5 d. in 1926-1927 and 19 s. 11 d. in 1927-1928. This decline in per capita assessments, averaging 15% for the entire Commonwealth, varied considerably among the several states being highest in Victoria—22%. In two of the States—West Australia and Tasmania—slight increases were shown. Although the per capita contribution of income taxes is much heavier in New South Wales and Victoria, it appears that when total taxes from all sources are considered in conjunction with an index of capacity, based upon the income tax assessments, these same two states are

shown to suffer less severity in taxation than any of the other States. Those States which have received special subsidies from the central government are for the most part taxing themselves with a severity appropriate to their economic status.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

8111. MOLL, BRUNO. Zur Klassifikation der ordentlichen öffentlichen Einnahmen. [The classification of ordinary public revenues.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46(2) 1-18.—Public revenues have not been well classified in current literature. It is suggested that contributions collected by political units, when, how, and in what amounts determined by these units, in fields not competitive with private business, are fees when they are the equivalent for specific public services and do not exceed the cost of rendering these services. They are taxes when not collected for such specific services, not measurable or allocable; and also are taxes when, apparently as fees, they exceed the cost of the specific services. Contributions are prices when collected as compensation for state services rendered in competition with private business. The principle of compensation of costs incurred for specific public services is decisive for the definition of fees. Prices include, in the restricted sense, all receipts from public enterprises in competition with private enterprise; in a broader sense, all receipts from public property. The restricted sense is theoretically and logically, the border sense practically necessary.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

8112. ROSSI, ERNESTO. Un trattato italiano di scienza delle finanze. [Italian treatise in public finance.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10(10) Oct. 1929: 808-818.—The author illustrates first the basic idea of the system of public finance of Antonio De Viti De Marco as developed in a recent book (1928). The relation which binds modern states as a producer of public services to the citizen is a relation of exchange, in which taxes and imposts, direct and indirect, have the same theoretical foundation as prices paid by the citizen for public services. The author pauses here to discuss the theory of De Viti on the shifting of taxes, which is contrary to classical theory: an increase of tax acts in the short run by means of variations in demand on the part of the consumers and of the state, while the supply remains constant, and in the long run by means of the adaptation of supply to the new demand, so that if there were no friction free competition would result in an equal distribution of the burden of taxes. Rossi's criticism is particularly against this last point.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8113. TIVARONI, JACOPO. Du poids des impôts sur le revenu des particuliers en Italie. [The tax burden on the income of individuals in Italy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2 (3) Mar. 1929: 487-500.—The income of a person (or corporation) may be defined as the total of economic goods obtained, in a given time, from the labor of the person and from his patrimony, and which can be consumed without diminishing the goods already in existence. On this basis the total income of individuals in Italy for the year 1924-25 is estimated at 100 billion lire. The taxes of all kinds (real and personal property, tax on incomes, stamp taxes, etc.) levied by the state in 1924-25 amounting to 21,841 million lire, the aggregate burden of taxes on the incomes of individuals was approximately 22%. Since 1925 the revaluation of the lire and other circumstances has increased the tax burden by 3 or 4%.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8114. UCKMAR, ANTONIO. Le mercedi operaie e l'imposta di ricchezza mobile. [Wages and the income tax.] *Riforma Soc.* 40(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 464-476.—The question of the taxation of workers' income will be studied by the Central Committee of Italian Syndicates at its next meeting. This problem is here analyzed from the juridical and political points

of view, with reference to Italian laws and the decrees on this subject and their interpretation. The opinion is given that the Italian legislator never meant to tax wages. From the political aspect a tax on wages would be unpopular and difficult to collect. The State budget would derive little benefit from such a tax on account of the impossibility of taxing the very large number of workers whose employment is not fixed.—*A. Pini.*

8115. UNSIGNED. Digest of state forest tax laws. U. S. Dept. Agric., Forest Service, Progress Report Forest Taxation. Apr. 15, 1929: pp. 39.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 8334)

8116. AUCKLAND BRANCH. Local body indebtedness in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 5(9) Nov. 1929: 202-225.—Local governments in New Zealand have suffered great increases in indebtedness in recent years, more particularly since the war. The rate of increase has exceeded that of the central government, and the capita rate of increase has been greater than the increase per capita in national income. Justification for much of the increased debt is seen in the social and economic benefits likely to result from the expenditure, such as in respect of roads, bridges and electric power. There is need for adopting a proper system of classification of expenditures on the part of the local bodies. Because New Zealand is still a young country it cannot be said that an unduly large part of her local debt is held abroad. In view of the fact, however, that world prices are likely to fall for some time there is a positive advantage in keeping the debt within the community. While the committee found it "virtually impossible to set up any reliable objective test to determine with any degree of certainty what volume of local body indebtedness is, in fact, justified in New Zealand," it formulated "certain underlying principles." (1) The proper test of indebtedness is not the purpose for which it is incurred, but its effect on economic welfare. Thus, we may justify indebtedness for any purpose where the result is increased economic welfare. (2) While certain functions of government may be tested on the basis of "profitableness," this test is by no means a standard for all functions. Where trading or commercial activities are engaged in by the government the service should be expected to pay its way in the sense of earning sufficient to cover its maintenance and capital charges. (3) Annual governmental expenditures which arise out of capital works do not necessarily diminish the purchasing power of private individuals. Frequently the expenditure represents simply a transference of funds from one individual or group to another within the community. The productive power of the community is frequently increased through certain forms of capital outlay, such as roads.—*W. H. Stauffer.*

8117. UNSIGNED. Le fonds d'amortissement de la dette publique en Belgique. [Amortization of the public debt of Belgium.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 27(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 430-453.—The Belgian law of June 7, 1926 requires the council of administration of the national sinking fund to draw up each year, prior to Mar. 31, a report outlining in detail the administration of the national debt for the preceding year. During the three years' operation of the fund the Belgian public debt has been reduced by 5,064 million francs, the annual interest charge thereby being reduced 269 millions. Of the total amortization 4,711 millions represent liquidation of the floating debt owing at home and abroad.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 8001, 8007, 8023, 8083, 8256, 8466, 8481)

8118. CROLL, WALTHER. Zwischen den beiden Reparationskonferenzen. [Between the two reparation conferences.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(3) Jul. 1929: 163-190.—The author gives a historical sketch of the 1929 Paris negotiations, the contents of the Young Plan, and a critical analysis of its relief provisions. Most German economists and business men consider it impracticable. It is probably less of a complete solution of the reparations question than the Dawes Plan.—*John B. Mason.*

8119. FAINGAR, I. ФАЙНГАР, И. Репарационная проблема Германии. [Germany's reparations problem.] *Международная Жизнь.* (2) 1929: 3-12.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

8120. HARRIS, C. R. S. Reparation: the Young report. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(5) Sep. 1929: 458-480.—The reparation problem is not economic but primarily political, and the origin of the latest conference is to be explained politically in the evacuation of the Rhineland. The economic explanation lies in the fact that payments under the Dawes plan could only be made by borrowing in the United States. The Dawes plan had performed an extremely useful function in enabling Germany to stabilize her currency, but it was now increasingly difficult to meet the payments because German loans could not be floated on the American market as easily as hitherto. The task facing the experts was (1) to place a total on Germany's liability and (2) to get rid of the external controls of the Reichsbank. The new annuity would still have to satisfy the creditor countries. The points agreed upon were: (1) deliveries in kind were scaled down from 750 million marks to 300 million. This is excellent for England whose industry had been hard hit by payments in kind. (2) The annuity was to be divided into two parts, one transferable unconditionally, the other transferable under conditions so that Germany might be allowed a moratorium of transfer. (3) It was agreed that the question of Belgian reparations should be dealt with separately, and that the Spa percentages for division of the annuity among the Allies be revised. (4) The question of the conditional and unconditional payments was complicated. Priority was given to France for the first 25 million marks of the conditional payments in return for the promise on the part of France to put up a guarantee fund with the Bank for International Settlements in case of suspension of payment by Germany, so that the rest of the Powers would get what they would have received had the conditional part been divided in the same proportions as the rest. The real snag is that no one can tell what Germany's capacity to pay is. The Young report accomplished among other things the linking of reparations with the inter-Allied debt.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

8121. JÈZE, GASTON. La règlement des dettes interalliés. [The settlement of the inter-Allied debts.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 740-768.—This article includes in large part an examination and refutation of the argument advanced by M. de Chappedelaine and his followers, who hold that the French war debt owed the United States is not a legal obligation because it was not specifically authorized by the French Parliament at the time of the original arrangements. Whatever negating technicalities may be found in the legislation whereunder the French Government borrowed abroad the debt is juridically just and valid. On this point French jurists are in full accord with those of America. From a second point of view, the moral, France has a stronger case, even on the basis of the concessions granted in

the ratified agreement, but the imponderables involved make consideration on the basis of relative values next to impossible. A third point of view, the economic and financial, suggests glaring inconsistencies on the part of the creditor nation due to its ultra-protectionist policy. The present settlement is only a second phase of the debt problem. The question will eventually be re-opened when diplomatic approach and an unprejudiced view of economic facts will relegate the purely legal aspects of the problem to a position of minor importance.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

8122. MADDEN, JOHN T., and NADLER, MARCUS. Secured loans and guaranteed loans. *Inst. Internat. Financ. Bull.* (22) Feb. 12, 1929: pp. 24. (Spec. #1.)—Whenever the financial record of a country does not warrant unsecured credit, bankers usually insist that certain revenues be pledged as security for a desired loan. Even when so called unsecured loans are made, the negative pledge clause is frequently inserted to insure equal treatment in case future secured loans are granted. In some cases a "prior negative pledge clause" makes the position of a first loan even stronger in that it is given a prior claim over that of the new loan upon the revenues pledged as security. Countries whose credit position is weak can not ordinarily obtain loans without pledging certain revenues to cover the annual carrying charges of such obligations. Rigid control over pledged revenues is sometimes established by the appointment of a foreign receiver (Cases of Santo Domingo and Haiti). Since the war a new type of pledged revenue procedure has been instigated whereby an agent or trustee is appointed by the League of Nations (Cases of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia). In such cases the revenues are usually collected through the ordinary channels of government and are turned over to the agent or trustee except in case of default when a receiver is usually appointed to actually administer the collection of the pledged revenues (Examples, Peruvian Salt Loan, Greek Pledged Revenue Loans). The type and amount of revenues pledged differ greatly depending upon the credit standing of the country. Political subdivisions and corporations frequently find it necessary to have their obligations guaranteed by a stronger political unit. Such guarantees may be either unconditional or conditional. (Examples of former, city of Tokyo; of latter, League of Nations Loan to Austria, and others.)

8123. STOIANOV, N. СТОЯНОВ, Н. Развитието и сегашното положение на българските репарационен въпрос. [History and present status of the Bulgarian reparation problem.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество* 28(9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 427-444.—According to the Neuilly treaty of 1919, Bulgaria has had to pay reparations of 2,250,000,000 francs gold. The later history of the Bulgarian reparations question, including the decisions of international conferences for the past decade, are discussed.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

8124. UNSIGNED. Die österreichisch-ungarischen Vorkriegsschulden. [Austro-Hungarian pre-war debts.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 4(10) Dec. 6, 1929: 304-307.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7899, 8105, 8175, 8197, 8207, 8294, 8295, 8302, 8303, 8315, 8389, 8392)

8125. MACASSEY, LYNDEN, and WHITE, A. W. The variation of bulk-supply agreements by act of Parliament. *Accountant.* 82(2875) Jan. 11, 1930: 45-52.—The problem considered is that of the relief of the suppliers of water or other public utility to a municipality under the terms of an agreement made

before the war at prices which do not cover the present-day cost of the commodity supplied. The matter has both legal and accounting aspects. Under common law the supplier would have no relief, since he must be held to an unconditional contract. Custom and the courts have modified the common law rule, however, and in the specific case at hand Parliament has granted aid to the supplier in the form of the Water Undertakings (Modification of charges) Act, 1921, and of several special acts to cover particular cases. The accounting problem involved is that of ascertaining the actual cost of the service so that application may be made for the proper amount of increase in rates. This usually involves the allocation of properties and expenses as between the different services rendered and customers supplied.—*H. F. Taggart.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 6309, 6326, 6937, 7881, 7978, 8175, 8208, 8220, 8388)

8126. SMITH, NEIL SKENE. Economic control, Australian experiments in "rationalisation" and "safeguarding." *London School Econ. & Pol. Sci., Studies in Econ. & Pol. Sci.* #99. 1929: pp. 306.—In the exploitation of its natural resources Australia has comprehensive schemes of social control by means of inquiries, publicity, customs duties, bounties, arbitration courts, production control, government ownership and regulation. The active cooperation of all interested business groups, workers, and consumers has promoted the extension of control measures. Governmental ownership and / or regulation, both state and Federal, has been particularly marked in land reclamation projects, the development of hydro-electric power, transportation and communication, the exploitation of coal measures, the preservation of forests, the promotion of the wheat (through building of state owned terminal and warehousing facilities), sugar, packing (publicly owned and operated abattoirs), and fruit industries. Private control, exercised by domestic and foreign monopolies, has been under governmental surveillance, although attempts to curb the activities of these groups have been only successful in part. Co-operatives have made considerable headway in the "rationalization" of certain productive and distributive services. Much remains to be done. "Economic friction due to inertia, ignorance, the anti-social preferences of individuals, and the inconvenient division of resources in industry . . ." retards the development of social control. The use of the tariff has been subjected to attack; there is dissatisfaction with the methods used in the control of labor; the Australian workers' efficiency is not particularly high; the costs of control are not known. Yet, "the disadvantages do not appear insurmountable, and the existence of economic control is of the utmost importance to Australia."—*R. A. Brady.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 6700, 6709, 7275, 7637, 7646, 7650, 7774, 7800, 8036, 8046, 8075, 8142, 8144, 8148-8149, 8246, 8281, 8284, 8483)

8127. ANTONELLI, ÉTIENNE. La doctrine socialiste. [The socialist doctrine.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1492-1514.—The socialist

doctrine consists of four cardinal points: (1) The socialization of property, which is a juridical device to prevent present tendencies toward impersonal, corporative and immaterial forms of property ownership from being socially oppressive; (2) internationalism, which implies no negation of nationalism, but simply expresses opposition toward international antagonisms originating in the tendency to identify national interests with capitalistic interests; (3), the class struggle, which is not a program, but a state of fact—one aspect of the multiple social antagonisms which exist; the revolutionary character of socialism which does not mean violence but a consciously directed movement in a single direction, made up of compromises in the process, but none in the aim of eliminating oppression and social antagonisms. Different socialists, because of their different temperaments, social positions, and cultural backgrounds, have given special twists to the doctrine. Utopianism is a deviation from the doctrine, because socialism is more closely bound with reality; Marxism is a deviation because it is built up of faulty economic analyses of reality; collectivism is a deviation because it is a rigid and oversimplified *étatisme*; and communism is a twist, particularly in France, because it adds nothing to socialism but a survival of the Blanquist conception of continuous violent action in the class struggle. Socialism is neither a contradiction of individualism nor a development of individualism according to which society is conceived as serving the individual better; it is an intellectual and moral protest based on the actual experience of social antagonisms.—*W. Jaffé.*

8128. FERGUSON, M. Lessons of the Dawdon struggle. *Communist Rev.* 1 (8) Aug. 1929: 445-459.—The strike in the Lord Londerry mines at Dawdon lasted 15 weeks. The miners returned to work without realizing their demands. The author concludes: (1) the miners must look to the communists for leadership; (2) lack of virile leadership in the unions is real cause for diminution in membership; (3) preparation must be made for a new capitalist offensive; (4) constitutional and legal fetishism must be fought with new strategy; and (5) local struggles must be extended to encompass largest areas possible.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

8129. FURSHCHIK, M. ФУРШИК, М. Марксизм Каутского. [Kautsky's Marxism.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 31 (1) 1929: 144-171.—Kautsky is a neo-Hegelian dialectician.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

8130. GROSSMANN, HENRYK. Die Änderung des ursprünglichen Aufbauplans des Marx'schen "Kapital" und ihre Ursachen. [The reasons for the change in the original plan of Marx's "Capital."] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14 (2) 1929: 305-338.—The paucity of studies regarding the genesis of Marx's ideas has left unsolved the problem whether Marx's *Capital* constitutes a fragment or represents a complete system of his thought. Available evidence indicates that, barring certain minor omissions, it must be considered as complete. The original plan of a largely descriptive and substantive treatment was modified in 1863 and an abstract, analytical, and functional treatment substituted. Beginning with the notion of normal value when demand and supply are in equilibrium, Marx had to consider first the source of surplus value which he conceives to be the common element in the economists' classifications of rent, interest, wages, and profits. This involved studying a chemically pure capitalism without historical survivals. Hence the shift to the functional approach and the abstract logical method, involving also the change in plan. The ideology of Marx thus represents a closed system and not a torso as Rosa Luxemburg contended.—*M. G. Glaeser.*

8131. JANNELLE, ERNEST. Pour qu'on lise Proudhon. [An introduction to Proudhon.] *Ann.*

Pol. Française et Étrangère, 4 (4) Dec. 1929: 475-484.—The occasion for this article is the recent publication in twenty volumes of Proudhon's complete works edited by Bouglé and Moyssset, who, with the author, are of the opinion that the ideas of Proudhon are not without current significance. Proudhon, although an anticleric, was a devout believer in religion, a fact which, however, was never allowed to impair his work. There is little direct connection between his faith and his most significant writings in politics and economics, where his doctrine of equality is carefully elaborated. Everyone has an equal title to income, opportunity, and education—even to intelligence. The manager of an enterprise, for example, is not entitled by virtue of his greater achievements to a greater reward, since activity can be reduced ultimately to an exchange of services in which each constituent activity is as necessary as any other. Proudhon was neither anarchist nor com-

munist; temporary monarchy was not inconsistent with his political program, and the changes he advocated were to be brought about, not by revolutionary means, but by a long series of partial reforms.—*W. J. Couper*.

8132. TRACHTENBERG, I. L. ТРАХТЕНБЕРГ, И. Л. Теория современного кредита. [The theory of contemporary credit.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32 (2) 1929: 131-176.—The study of the credit problem is almost unknown in Marxian literature. Even Marx did not deal with this question in a separate chapter. His standpoint is laid down in scattered genial remarks published by Engels. He foresaw, it is true, much of the above mentioned developments, but since his time the significance of, and the relationship between, these facts have greatly changed. Hence the difficulty of expounding Marx' theory of credit systematically.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 7750, 8112, 8129, 8131, 8182, 8283, 8309, 8315, 8404, 8464, 8486)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 7541, 7729)

8133. AUFRICHT, HANS. Die Lehre von den drei Gewalten bei Kant. [Kant and the doctrine of the separation of powers.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 182-193.—According to Kant, the state contains three powers: the *potestas legislativa*, the *potestas executorial*, and the *potestas iudicaria*. These three powers are as many "moral persons," and as such *potestates coordinatae*. But they are at the same time subordinated to each other (*potestates subordinatae*), insofar as each is conditioned by the will of a superior. These powers are separate, but still, the *salus reipublicae* is dependent upon their union. The author inquires into the apparent contradictions, inherent in this doctrine of the *trias politica*. (1) He explains Kant's contradictory statement that the three powers are as well coordinated as subordinated by the contradiction of a static and dynamic theory of the state. Kant clung to the static conception and was therefore not able to achieve the unity of the system which he had in mind. It can be achieved only by a dynamic theory of state for which there is but one state function: the *Rechts-erzeugungsfunktion*. (2) The contradiction between separation of powers and union of powers is to be explained by Kant's inability to make his political postulate conform to his system of law. As a theorist of law, he aims at their union; as a politician, at their separation. It is therefore obviously wrong to classify Kant, as Georg Jellinek has done, as a strict adherent of the dogma of separation.—*Erich Hula*.

8134. FEDDERSEN, H. Die Behandlung des naturrechtlichen Problems bei Leibniz und die Bedeutung seiner Gedanken für die Gegenwart. [Leibniz and the theory of natural law. What it means for the present age.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 231-260.—It is the merit of Leibniz that he has based the theory of natural law on these three principal ideas: (1) There is an indissoluble parallelism of law and community (*Gemeinschaft*); (2) natural law has to describe a system of society which is corresponding to it, in order to prove its possibility in a legal sense; (3) this system of society (*das naturrechtliche Gesellschaftssystem*) is to be built not upon one of the social instincts but upon the totality of the social instincts.

Natural law, as it is represented by Leibniz, is the protest of the totality of social forces against the arrogance of a mere *Teilwesen*. It calls for the return to universal thinking.—*Erich Hula*.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 8193, 8212, 8218, 8226, 8626)

8135. HENSEL, ALBERT. Staatslehre und Verfassung. [The science of the state and the constitution.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61 (1) 1929: 168-197.—In this article the author discusses Rudolf Smend's *Verfassung und Verfassungsrecht* and Carl Schmitt's *Verfassungslehre*, both published by Duncker & Humblot, München, 1928. Smend and Schmitt hold that the positivistic interpretation of the specific provisions of a particular constitution should be considered not as the antecedent but as the sequence of the fundamental understanding of the constitution. The perception of the constitution as a uniform system must control the interpretation of its parts. The constitution being essentially more than positive law, any attempt to interpret it as we do a civil code would fall short of revealing its inner meaning. Thus Smend and Schmitt are representatives of the German movement in constitutional jurisprudence which is seeking freedom from pre-war positivism without, however, following the procedure of the Viennese school which makes for the same freedom by way of a pure jurisprudence but concerns itself with method rather than object or values. Schmitt views the constitution as the totality of empirical political decisions, thus distinguishing between constitution and constitutional legislation. Smend, on the other hand, starting with the concept of political integration, i.e., the fusion of the fluctuating sense experiences of individuals forming the state, looks upon the constitution from the aspect of possible political decisions. In the works of Schmitt and Smend there are gathered together ideas found in many scattered studies such as those of Kaufmann, Triepel, Thoma, Holstein, Bilfinger, Leibholz, and Heller.—*Johannes Mattern*.

8136. LA TORRE, MICHELE. Considerazioni critiche sul principio della divisione dei poteri. [Criticism of the principle of the separation of powers.] *Riv.*

di Diritto Pubblico. 21(11) Nov. 1929: 619-632.—The principle of the separation of powers, considered in relation to sovereignty of the people, cannot be intended as an absolute and essential division with the attribution of various functions to different people. For thus interpreted this principle wars against the very essentials of the life of the state, and for that reason it has been denied by all practical constitutions in all countries. The principle of the balance of powers has been shown to be futile. The principle of the separation of powers contradicts the system of jurisprudence now being practiced in Italy which knows only two powers, the executive and the parliament, with the supremacy of the first over the second.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

8137. LOWENTHAL. *Essai sur la psychologie de la guerre: Les deux faces de la civilisation*. [Essay on war psychology. The two faces of civilization.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 190 Apr. 15, 1929: 375-396.—Jean Jacques Rousseau inverted the order of phenomena. The natural state of man instead of being desirable was impossible, and early man had to exert all his faculties and energy to loosen the chains which bound him. Man alone has the quasi-divine faculty of creating and following ideals. Man has been elevated by civilization through ethics, science, industry, and the arts. Civilization possesses on the reverse side of the shield a face lacking in beauty and goodness: this face is shown in time of war. New weapons of war are multiplying. The next war will be more truly a world war than the last one. There are 500,000,000 years between the mono-cell and the human being. Periodic reversions to the ancestral state occur which are in disharmony with the conscious state. In time of war whole nations are swept aside by the tide of passion. The problem is that of nursing the conscious forces of civilization in order to combat the forces of passion, hatred, and pugnacity. In the next war no one will gain: all stand to lose. Civilization will be destroyed. There will be neither victors nor vanquished.—*J. Eugene Harley*.

8138. NOTO SOEROTO, RN. MS. *Principes der aristo-democratie*. [Principles of aristo-democracy.] *Indische Gids*. 51(11) Nov. 1929: 1194-1202.—The fundamental principles of aristo-democracy may be briefly stated as follows: The people in each autonomous community place the government in the hands of one of their best men, chosen out of their midst, who after consultation with the people issues the needed regulations, executes them, and is responsible for them, and holds his position so long as he is competent. The democratic elements of this formula are found in the terms: "people," "election," "advisoryship," and "control"; while the aristocratic elements are found in the terms: "best," "issuance and execution of regulations," and "continuity of administration."—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

8139. ROHATYN, SIGMUND. *Die verfassungsrechtliche Integrationslehre. Kritische Bemerkungen*. [Critical remarks on the constitutional theory of integration.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 9(2) Jan. 1930: 261-284.—The article is a bitter attack on R. Smend's *Verfassung und Verfassungsrecht* and C. Schmitt's *Verfassungslehre* (1928). The author objects to the opinion that theory of state (*Staatslehre*) and politics must not be separated. A theory which frankly declares itself influenced by political motives may not claim consideration as a scientific theory at all. He attacks particularly the concept of the state, as it is developed by Smend, *realer Willensverband*, contending that it is based on Simmel's *Wechselwirkungslehre*. The concept of integration is vague since Smend speaks only of the three different kinds of integration (personal, functional and material), but does not state its *genus proximum*. Smend's opinion that the parliamentary form of government is no *Staatsform*, because no state can be based

on functional integration alone, leads to the conclusion that there are no states at all in present-day Europe, except Italy and others of its kind. The author further attacks Schmitt's theory of compromise (*Kompromisstheorie*).—*Erich Hula*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 8264, 8277, 8280, 8617)

8140. ANSTETT, JEAN-JACQUES. *L'évolution politique d'un écrivain allemand: Thomas Mann*. [The political evolution of a German author: Thomas Mann.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon*. (4) Oct. 1929: 341-378.—Unlike his older brother, Heinrich, who very early in his career denounced the Prussian political ideology, Thomas Mann kept himself aloof from direct political disputation. However, the productive period of the author recently selected for the Nobel literary prize may be divided into two periods roughly separated by the Great War. Influenced by the religious individualism of Lutheranism, the spiritual emancipation of Nietzsche, the aesthetic, as contrasted with the political nationalism of Richard Wagner and the philosophic "will" of Schopenhauer, Thomas Mann considered the collective striving of the mind as transcending the political order. In fact, the preoccupation with politics which reached its apogee in Hegelianism is destructive of the spirit, individual and national. Government should be a means to social self-realization, never an end. The ideal is not a political state but a folkstate (*Volksstaat*). Nor is the "electoral algebra," the device used in a democracy, any more capable of expressing the social will. The people and the state are irreconcilable. After the war, however, Mann dedicated his influence to the support of the German republic and declared it to be the most healthful social climate for the development of humanistic Germany. The *Zauberberg* (Magic Mountain) presents his most recent social philosophy which is a compromise between science and intellectualism on the one hand and transcendentalism and mysticism on the other.—*John H. Mueller*.

8141. BEARD, CHARLES A. Whom does congress represent? *Harpers Mag.* 160(956) Jan. 1930: 144-152.—A confusion in morals, politically speaking, was revealed in the recent censuring of Bingham in the senate. Norris, a representative of agriculture, was shocked by Bingham's action in placing an employee of the Connecticut manufacturers on the payroll of the senate as a tariff expert. Bingham saw no impropriety in what he had done. The explanation of this cleavage in viewpoint is to be found in the history, theory, and practice of representative government. The fathers tried to instruct the American public in the true nature of political substance, but they failed, because the Americans "act like Alexander Hamilton and talk like Thomas Jefferson." Political theory in our educational system and our general talk leaves out economics, and economics leaves out politics. The result is a confusion of morals such as the senate has just witnessed. The solution of our problem, therefore, lies in a return to the fathers, a restoration of political thinking to the economic foundation from which it has been removed, but with wide-open regard for the potentialities of the engineering age which they did not foresee.—*J. T. Salter*.

8142. COSTAMAGNA, CARLO. *L'autarchia sindacale*. [The self-government of syndicates.] *Critica Fascista*. 7(6) Mar. 15, 1929: 110-112.—There is still some confusion as to the real meaning of Fascist syndicalism. Fascism has so transformed the structure of the syndicate as to change it into a constitutional

organ of the state itself, brushing aside the opposing principles of free individualistic competition and of monopolistic oppression of the old syndicates. The concept of *autarchia sindacale* is too narrow and has to be replaced by the concept of *competenza istituzionale*. The syndicates having vindicated the social autonomy of the individual, have realized the truer and higher ideal of Fascist freedom.—*Mario Einaudi*.

8143. DAVIS, JEROME. Challenges to democracy. *Century*. 119(1) Autumn 1929: 11-20.—The British labor movement and the consumers cooperatives.—*John H. Leek*.

8144. DECKER, GEORG. Politik als Dienst. [Politics as service.] *Gesellschaft*. Nov. 1929: 385-389.—The destruction of the feudal order and the socialist revolution are by no means parallel movements. Though the former was a mass movement resulting in a complete social and political transformation, it could not have been successful had it not been for the leadership and financial support of the bourgeois class. The line of cleavage between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is not as distinctly drawn as was that between the third estate and the nobility. In the rise of the bourgeoisie the rise of the class and of the individual ran parallel. Individual success merely tended to accentuate bourgeois consciousness. Within the proletarian class the opportunities for personal advancement have become more restricted. A promotion of the more energetic of the laboring class to factory superintendencies, etc., and their election to public office, tends to deprive the class of its potential leaders and creates a sympathetic contact between the leaders of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie which in many cases even takes on the form of business relationships.—*Carl Mauehlshagen, Jr.*

8145. FERGUSON, THOS. T. H. De ziel van het chineesche nationalisme. [The spirit of Chinese nationalism.] *China (Amsterdam)*. Apr. 1929: 2-31; Jul. 1929: 94-109; Oct. 1929: 198-216.—This article gives a translation of the *San Min Chu I* or the three national principles of Sun Yat-sen, collected from his writings. Under the first principle, national unity, the European nations are compared with the Chinese, their organization with the Chinese disorganization, their increase in population with the stability, at times decline, in the number of Chinese. Next is a survey of the influence of foreign capital, of the one-sided treaties with foreign countries, and of the economic ratios which are harmful for China. The second principle, national sovereignty, discusses the concept of political freedom and national sovereignty. The development of democracy in the west, the errors made in the course of this development, and the unsuitability of the present parliamentary system for China are discussed. The third principle, national existence, treats this subject in relation to socialism, the theories and the faults of Marxism, the lessons for China to be drawn from Marxism, and the problem of feeding, clothing, raw materials, and industries in China.—*J. C. Lamster*.

8146. LENTNER, EGON VON. Die geopolitische Staatsidee der Vereinigten Staaten. [The geo-political idea of the state in the United States.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 1092-1098.—For Americans the state is not and has never been a problem. It is a given, an organization of the present, not an organic conception nor an organic growth. Immigrants came to America not to found a state but to escape one. Americans are convinced of the rightfulness and the changelessness of their political structure. American history is geo-political; the land has dominated the scene, although there has been no land problem in the European sense. America has stretched out for more land, not from need, but because of the boundlessness of the American connection with the land.—*B. F. Wright*.

8147. LUCHAIRE, JEAN. Eine realistische Generation. [A realistic generation.] *Nord u. Süd*. 52(5) May 1929: 429-441.—A new generation was born on Aug. 2, 1914. It was first of all humanitarian, secondarily patriotic. It was processed in the uniform mold of tragic experience and forged in the smith of war. Economic, family, and school life were profoundly altered and a century of stabilizing tradition was erased. French youth quickly formulated its credo: believing in the peacefulness of democracies, in the interdependence and solidarity of nations, politically and economically, it became convinced of the need of liberating oppressed peoples and establishing international justice. It became pacifist, internationalist, and economically realist. In the decade that has passed this viewpoint has hardened into a concrete program.—*M. W. Graham*.

8148. NAPOLITANO, GAETANO. Economia e corporativismo. [Economics and the corporate state.] *Critica Fascista*. 7(10) May 15, 1929: 194-196.—The economic doctrine of liberalism was based upon the assumption that the free play and intercourse of individual economic forces would redound to the maximum social benefit and welfare. Socialism maintains that the greatest social welfare can only be reached when the state takes over the functions of producer and distributor of economic goods. The economic doctrine of Fascism lays stress on the fact that the maximum social benefit and welfare is attained whenever public and private economic activities are in keeping with the superior interests of the nation.—*Mario Einaudi*.

8149. NASTI, AGOSTINO. Il lavoro come dovere sociale. [Work as a social duty.] *Critica Fascista*. 7(6) Mar. 15, 1929: 114-115.—Fascism maintains that work is a duty of the social man, meaning by that a strict adherence of the citizen to the collective life and his submission to the necessities of the social and national whole. Neither socialism nor liberalism could have this conception, since they regarded the individual as the beginning and the end of social life for whose service society is organized. In the Fascist conception society is paramount.—*Mario Einaudi*.

8150. PAVESE, ROBERTO. Filosofia e Fascismo. [Philosophy and Fascism.] *Critica Fascista*. 7(12) Jun. 15, 1929: 240-244.—To a great extent Italian thought in the field of pure speculation is still permeated with empiricism and positivism, which however much hidden under the cover of idealism, will ever reveal their true materialistic origins. The fascist state, which is the organization of all national activities, must make the functions of philosophers serve the ends of national politics and control the philosophical activities of the individual.—*Mario Einaudi*.

8151. ROSBOCH, ETTORE. La conception fasciste de l'économie nationale. [The Fascist conception of national economy.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 73 Dec. 1929: 620-624.—The Fascist practical or working economic theories are set forth in eight points enunciated by Mussolini: (1) the nation is a moral, political and economic unit, having superior means of action and greater duration than have the individuals that compose it, and it is wholly realized in the Fascist state; (2) labor, in all its forms, is a social duty; (3) ownership of property is also a social duty; (4) production is motivated by and must be guided by the welfare of the group; (5) corporations are the means of unification of productive forces and ought to dictate the terms of relationship between labor and the coordination of production; (6) private enterprise in the domain of production is the most effective instrument, is most useful in the interests of the nation, and is responsible to the state; (7) associations of employers are obliged to further production as well as to reduce costs; (8) intervention of the state is justified only

where private enterprise is inadequate.—*Lawrence G. Lockley.*

8152. ROSBOCH, ETTORÉ. *La funzione dello stato nell'economia fascista.* [The function of the state in Fascist economy.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10(8). Aug. 1929: 651-657.—*Roberto Bachi.*

8153. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. *The French mind.* *Atlantic Monthly.* 144(6) Dec. 1929: 744-754.—The essentials of French character were set at the time of the 1789 revolution. France is still the country of peasants, artisans, and bourgeoisie. More than half of her farmers are their own masters. Manufacturing is strictly localized, and engages only 28% of the working population. Among these are many small employers, while the workers themselves are freer from the discipline of collective production than in Great Britain. France was economically secure before the war and still is. Because of this, only international matters of first rank command her attention. The Frenchman is an individualist who wishes to be intellectually and economically self-sufficient. He is unsympathetic, suspicious, jealous, devoid of sentiment, and shrewdly calculating. However, he is essentially an adult, a superb idealist, a hard independent worker. The essence of the French nation is social rather than political. In France, a political system has arisen suitable to the

individual and based on his needs. Now comes an entirely new school of thought, chiefly from the United States, which, while it is not anti-democratic, is anti-individual. What then is to become of France? Economically she can make the change, but politically such evolution cannot be achieved.—*Belle Zeller.*

8154. STRESEMANN, WOLFGANG. *Junge Generation und Aufgaben der Gegenwart.* [The young generation and the tasks of the present.] *Nord. u. Süd.* 52(5) May 1929: 421-428.—The tempo of post-war times is influenced by (1) the upheaval in preconceived ideas, (2) extensive athletic activity of the younger generation, and (3) the conquest of space, which leads to genuine internationalism, not destructive of native cultures but productive of international cooperation. This broadening of individual spheres of interest betokens the end of nationalism. Locarno furnished to German youth an opportunity to work towards an understanding with France. The last parliamentary elections in Germany showed the failure of bitter-enders to capture the votes of German youth, which has overwhelmingly renounced the idea of a war of aggression without adopting a generally pacifist standpoint. Realistically interested in internal political life, German youth demands recognition of the permanence of the democratic republic, which it has grasped intellectually but not psychologically.—*M. W. Graham.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 8133, 8322, 8349, 8466)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 7576, 7702, 7723)

8155. KEIGWIN, CHARLES A. *The origin of equity.* *Georgetown Law J.* 18(1) Nov. 1929: 15-35.—The evolution of the English judicial system is traced from 1066 down to about 1265, and the conclusion is reached that equity is that portion of the legal system which was left when, from the totality of universal jurisdiction vested in the crown, there was set apart that portion of jurisdiction which was conferred upon the common law courts.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

8156. WALSH, WILLIAM F. *The nature of equitable rights and equitable title.* *Georgetown Law J.* 18(1) Nov. 1929: 36-52.—The older theory, drawn from the history of equity and the method of enforcement of decrees *in personam*, regards equitable rights as fundamentally personal rights enforceable only in equity against the owner of the legal right or title. A more recent school of thought urges that all rights that are real rights or rights *in rem* exist in equity as at law. The opposing theories are examined by applying them to different classes of cases and the conclusion is reached that all true legal rights are concurrent in equity, whenever concurrent equitable jurisdiction is material, and all equitable rights which conflict with opposing legal rights do, when carried into law, become concurrent at law displacing the former legal rule. Just as legal rights remain "legal," though concurrent in equity, so equitable rights remain "equitable," though they become concurrent at law. It does no good, and much harm, to deny that the equitable rights involved in the typical cases discussed are *in rem*. Reason and positive law are to the contrary.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 8343, 8402)

8157. LILE, WILLIAM MINOR. *Judge-made law.* *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(6) Apr. 1929: 525-536.—The question as to whether the courts are the source of the

tremendous body of the common law, or whether there is in existence a ready-made unwritten rule by which to determine almost any question, is discussed in the light of recent legal developments. The latter position is untenable, even though the courts themselves have always been averse to admitting their law-making powers and practice. New legal questions are occasionally raised and judges must find solutions for them. In doing so, they have sometimes developed new rules and sometimes grafted rules from continental law on to the English and American legal system. Still more frequently they have been obliged to develop and expand the indefinite and poorly drafted rules laid down by legislatures, but in so doing they have not in any wise usurped the law-making function.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

8158. RODRÍGUEZ, ALBERTO J. *Doctrina de la justicia.* [The doctrine of legal justice.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14(5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 211-240.—Contemporary philosophy of law in Argentina shows two major trends: (1) reaction against the old natural law theories and advance toward the inductive study and generalization of concrete law; (2) a return to Kantian criticism (following Stammler) on the basis of fundamental social norms. The latter seeks to base a philosophy of law upon the needs of practical life. The former seeks to found a science of law based on cases.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8159. SMITH, BRYANT. *Honorary trusts and the rule against perpetuities.* *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 60-73.—Few legal arrangements have been more difficult to make at home in the jurisprudential household than the imperfect or honorary trust, such as arises when a testator leaves property to trustees to keep his tomb in repair, or to have masses said for his soul. Good reason and authority support the view that the interest of the *cestui* of such a trust is a vested and not a contingent interest within the meaning of the rule against perpetuities. However, the honorary trustee's powers, in the absence of a time limit, violate the rule. Hence there is no occasion for the caution of those who would attribute their invalidity, not to the rule

against perpetuities, but to another and analogous but new and distinct rule created for the purpose.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8160. WISNER, ELIZABETH. The Louisiana law of family relations. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 584-596.—Louisiana is the only state in the union whose law shows conspicuous evidence of its origin in the civil law of Spain and France. In the law of family

relations the civil law remains substantially unaffected. Especially in regard to children the civil law provisions for tutor and family meeting are retained, while French influence is seen in the law regarding "foundlings." The archaic bastardy law written into the code of 1808 remains unchanged, and the history of adoption dating back to the Spanish laws is of special interest.—*Elizabeth Wisner.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 7704, 8135, 8139, 8341, 8376, 8384, 8396, 8397)

GENERAL

8161. HINTZE, O. Typologie der ständischen Verfassungen des Abendlandes. [Types of constitutions based on estates in the occident.] *Hist. Z.* 141(2) 1929: 229-248.—This article discusses the types of constitutions in the occident and more particularly the question whether there is a general type of constitution based on estates. Two special types are to be distinguished for different groups of states. The first is characterized by the two-chamber system with England as its chief representative; the second has the three group system represented chiefly by France. These two types differ from one another in their morphological structure, in their political functions, and in their development.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

8162. RELKEN, RUDOLF. Anfechtbarkeit von Willenserklärungen gesetzgebender Organe. [Contestability of the enactments of legislative bodies.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 60-61 1927-1928: 310-348.—The litigation between Anna Louise of Schwartzburg-Rudolfstadt (successor to Prince Guenther), plaintiff, and Thuringia (successor to the Free State of Schwartzburg-Rudolfstadt), defendant, brought to a focus the question of the contestability of the decrees of law-making bodies, and the grounds on which such contestability might be based, viz., erroneous premises, deception, duress, emotional stress or mental aberration on the part of the lawgiver at the time of their enactment. With the controversial exception of state legislation the German constitution, in as far as national acts are concerned, is unquestionably lacking in definite statements concerning the contestability of legislation before the courts. Foreign constitutions deal with the problem variously. They are of three types: (1) constitutions which draw no distinction between laws in keeping with and laws contravening the constitution (France, Belgium, England); (2) constitutions which imply the right of examination on part of courts as constituting the means by which to render ineffective unconstitutional laws (United States, Norway, 1814, Greece, 1864); (3) constitutions which especially create courts of highest instance with the power expressly stated to pass on the constitutionality of legislation (Austria, 1920). Possible solutions to questions pertinent to the problem are reviewed; who shall be authorized to declare laws unconstitutional, upon whose request, when shall such litigation be resorted to, what restrictions shall be placed to prevent misuse of the privilege, what results should such decisions bring about. (Extensive bibliography.)—*E. de Haas.*

AUSTRIA

8163. KUNZ, JOSEF L. Das österreichische Fremdenrecht. [The legal status of aliens in Austria.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9(2) Jan. 1930: 194-230.—There is no special aliens act in Austria as in England or in the United States. The rules concerning the legal status of aliens are to be found in a great many laws and

ordinances. International law also has to be considered as a source of the Austrian *Fremdenrecht*. An alien is a person who has not Austrian citizenship. Since the latter is based on the *jus originis*, the residence (*Wohnsitz*) does not matter. In general aliens have neither political rights nor duties. The foreigner is subjected to Austrian laws and is protected by the courts. He can appeal from the decision of an administrative authority to the administrative court (*Verwaltungsgerichtshof*) and also to the constitutional court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*), if a constitutionally guaranteed right has been violated. The alien is protected by the *Freiheitsrechte* only so far as they do not distinguish between citizens and aliens. The exceptions are, however, in accordance with international law. Thus, the right of an alien to reside in Austria lies in the discretion of the Austrian state. As to civil laws, aliens must be treated as equals of citizens.—*Erich Hula.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

8164. KEITH, BERRIEDALE. Notes on imperial constitutional law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(4) Nov. 1929: 250-267.

BULGARIA

8165. PENAKOV, I. La législation sur la propriété rurale dans la Dobroudja du Sud. [Legislation concerning rural property in South Dobrudja.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(1-2) Aug. 1928: 33-43.—Rumania has wished to acquire agricultural land for her colonists in South Dobrudja since the acquisition of that region in 1913. When attempts at purchase failed, she resorted to a series of laws, 1914-1924, based on the peculiarities of land titles under the Bulgarian system of law prior to 1913. A technical distinction between perfect and imperfect titles, although never regarded as important by Bulgarians, gives an excuse for expropriation of certain areas. The law of 1924 is discussed in detail.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

ESTONIA

8166. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione estone. [The constitution of Estonia.] *Europa Orientale.* 9(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 309-347.—An historical survey of the creation of the new state and an Italian translation and analysis of the constitution published on Aug. 9, 1920.—*O. Eisenberg.*

GERMANY

8167. HAMELBECK, BERNHARD. Landesrechtliche Grundeigentumsbeschränkung ohne Entschädigung. [Legal limitation of property rights in land without compensation. (Germany.)] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 25(4) Dec. 1929: 210-220.

8168. LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. Gleichheit und Allgemeinheit der Verhältnisswahl nach der Reichs-

verfassung und die Rechtsprechung des Staatsgerichtshofs. [Equality and universality of election under proportional representation according to the constitution and the decision of the highest administrative court.] *Juristische Wochenschr.* 58(44) Nov. 2, 1929: 3042-3044.—Of late the *Staatsgerichtshof* by virtue of Art. 19 s.1 of the constitution and the *Reichsgericht* (Art. 13 s.2) have held that a series of state election laws contravene Art. 17 which provides for "universal, equal, direct . . . suffrage . . . according to the principles of proportional representation" and Art. 109 s.1, "all Germans are equal before the law." It is held that discriminatory legislation, such as that requiring a larger number of signatures for nomination in the case of new than of established parties, affects the equality of the right to vote as prescribed by the constitution. As a matter of fact, the intent of this legislation was to prevent the rise of splinter parties rather than to curtail the equal right to vote. Therefore the laws do not infringe upon Art. 109 any more than other arbitrary legislation, as for instance, that which excludes minors from voting. Since constitutional controversies are essentially political in nature, judges should not be actuated solely by logical legal deductions.—*E. de Haas.*

ITALY

8169. FORTI, UGO. Sull'autonomia del diritto corporativo. [The autonomy of corporative law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21(10) Oct. 1929: 579-587.—The author points out the difficulty of separating corporative law from the system of public law now practiced in Italy.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

THE NETHERLANDS

8170. VOLLENHOVEN, W. C. VAN. Verantwoordingsplicht van regeerorganen in het staatsrecht overzee. [Responsibility of government organs in constitutional law overseas.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 18(6) Nov. 1929: 523-545.—This contribution to the knowledge of constitutional law in the colonies treats the following points: (1) The exercise of authority can be coupled only with a sense of responsibility to the full extent of that exercise. (2) This responsibility must be one toward courts of law judging in public. To what extent is this responsibility established at present in the government of the Dutch East Indies? (3) The changes in the system of responsibility toward the government in the Netherlands, caused by autonomous lower courts of law overseas (i.e. the Dutch Indies) being established or recognized, how does it work out toward indigenous and European authorities, placed under the central authorities overseas? (4) How does this responsibility work out with the organs of government established on both sides of the ocean? (5) Is the responsibility of the governing political, judicial, and legislative organs of government passed on to the lower organs? Does constitutional law recognize delegation and to what extent? (6) In legal language it would be practical to understand by "crown" the constitutional king, by "king" the person of the king. Also, the content of "responsibility" should be more clearly established. (7) How does responsibility work out when international difficulties arise, e.g., when something happens to a subject or interests of a foreign power?—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

POLAND

8171. JANKOWSKI, STEFAN. Uwagi do dekretu z dnia 22 marca 1928 r. o postępowaniu administracyjnym. [Some observations on the decree of March 22, 1928, regarding administrative procedure in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(2) Jul. 1929: 147-

156.—The author gives an account of the law which forms one of the first tentatives of codification of administrative procedure in Europe.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8172. SISSLÉ, EUGENIUSZ. Dekret o umowie o prace pracowników umysłowych a pracownicy samorządowi b. dzielnicy rosyjskiej. [The decree on the labor contract of employees and municipal employees of the former Russian department.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(2) Jul. 1929: 158-162.—The question as to whether the decree on intellectual workers in Poland covers also municipal employees of the old Russian region of Poland, depends on the status to be attributed to the latter. The author concludes that it is that of private law, and they are, therefore, subject to the decree.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITED STATES

8173. BAUER, JOHN. The New York Rapid Transit contracts before the Supreme Court. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(1) Sep. 1929: 120-140.—This case involved the right of New York City to fix by contract the rate of fare on city-owned subways leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. The present financial plight of the I. R. T. is due to the losses sustained by the elevated system, and to the reckless dividend payments from 1913 to 1919, totalling over 104%. During this period the losses sustained on certain surface lines were not amortized out of income, but instead were carried on the books; nor were any funds set aside for depreciation. The I. R. T. then appealed to the courts for a rate increase, insisting that the contract fare of five cents is void and confiscatory. Although the Supreme Court did not pass upon the existence or non-existence of a contract, its decision leaves little hope of an increase regardless of contract. The court stated that the claim for 8% return upon the value of subways, which are the property of the city, is unprecedented, and that all the company is entitled to is a fair return upon the fair value of its own investment. It also held that the losses of the elevated system cannot be merged with the profits of the subways, since they are not a unified system.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8174. BEARD, CHARLES A. The dear old constitution. *Harpers Mag.* 160(957) Feb. 1930: 281-291.—While a few clauses of the constitution are definite and exact, many are easily susceptible of different, and often conflicting, interpretations. It is commonly assumed that the constitution is "interpreted" by the courts when "cases" arise, but many problems never arise in the form of cases, and if they did, they might not be within the jurisdiction of the courts. In fact, congress, the president, and the parties all contribute much by way of interpretation. Decisions are largely a "matter of feeling and sympathy" on the part of the judges. Their views in any given case are dependent upon their mental set-up—a factor which presidents have quite regularly taken into consideration when making appointments. The constitution is a living, developing, dynamic thing, which is constantly in process of becoming something different, in response to public opinion and changing social and economic conditions.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

8175. BIGHAM, T. C. Regulation of the interstate transmission of electric power. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(4) Nov. 1929: 385-397.—The most important proposals put forward for the regulation of interstate transmission of electricity are: (1) Leave control with state commissions as it exists at present under rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court; (2) form interstate compacts for joint regulation; (3) delegate to state commissions the power to act as agents of the federal government; (4) extend the power of an existing federal commission; (5) create regional federal commissions. Concerning the need for such regulation no figures are

available showing the amount of interstate electricity escaping regulation under supreme court rulings, but it appears that interstate transmission is growing at a faster rate than generation. Prohibition of interstate transfer by the state in which the power site is located, though upheld by the supreme court, is indefensible from the economic point of view. Under the present system wholesaling electricity across state lines escapes effective regulation by state commissions. From past experience, interstate compacts would be cumbersome and not adapted to the dynamic nature of the transactions to be controlled. The delegation of federal powers to state commissions resembles the scheme embodied in the Cummins-Parker bill for regulating motor carriers, which had the support of the state commissions. Such a plan appears to be constitutionally valid but might lack uniformity and be hampered by lack of state cooperation. The most feasible proposal is for federal regulation, perhaps with the use of regional commissions as a means of giving weight to local considerations.—*W. E. Morehouse.*

8176. BRISSENDEN, P. F., and SWAYZEE, C. O. The use of the labor injunction in the New York needle trades. I. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 548-568.—Since 1894 some 250 applications for injunctions have been made in labor controversies in New York City in the state courts alone, and most of these applications have been granted. The study of 34 cases in the needle trades, for which fairly complete records were found, shows that *ex parte* restraining orders, without preliminary notice to the defendant, were issued in 21 cases. Ultimately only 11 of these orders were vindicated in further proceedings. The garment manufacturers appear to get, through preliminary restraining orders and temporary injunctions, all the relief which they could obtain through permanent injunctions—in contradiction to the settled principle of equity jurisprudence, that under such conditions a temporary injunction will not issue. On the charge of unwarranted postponement the cases seem to throw no clear light. The life of the injunctions, in the cases for which records are complete, ranged from 7 days to 2,330 days, with 211 days as the median.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

8177. BROWN, ROBERT C. The jurisdiction of the federal courts based on diversity of citizenship. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(2) Dec. 1929: 179-194.—A bill introduced by Senator Norris proposes to take away from the federal courts jurisdiction on the basis of diversity of citizenship. Such a law, if passed, would no doubt be constitutional as congress need not confer on the federal courts all jurisdiction mentioned in the constitution. Such a change would, however, be inadvisable because: (1) the present procedure avoids local and sectional prejudice and affords better protection to the non-resident investor; (2) the popular election of state judges makes the state courts political; (3) federal judges have power when handling such cases to comment on the facts; (4) the present procedure is more conducive of uniformity; and (5) it is a safeguard against state repudiation, through court action, of public debts. There are already sufficient limitations on the diversity jurisdiction of the federal courts. If federal courts are overburdened additional courts should be established. If congress is eager to reform court procedure it might better begin by passing the uniformity procedure bill, by giving federal courts the power to make declaratory judgments and by introducing other reforms of undisputed value.—*B. A. Arneson.*

8178. CAREY, HOMER, F., and OLIPHANT, HERMAN. The present status of the Hitchman case. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(4) Apr. 1929: 441-460.—In the Hitchman case, (1917) 245 U. S. 229, union leaders from other fields had induced miners employed at will under anti-union contracts to agree to join the union.

When a strike was about to be called, the employer secured and the supreme court upheld an injunction against inducing miners to join the union without the employer's consent and also against inducing the miners to quit his employment. This seemed to forbid unionization by peaceful means. It is wrongful without justification to induce persons employed at will to leave their employment. Even a lawful purpose would be vitiated by unlawful means, as violence or deceit. What is a justifiable purpose? The proximate goal is unionization in spite of the contracts; the end is betterment of conditions in union fields by the complete unionization of the industry. The majority of the courts thought this too remote, and regarded the organizers as intermeddlers. But the trend is toward a recognition of wider unionization as justifying strike promotion by third parties; the use of lawful propaganda to increase union membership will no longer be enjoined. The New York courts have reached a similar conclusion; but where employers have relied upon anti-union understandings, the courts have found that there was no consideration and so no contract, or that the contract was inequitable. Narrow distinctions have concealed the great fundamental issues involved.—*Charles Fairman.*

8179. CATON, CUTHBERT B. Supreme law of the land: Effect of national prohibition on state criminal jurisdiction. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(4) Jun. 1929: 492-496.—Where an action is clearly criminal in nature, and the defendant's offense is a crime only against the United States, it is generally held that the state courts are without jurisdiction. However, the proper view is that a state court, even though there be no state prohibition law, should give effect to the Volstead Act in the interpretation of its own criminal law. Thus a speakeasy is a public nuisance in New York, even though the Mullen-Gage law has been repealed.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8180. COLVIN, MILTON. Property which cannot be reached by the power of eminent domain for a public use or purpose. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(1) Nov. 1929: 1-26; (2) Dec. 1929: 137-178.—Some of the types of property immune from the exercise of the power of eminent domain are: (1) an unburied body (property of relatives); (2) slaves; (3) money, promissory notes, and mortgages; (4) usufructuary interests. Privileges such as religious freedom may not be taken, but others such as patent rights are not immune. Eminent domain cannot be used to quiet title nor for specific performance. Property held in trust may not be taken. Public lands held by the United States government are not subject to the power of eminent domain exercised by the states. Congress may withdraw the immunity. Dedicated property is immune partly because of the protection of the contract clause. When there is no change in use there can be no forced changes in ownership by eminent domain. Power must not be used to aid one competing enterprise against its rivals. The power may be used, however, when there are balancing and conflicting uses. One railroad may be authorized to compel another to sell right of way for a crossing. Which of two balancing or conflicting uses is more important is a legislative question but, in close cases, the benefit of the doubt is with the first owner. Public necessity of one use as against another is an important factor.—*B. A. Arneson.*

8181. COMPTE, HERMAN E. Suit against a foreign corporation as a burden on interstate commerce. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(4) Jun. 1929: 489-492.—Although a foreign corporation engaged solely in interstate commerce can be sued in the courts of a state in which it is doing business, a state cannot take jurisdiction over a suit on an entirely foreign cause of action if the expense and inconvenience to the defendant cor-

poration in preparing its case and procuring its witnesses would amount to a burden on interstate commerce.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8182. COUDERT, FREDERIC R. Congressional inquisition vs. individual liberty. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(6) Apr. 1929: 537-552.—How far can the inquisitorial and investigative function, which congress has of late assumed with increasing frequency, be permitted to interfere with the personal and fundamental private rights of the citizen? Hamilton warned against the tendency of representative bodies to absorb every other power, and the author contends that the exercise of this investigative function by congress is a usurpation of the judicial power, with an attending violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution. The practice has been justified upon the ground that there is no such thing as a right of privacy when the securing of the information might be of possible benefit to the state. Such a doctrine is thoroughly vicious, though the existence of a doctrine of the right of privacy "emanates more from the spirit of our institutions than from definite formula." Several supreme court opinions are quoted and discussed, all of them emphasizing the fact that the right of congress to investigate is strictly limited. A standing committee of competent lawyers should be appointed in each house to which committees' questions of this sort might be referred. Their reports might in time become important in the development of constitutional law, and their activity might relieve the supreme court of burdensome responsibility, odium, and unpopularity.—*W. Brook Graves.*

8183. DAVENPORT, WORTHAM. Special organization of the district court to restrain the enforcement of state statutes. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 111-117.—Congress, recognizing the superior degree of consideration and sanction which should be given to a state statute, enacted as an amendment to the commerce court act what is now known as section 266 of the federal judicial code to prevent hasty interference with the action of a sovereign state. Three district judges are necessary to suspend the enforcement and operation of a state statute. Because of the burden on the federal courts, the decisions of the supreme court take the words of section 266 in their narrowest meaning. Four conditions must be fulfilled to bring a suit within its provisions: (1) there must be a suit to restrain a state officer, as distinguished from a local or municipal officer, from the enforcement or execution of a state statute; (2) the statute involved must be one of general application; (3) there must be substantial allegations of the unconstitutionality of the order or statute under the federal constitution; (4) the plea for interlocutory relief must be pressed to a hearing. In general, the decisions construing section 266 are satisfactory. It is to be anticipated that its application will be even further restricted in the future.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8184. F., C. M. Federal jurisdiction raised by reason of incorporation in the District of Columbia. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(2) Dec. 1929: 113-118.—The supreme court does not seem to have considered the question whether there is a difference between the rights and privileges of a corporation formed in the furtherance of one of the specific powers of congress and those of a corporation organized under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia. This particular question has never been directly presented to, nor squarely passed upon, by the court in removal cases. There seems no need for a special protection for corporations organized for the purpose of local activity within the District, and the distinction might well be drawn to relieve the court of that class of cases.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

8185. FREUND, ERNST. United States v. Schwimmer. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(1)

Sep. 1929: 157-159.—Mrs. Schwimmer was denied naturalization because she was a pacifist and therefore opposed to the principles of the constitution. The statute says nothing of this sort, but merely requires good behavior during the last five years. The decision should make a stronger appeal to militant patriots than to careful lawyers.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8186. GLENN, J. FRAZIER, Jr. The constitutionality of statutory presumptions. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 50-55.—Two divergent views as to the constitutionality of statutory presumptions are presented in recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. A Georgia statute placing upon a railroad company the burden of disproving a presumption of negligence raised upon mere proof of injury caused by the "running of locomotives or cars" was held unconstitutional because there was no rational connection between the fact of injury and the negligence inferred therefrom. On the other hand in construing a statute creating a presumption of knowledge of insolvency against bank officials upon proof of receiving deposits during insolvency, the court held that a rational connection between fact proved and fact inferred was unnecessary where the legislature had the power to impose absolute liability upon proof of the fact raising the presumption. The author argues for the adoption of this second view.—*R. H. Weltach.*

8187. H., H. L. Incorporation in several states as affecting jurisdiction of federal courts. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(4) Feb. 1930: 436-440.—The citizenship of a corporation must be decided where federal jurisdiction is invoked on grounds of diversity of citizenship. Voluntary incorporation in two states results in two separate domestic corporations. A foreign corporation may be required to reincorporate as a condition to doing local business; if this amounts merely to a license or a confirmation of the original charter, then the original citizenship remains for jurisdictional purposes; but if the legislature created a new corporation, then it is regarded as domestic. The problem arises in cases of consolidation in various forms. The constituent companies may persist under consolidated control; or one company may continue or a new one be incorporated, other constituent companies terminating their existence. The jurisdictional problems turn on one question: are there two or more separate corporations? If so, each has the citizenship of the state of incorporation.—*Charles Fairman.*

8188. HAGEN, FRED. E. Laws controlling government contracts. *Military Engin.* 21(118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 323-326.—Unlike the representative of a corporation, the officer or agent of the United States can bind the country by contract only to the extent of his actual authority. Decided cases do not give any real support to the theory that "consideration" in excess of "just compensation" is unenforceable. Just compensation means that price at which a purchaser is willing, although not compelled, to buy. With some exceptions, contracts by the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior must be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties. "Proxy-signed" contracts are in general open to legal question. A contract which by its terms is made subject to the approval of the head of the department is not a contract until it is so approved. Supplemental contracts are limited. The United States has the same power to modify terms of a contract as has a private individual. In the construction of contracts, the principles and rules applicable to contracts in general are likewise applicable to government contracts.—*Howard White.*

8189. HANDLER, MILTON. The constitutionality of investigations by the Federal Trade Commission: II. *Columbia Law Rev.* 28(7) Nov. 1928: 905-937.—There was no intention on the part of Congress to restrict the Federal Trade Commission's power of

investigation to the discharge of its quasi-judicial duties, nor should there be any constitutional necessity for such a limitation. The government should not be powerless to demand the same information which is collected by the trade associations. Knowledge is no less significant because the product of an independent governmental agency, which has no axe to grind, and no incentive to misrepresent or to suppress. To gather such information is a legitimate activity of government.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8190. HARRINGTON, J. ROSS. The chain store era and the law. *Notre Dame Lawyer*. 4(8) May 1929: 491-505.—The few decisions yet recorded indicate that chain stores may not be singled out for especially strict treatment under the police or taxing powers. Their ramified activities are a menace to individualism and a proper object for restrictions under the police power.—*Charles Fairman.*

8191. HINTON, E. W. Jurisdiction of a state court over a foreign railroad corporation on a foreign cause of action arising under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(5) Jan. 1930: 581-589.—The wife of an employee of the Michigan Central railroad, who had been killed in Michigan, moved to Missouri and sued for damages under the Federal Safety Appliance Act and the Federal Employers' Liability Act. The activities of the defendant corporation in Missouri were confined to the solicitation of interstate commerce over its lines, located in other states. A writ of prohibition was denied the railroad by the highest court of Missouri. On review by *certiorari*, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed that decree, holding that the acquisition of residence in Missouri by the plaintiff did not make reasonable the imposition upon interstate commerce of the heavy burden entailed in trying the cause in a state remote from that in which it occurred. However, section 56 of the Employers' Liability Act expressly provides that an action may be brought in the U. S. District Court in the district of the plaintiff's residence, or that in which the cause arose, or in which the defendant shall be doing business at the time. Had the cause been instituted in the U. S. District Court of Missouri, jurisdiction would probably have been sustained. The burden upon commerce is no greater if the suit is brought in the state court; so doubtful and important a question ought not to be foreclosed without discussion.—*Charles W. Shull.*

8192. K., T. V. Reading Bible in public schools. *Michigan Law Rev.* 23(4) Feb. 1930: 430-436.—State courts are irreconcilably divided on the constitutionality of using the Bible in public instruction; the weight of authority upholds the mere reading. The crucial question is the character attributed to the book. Envisaged as non-sectarian literature, its reading without comment may seem unexceptionable. But many courts are coming to hold that the King James version is inevitably a sectarian book, offensive to Catholics and non-Christians.—*Charles Fairman.*

8193. KOLE, GEORGE S. Criminal contempt and the pardoning power. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(4) Jun. 1929: 484-489.—Several states have held that the executive's pardoning power does not extend to cases where the judicial organ of the state has punished for contempt of court. This view is based on an erroneous application of the doctrine of the separation of powers. At common law the pardoning power included criminal contempt, and there is no reason for refusing to construe our constitutions in the light of the common law.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8194. LANGMAID, STEPHEN I. The full faith and credit required for public acts. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(4) Dec. 1929: 383-422.—Public acts mean legislative acts. The faith due judicial proceedings has been the subject of much judicial as well as professional

discussion while the faith due public acts has received almost none. The constitutional provision, in spite of some state courts to the contrary, is self-executing, although congress has passed a directory act under the constitutional provision (U. S. Cod. secs. 687, 688). States must enforce statutory liabilities created in other states. This rule has been applied in connection with stockholders liabilities. States have been forbidden to apply their own insurance laws to situations where the supreme court has felt that the laws of other states properly applied. While there is no ground of appeal to the supreme court if a court misconstrues a foreign statute, the forum must construe a foreign statute in accordance with decisions in the foreign state. Of course, a state statute has no force beyond its borders. Thus a state cannot apply its law to a contract made by one of its citizens in another state; nor can it forbid rights created by it from enforcement elsewhere. Overlapping of workmen's compensation acts requires consideration by the supreme court. The issuance of injunctions by one state against prosecution of suits in another state leads to the question of giving full faith to exemption statutes in such other states. The supreme court has considered this situation only once, but the rule preventing extraterritorial control of acts would seem to give the court jurisdiction in all such cases. To the rule that states must give full faith and credit to statutes of sister states, there are the following exceptions: (1) Where the forum has no appropriate remedy; (2) penal statutes held to be such by the supreme court; (3) revenue statutes; (4) where the public policy of the forum is infringed by the enforcement; (5) where all the parties and all the law is foreign to the forum.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

8195. LIGHT, CHARLES P., Jr. Aesthetics in zoning. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(2) Jan. 1930: 109-123.—It is a matter of common knowledge that aesthetic considerations are powerful factors in the enactment of zoning laws. The U. S. Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the zoning ordinance in its general scope, but until recently the upholding of zoning regulations upon frankly aesthetic grounds has been denied by state courts. Recent decisions from Kansas, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Wisconsin have recognized and given favorable consideration to aesthetic factors, though some of the decisions have been based in part on the more orthodox use of the police power. Ohio, Maryland, and Texas courts, however, have rejected the aesthetic consideration. It has been indirectly recognized in other decisions sustaining zoning regulations under ordinary police power. The presence of aesthetic factors does not invalidate a law sustainable on the usual grounds. Aesthetics and the stabilization of property values seem to justify favorable consideration in the attempted solution of city planning.—*Thomas S. Barclay.*

8196. PUGH, ROBERT C. Pacifism and citizenship.—The case of Rosika Schwimmer. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3(4) Nov. 1929: 462-471.—A summary of the various steps in the case, and an analysis of the decision. The case seems to show that extreme pacifism, together with a lack of any sense of nationalism which leaves a fair doubt as to whether an applicant for naturalization would oppose armed defense of the principles of the constitution and encourage others to like opposition, will disqualify such applicant from becoming a citizen of the United States.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8197. ROBINSON, GUSTAVUS H. The O'Fallon case: latest battle in the public utility valuation war. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 3-13.—It was held that the "prudent investment" theory in rate base valuation, as adopted by the commerce commission, was not a proper one. The court insisted on reproduction cost as a necessary element in ascertain-

ing the value of the property of public utilities. This broad view of the case showed that the court was ready to meet the issue squarely, although it would have been possible to treat the case under the narrower recapture section of the Interstate Commerce Act. There is a possible spread of ten to twelve billion dollars in the value of the nation's railroads calculated on spot reproduction as compared with their value on the theory taken by the commission. The Supreme Court has asserted its right to formulate the policies of the commerce commission. The effect of the decision is to protect utility investments and there is no reason to expect any increase in rates.—*R. H. Wettach.*

8198. SATTERLEE, HUGH, et al. Judicial status of the Board of Tax Appeals. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(5) May 1929: 175-178; 203-204.—The validity of conferring jurisdiction upon the Circuit Court of Appeals to review action of the Board of Tax Appeals depends upon whether such action when presented to the court for review is in the form of a case or controversy permitting the exercise of the judicial power within the meaning of article III of the constitution. The procedure prescribed by the revenue act of 1926 affording direct and final judicial determination of questions of law with regard to tax liability, vests in the Circuit Court of Appeals and constitutes in this court jurisdiction upon review which is within the constitutional power of congress to confer.—*M. H. Hunter.*

8199. SMITH, ELMER A. Judicial review of decisions of the Illinois Commerce Commission. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(4) Dec. 1929: 423-453.—Since the creation of the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1913, the Supreme Court of Illinois has reviewed its decisions in 82 cases. These are examined to determine, (1) the necessity for a review of the orders of the commission; (2) the scope of the review; (3) the extent to which the courts will examine into and weigh the evidence; and, (4) the position and importance accorded the commission's decisions. Of the 82 cases reviewed the court has reversed 45. Of these, 8 were reversed because the commission exceeded its powers or jurisdiction; 16 for error in law; 2 because the results were unreasonable and arbitrary; 19 because they were without substantial foundation in the evidence. The court held unconstitutional the provision that orders of the commission could be set aside only if the findings were contrary to the manifest weight of the evidence, and held that the findings of the commission have only the same weight as the findings of a special master in equity, whose findings will be set aside only if they have no substantial basis in the evidence. Of 37 cases affirmed, 19 were supported by substantial evidence. It has been made clear that where it is contended that the facts upon which the order is based are insufficient to sustain the order, the court itself will weigh those facts to determine whether they do afford substantial evidence. The court has reversed cases for failure to make findings of fact specific. It has given great respect to the commission and has gone far to prevent interference by declaring sections of the cities and villages act repealed by implication. The court is competent to review the decisions of the commission or any other technical body.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

8200. SPRINKLE, THOMAS W. Federal injunction against discriminatory state tax. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 62-66.—A discussion which brings out the differences in theory and practice in the matter of equitable relief against taxes. Theoretically, injunctive relief against an illegal or invalid tax should be readily obtainable. Practically, equitable relief is limited or denied from reasons of public policy, particularly the necessity for uninterrupted revenue. Two recent federal cases, reaching opposite results, are discussed.—*R. H. Wettach.*

8201. STIEFEL, EDWARD HENRY. Exemption of federal and state securities. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 127-132.—The question of whether a state may measure an excise tax by income from tax-exempt federal bonds was raised in *Macallen Co. v. Mass.* (278 U. S. 620). The court held the tax unconstitutional, three justices dissenting. Marshall thought that immunity from taxation should be complete, but the rule was weakened by the subjects theory in the excise cases of 1868, which was so developed as to declare that a tax on a proper subject could never be an encroachment on federal authority. This doctrine was broken in *Pullman Co. v. Kansas* and other cases, thus leaving the question of the ultimate effect of a tax open to consideration, though the court did not abandon the subjects test. In the *Macallen* case the court establishes another test: was it the legislative intent to lay a tax on non-taxable interest rather than to lay a tax on the privilege of doing business measured in part by the non-taxable interest income? It is argued that the court was in error in undertaking the difficult or impossible task of construing legislative motive in every case. The decisions relied on may be distinguished from the instant case. The economic test should displace the others, as producing less variable results, as being logically more sound, and as affording a juster compromise between the needs of the two governments.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

8202. THOMAS, DAVID Y. Amending a state constitution by custom. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 920-921.—The constitution of Arkansas, adopted in 1874, provided that proposed amendments must receive the approval of a majority of the electors voting at a general election. In 1883 the legislature passed a law directing the speaker of the house to pass upon the election and declare the result. In 1893 an amendment was submitted empowering the governor to fill vacancies in any state, district, county, or township office. It received a majority of the vote cast, but not a majority of the total vote. The speaker declared it adopted. In 1906 the supreme court of Arkansas held this amendment invalid on the ground that it had not received a majority of the total vote, although Arkansas governors had filled many vacancies under its authority. The practice was continued after its invalidation by the supreme court, although special elections were called occasionally. Most governors have even considered that they had the right to fill vacancies in the legislature. Since appointment is cheaper than holding a special election and 134 out of 135 members of the legislature are of the same party, the practice makes no great difference.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8203. UNSIGNED. Price discrimination under the Clayton Act. *Iowa Law Rev.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 338-343.—In the recent case of *Van Camp & Sons v. American Can Company and Van Camp Packing Company*, (49 Sup. Ct. 112, 1929) the United States Supreme Court decided that the government may interfere where a seller engaged in interstate commerce has discriminated in prices quoted to purchasers, although the effect of such discrimination might be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly, not in the line of commerce in which the discriminator was engaged, but in the line of commerce in which the vendees of the discriminator were engaged. The principal question at issue in the case was the applicability of section two of the Clayton Act. The Supreme Court chose a different interpretation from that given to the statute by the lower courts. It would seem that price discrimination in general is to be condemned, because it is likely to result in monopolies and artificial price fixing.—*Charles W. Shull.*

8204. UNSIGNED. Searches and seizures. *Iowa Law Rev.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 315-322.—Cases involving the question of the legality of a search and seizure

reveal two outstanding theories; one, protecting individual freedom and residential sanctuary, the other, justifying the means by the end. The attitude of the U. S. Supreme Court has been for the preservation of individual protection. The evidence justifying the issuance of a search warrant must be such as would be admissible on trial. Under this rule, the facts must be stated in the affidavit. Opposed to the federal rule is that by which information and belief constitute adequate grounds for the issuance of warrants. One group of cases holds that, although probable cause does not appear, a presumption of validity is accorded the acts of sworn public officials. The most recent of these cases holds that probable cause need not be shown on the information itself and the magistrate's findings are conclusive. The theory of these decisions seems to be that the constitutional guaranty may well repose in the hands of public officials. The second group of cases evades the difficulty by defining probable cause or otherwise making the issuance of search warrants ministerial. The constitution does not say who shall define or determine probable cause or the existence thereof. The legislature may therefore designate the complainant as such a person. This shifts judicial discretion from the determination of probable cause to judging the credibility of the affiant. A remedy would seem to lie in legislation. Uniformity for the issuance of search warrants might well be incorporated among reforms in process in codes of criminal procedure.—*Charles W. Shull.*

8205. UNSIGNED. State taxation of federal instrumentalities. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 92-103.—The doctrine that a state cannot tax instrumentalities of the federal government was an early development. But where the privilege taxed is one derived from the state, the tax is not void because it may indirectly reach a federal instrumentality. The extent to which the states will be allowed to tax income derived from federal instrumentalities is still an open question. The supreme court has even held that royalties received from patents issued by the United States may not be taxed by the states. The mere fact that a tax affects a government instrumentality should not invalidate it, if the tax does not hamper any exercise of the federal sovereign power. A burden that falls as fairly and impartially as does a tax on net income will rarely threaten the operations of federal powers. By the adoption of some such pragmatic economic standard the court can attain a more realistic approach to the problem.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8206. UNSIGNED. The Fourth and Fifth Amendments and visitatorial power of congress over state corporations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 103-108.—Although a corporation is entitled to protection from unreasonable searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment, it does not possess the privilege against self-crimination under the Fifth. Nor may a corporate officer refuse to testify concerning corporate affairs on the ground that he will be incriminated, since the officer may not claim a privilege on his own behalf that would create a corporate privilege of immunity. A corporation is not a "person" within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

8207. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. The O'Fallon case. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(1) Sep. 1929: 39-55.—This case contributes to the problem of proof and technique in the application of principles of substantive law. The difficulty was largely due to the

antagonism of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Supreme Court's theory of rate-making. The Court has definitely ruled that a corporation is entitled to earn a fair return on the fair value of its property, and not its investment. Although the Commission stated that it did consider reproduction cost, it is clear that it gave no weight to the enhanced value of property installed prior to 1914. This case definitely settles the point that a commission cannot immunize its findings by stating that it considered all the evidence, when it clearly did not. The Supreme Court did not reverse the Commission because it used too low an estimate of cost of reproduction, but because it paid no attention to the evidence showing such cost as to a large part of the property. The result of the decision is that any future reduction of rates is scarcely possible, and the danger of recapture of any earnings whatever is very remote. This has a stabilizing effect on railroad securities.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

U S S R

8208. BERNSTEIN, A. Situation juridique des entreprises concessionnées dans l'U.R.S.S. [The legal status of concessionary enterprises in the USSR.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(600) Aug. 10, 1929: 1092-1093.—Owing to the broad scope of governmental activities in the Soviet union, the variety of concessions is much greater than in other countries. The concessions are bilateral contracts with guarantees against unilateral change by the Russian government; they allow considerable freedom of action on the part of the concessionaire, subject to limitations on the right of disposal of property or rights granted by the government and to the necessity of carrying out the program of production envisaged in the concession. The fiscal regime applied is generally assimilation to state enterprises. The settlement of disputes over the interpretation of rights and duties is usually handled by the civil courts or by specially provided arbitral tribunals.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8209. P., G. The principles of "state ownership" and "user based on personal labour" in Russian agrarian law. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(9) Sep. 1929: 385-389.—A measure of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of Dec. 15, 1928, re-affirms the principles which have governed the Soviet agriculture and land system since the promulgation of the Agrarian Code in 1922, which is substantially in force in all the states of the union. The purpose of the measure is to provide and warn against any derogations or false interpretations of the fundamental law; its effect is to emphasize the policy of comprehensiveness and uniformity to be followed in all agrarian life of the USSR. The principles provide that the private person has no right to ownership of land; the leasing of land to actual cultivators; and the employment of wage servants — *A. J. Dadisman.*

VATICAN CITY

8210. LAMPIS, GIUSEPPE. L'ordinamento della Citta del Vaticano. [The organization of the Vatican City.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21(8) Aug. 1929: 446-462.—The article contains a general exposition of the constitutional, administrative, juridical, and economic-financial organization of the new Vatican City. —*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7942, 7972, 7982, 7984, 7986, 7991, 8049, 8051, 8070, 8079, 8136, 8142, 8151, 8157, 8177, 8183, 8248, 8275, 8283, 8299-8300, 8304, 8350)

GENERAL

8211. BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. *Parlamenti malati*. [Sick parliaments.] *Gerarchia*. 9(4) Apr. 1929: 276-282.—Parliamentarism is passing through a crisis throughout Europe. Uneasiness is observed in England, Germany, Austria, and Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

8212. NOTO, SOEROTO. *Aristocratie en democratie in Indonesië*. [Aristocracy and democracy in Indonesia.] *Geill. Tijdschrift v. Nederland en Indonesië*. 6(10) Oct. 1929: 148-151.—This periodical, published in Dutch and Malay, is entirely the organ of its founder, a Javanese aristocrat and poet, residing in the Netherlands. His aspiration is that Hindu (and particularly Javanese) civilization adopt the best out of western civilization but adapt these elements to Hindu nature and requirements. In connection with a formerly projected sketch of an evolution of the government considered desirable for Netherlands India, he describes the difference between western and Javanese democracy and aristocracy. Java does not know the occidental antithesis between aristocracy and democracy, because Java has a totally different historical, cultural, social, and economic structure. The cultural development of Java has a static, that of the West a dynamic character; in Java the contrast between capital and labor is no part of that between nobility and the people. An imitation of western democracy in Javanese society remains a caricature and can only suffer by unfruitful revolutionary collisions. Javanese aristo-democracy must develop according to its own superior nature.—C. Lekkerkerker.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

8213. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. *Dominion status*. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(635) Jan. 1930: 56-69.—The classic statement on dominion status is in Durham's report on Canada in 1838, that a colonial ministry should be responsible to the colonial legislature "except on points involving imperial interests." In the middle of the 19th century responsible government was thought to be preparatory to independence. Then came the turn to the imperialism of Disraeli and Chamberlain. In 1914 the dominions found themselves involved in a war of Britain's undertaking. When they asked a place in the councils of the empire they were given representation in the imperial war cabinet. After the war they chose to withdraw. The report of the imperial conference of 1926 has been interpreted as putting the dominions upon a co-equal status with the United Kingdom. No legislature but that of South Africa has debated that report. Recent examples of the difficulties are used, such as the dominions' failure to participate in the Lausanne treaty and the Locarno conference. In 1923 Canada would not allow the British ambassador to sign along with her representative the halibut fisheries treaty with the United States. There is need for care in changing empire relations. There are but two bonds in the empire, the crown and the judicial committee of the privy council. Membership in the empire is not an irksome obligation, but a high privilege.—H. McD. Clotie.

8214. MORGAN, J. H. *The Irish Free State and the privy council*. *English Rev.* 50(1) Jan. 1930:

20-25.—There is no case whatever for the abolition of the right of appeal from Irish Courts to the judicial committee of the privy council. This "greatest court in Christendom" is an invaluable servant of the whole Empire and is so recognized by all the other dominions. The Irish attack, part of the general tendency in Ireland to repudiate the English connection, would if successful put the duty of preserving the Anglo-Irish agreement wholly on the Irish courts.—H. D. Jordan.

CANADA

8215. VAN WERKUM, H. D. *Het federalisme van Canada*. [The federalism of Canada.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13(6) Aug. 1929: 48-65.—Amry Vandenbosch.

GERMANY

8216. ADAMKIEWICZ, JERZY. *Niemcy wobec problemu unifikacji*. [Germany and the problem of unification.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 10(4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 154-162.—The efforts thus far to create a unitary German state, *Einheitsstaat*, have met insurmountable obstacles. On the one hand, they are due to particularist tendencies and to decentralization of some federal states (Bavaria) and, on the other, to the preponderant role of Prussia in the political life of the German empire. Prussia's occasional independent action justified the assertion of a kind of dualism between Prussia and the German empire. The problem of a unitary state grows more complicated due to the community of interest of central Germany. The states of Saxony, Thuringia, and Anhalt are highly industrialized, with a production of goods destined mostly for export, and are considered as an entity. These hindrances would make unification impossible, even if financial considerations did not interfere. A national conference of the federal states was held in Jan. and Nov. 1928, but no decision was reached. A committee of experts was elected to elaborate general principles of a future constitution of the Reich. The published report of this committee is a compromise between the form of a unitary state and a federal state. The idea of the unitary state is progressing, in the face of great difficulties. The minister of the interior has the power to declare that the problem will not be solved in parliament but by way of a plebiscite.—O. Eisenberg.

GREAT BRITAIN

8217. CHASE, EUGENE PARKER. *House of Lords reform since 1911*. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 569-590.—The House of Lords has remained as a vestige of feudalism in the government of England and still awaits the reforms so often proposed. All parliamentary proposals for its reform made since 1911 have been made by the Conservative party with the hope of restoring its powers. The latest Conservative government admitted a disagreement among its own supporters as to this question. During the last general election the House of Lords issue played practically no part, and it is probable that the question will not arise during the life of the present parliament.—Friedrick F. Blachly.

8218. ROBSON, W. A. *A charge of despotism*. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(769) Jan. 1930: 88-93.—The publication of Lord Hewart's *The New Despotism* is a landmark as a break with the tradition that a Lord Chief Justice should not participate in controversial public affairs. On the basis of the "rule of law" as expounded by Dicey's *Law of the Constitution* Hewart attacks the legislative and judicial powers permitted to adminis-

trative departments, and advocates judicial review of the legality of official acts. The extension of executive discretion is creating uncontrolled authority. But, asks Robson, are not officials subject to discipline and dismissal by ministers answerable to parliament? Discussion of encroachment of the executive upon the judiciary presupposes a non-existent separation of powers. Dicey's "rule of law" was adequate for the century in which law was a matter of rights and duties of individuals, who enforced them in court. Repeal of the statutes giving executive discretion would be a frustration of government. The Lord Chancellor has appointed an able committee to consider the matter.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

ITALY

8219. ARIAS, GINO. Il consiglio delle corporazioni e l'economia corporativa. [The council of the corporations and corporative economy in Italy.] *Gerarchia*. 9(5) May 1929: 367-373.—The functions of this body, which was created in July, 1926, and modified on July 14, 1927, are described. It is composed of representatives of all organized professions on a corporative basis and is presided over by the chief of the government. Among other tasks, it advises the government on legislative matters concerning labor and production. A similar institution is to be found in the German economic parliament, though it is quite different in spirit.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8220. ARIAS, GINO. La funzioni economiche del consiglio delle corporazioni. [The economic functions of the council of the corporations.] *Critica Fascista*. 8(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 3-5.—The creation of the new national council of the corporations is the latest step taken towards the building up of the new Italian corporative state. To a great extent its functions are advisory. It has the right of "emitting rules for the regulation of the collective economic relationships between the different categories of production." The entire economic life of the nation must thus receive the stamp of the corporative state. Production will be thus organized according to collectivistic principles without harming individual interests. Everybody must comply with the new system, in accordance with the responsibilities laid down by the labor charter.—*Mario Einaudi.*

POLAND

8221. ZAGRODZKI, JÓZEF. Izby prasowe. [Chamber of journalists.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(2) Jul. 1929: 156-158.—The union of editors in Poland has prepared a draft bill on the organization of the journalists' profession which re-introduces the chamber of journalists provided for in the bill of 1920, but rejected by the diet and by the journalists themselves. This draft does not provide for compulsory membership of all journalists and editors. A further defect is that it deals with questions of labor protection of journalists, though the principal idea of the draft bill was: (1) to organize the journalistic profession; (2) to determine the qualifications necessary in order that a journalist may exercise his profession; and (3) to give the chamber of journalists a disciplinary power with regard to journalists, as well as the right to represent and defend their interests.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8222. ZAGRODZKI, JÓZEF. Ochrona pracy dziennikarskiej w Polsce. [The protection of journalists in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8(4) Jan. 1929: 359-361.—On May 22, 1928, a bill was presented for the third time in the Polish diet concerning the regulation of legal status of journalists. The first bill, introduced on Jan. 8, 1920, was of interest because of the provision for a chamber of journalists to protect their rights and guard their professional

honor. The last bill has dropped this provision and is modelled, on the whole, after the Austrian law. It should be profoundly modified in order that the protection of the journalists be made effective.—*O. Eisenberg.*

SWEDEN

8223. FRYXELL, K. A. The Royal Board of Trade. *Index. [Svenska Handels-banken.]* (47) Nov. 1929: 3-9.—The Royal Board of Trade in Sweden is a central government office functioning as an expert authority in matters pertaining to commerce, shipping, industry, and handicraft. It is subordinate to the ministry of commerce. It advises the government and makes many independent decisions on matters within its fields of activity. Besides its administrative work, the board issues publications dealing with general and special economic problems. It functions through several bureaus: (1) The commercial and administrative bureau, which acts in an advisory capacity and cooperates with Swedish chambers of commerce in London, New York, and Sidney; (2) the shipping bureau, which collaborates with shipping associations in securing wholesome and impartial legislation as to sailors' relief funds, muster service, schools of navigation, registration, seaworthiness of vessels, and hours of labor on ships; (3) the bureau of mines, which safeguards and regulates the mining interests of the state; (4) the bureau of industries, which is concerned with industrial legislation and reform, such as tariffs, taxation, subsidies, technical scholarships, and arts and crafts; (5) the bureau of statistics. The board prepares special statistical reports, independent of the bureau. The bureau issues a bi-monthly and a quarterly publication, which are published in summary form in German, English, French, and Spanish for distribution abroad. The board is a fine example of an 18th century type of organization still serving as a model for big-scale industry.—*C. D. Judd.*

UNITED STATES

8224. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. Second session of the seventieth Congress. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May 1929: 364-383.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

YUGOSLAVIA

8225. UNSIGNED. Le nouveau régime en Yougoslavie: lois et décrets constitutifs. [The new administration in Yugoslavia; laws and constitutional decrees.] *Monde Slave*. 6(9) Sep. 1929: 454-480.—These documents, all issued in January, 1929, include the proclamation issued by King Alexander, the speech of the king to the new ministry, communications of the king with the cabinet, and various laws and amendments.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7704, 7795, 8013, 8026, 8089, 8106, 8115, 8160, 8175-8176, 8199, 8202, 8296, 8326, 8342-8343, 8348, 8353, 8369, 8376, 8381, 8391, 8396)

GERMANY

8226. GLEICHEN, HEINRICH von. Korporativismus und Parlamentarismus. [Self-government and parliamentarism.] *Pol. u. Gesellsch.* 2(20-21) 1929: 6-11.—Local self-government, introduced into Germany by the Prussian minister von Stein, has lost its force through the gradual development of a bureaucratic state system which has made the successful operation of a parliamentary government impossible.

This constitutes one of the major problems of present day Germany and every attempt to solve it meets with the determined opposition of a national and centralized socialism. The remedy lies in a sharper separation of state and local functions in which the former shall concern itself solely with questions of power and the latter with questions of social welfare and culture. The life of a people can best express itself in its local institutions and should be interfered with by the state as little as possible. When governmental functions are centered in a bureaucratic system the state falls an easy prey to a dictatorship which spells the end of democracy.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

UNITED STATES

8227. BRITTON, WILLIAM E. Legislation of the fifty-sixth general assembly. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(5) Jan. 1930: 547-565.

8228. CRAWFORD, FINLA G. The 1929 legislative session in New York. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 914-920.—The last annual session of the New York legislature brought to a crisis the executive budget issue. Many important and forward-looking measures were passed, particularly in the field of taxation. During the session, 3,417 bills were introduced—1,594 in the senate and 1,823 in the assembly. Of these, 953 were passed and 713 were signed by the governor. There were 112 special laws for cities. Forty-nine of the measures were for claims against the state, and 31 for private associations. Fifty-two special appropriation bills were passed in addition to the two budgets submitted by the governor. Thus, only 290 were added to the general laws of the state. The legislative control was Republican, and many recommendations of Governor Roosevelt met with defeat. These are reviewed in detail. Differences between the governor and the legislature over the budget are sketched and there is discussion of the most important legislation. The outstanding change in the law of the state was made by the Pearson Decedent Estates Act, which materially altered the substantive law of estates in effect since 1830.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8229. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. The twilight of legislatures. *Amer. Mercury.* 19(74) Feb. 1930: 129-136.—This article contains a brief review of forms of government, emphasizing American devotion to democratic government and to the representative principle; a statement of some of the shortcomings of state legislative bodies, with reasons therefor; and a proposal that legislatures shall be in the future elected assemblies with the veto power but without the power to initiate new proposals—as was the case with the representative bodies of medieval times, as is true now of the stockholders in American business corporations in their relations to the directors, and of the legislatures themselves in the handling of financial matters in those states which have adopted the executive budget.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7955, 8077, 8109, 8116, 8195, 8294, 8310, 8321, 8335, 8354, 8375, 8395)

GENERAL

8230. HAMMERSLEY, CHARLES E. Dangers in amending zoning ordinances. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 7-8.—Every property owner surrenders certain valuable rights by the adoption of a zoning ordinance. What he gets in return depends upon the firmness and fairness with which the ordinance is maintained. Amendments of zoning ordinances are sometimes necessary, but when once enacted the ordinance

should be binding and conclusive for a reasonable period of time. Amendments should be for public and not for private purposes. City councils and zoning boards of appeals have shown altogether too much concern for the private person who wants a private gain through a change in the ordinance.—*Harvey Walker.*

UNITED STATES

8231. HOOD, RAYMOND M. A city under a single roof. *Nation's Business.* 17(12) Nov. 1929: 19-20, 206, 208, 209.—New York City is suffering from rapid uncontrolled growth. Transportation is pitifully inadequate and wasteful. Experiment seems to show that a system of distinct but related communities within the city might solve the problem. Whole industries should be united into interdependent developments, to save time, money, and nerves. A typical unit would cover 3 blocks. The ground floor would be entirely free for traffic, with ample auto storage space below; 2nd to 10th floors would contain shops, stores, and even theaters; 11th to 25th, offices; 26th to 35th, clubs, restaurants, hotels; 36th to 45th, apartments where those who worked in the building would live. The entire unit would be planned to meet the needs of the industry and the type of people who compose it. Under the present system building units are too small, cannot afford even partial protection, and leave huge investments at the mercy of chance and the whims of a next-door neighbor. The result is a competitive, destructive battle, with each coveting or encroaching on the trade, light, or other advantages of his neighbors. The new plan would cost no more, would insure far better lighting, ventilation, spacing, and an efficient centralization which would reduce risk and destructive competition to a minimum.—*R. E. Baber.*

8232. JONES, HOWARD P. History-making at Chicago. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 22-29.—An account of the proceedings of the National Conference on the Improvement of Government held under the auspices of the National Municipal League, at Chicago, Nov. 12-14, 1929.—*Harvey Walker.*

8233. LOVETT, ROBERT MORSS. Chicago, the phenomenal city. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 328-334.—The size and character of Chicago can be explained only in part by its strategic geographical situation. It is above all a city made by a few great personalities, such as William B. Ogden, McCormick, Armour, Field, Harper, Insull. "No other city in the United States can show such a group as this, compact of pioneering energy and productive intelligence." Compared with the achievements of such men, government has played a small, and not always an edifying, part. The city is intolerably hampered by the suzerainty of the state of Illinois. Its anomalous system of government has been haphazardly imposed by the state. The most obvious fact about Chicago's underworld is its "respect for personality and leadership." Chicago's public, too, gets a thrill from criminals; it is "a bit more naive and frank than New York, and more likely to be swayed by mass emotion."—*Brynjolf J. Houde.*

8234. REINHART, ALFRED S. Municipal home rule in Colorado. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(4) Feb. 1930: 382-403.—Home rule for cities of over 2,000 population was overwhelmingly adopted in 1902. The constitutional amendment survived legal attacks; but a not too favorable judicial interpretation culminated in a decision in 1912 that the Denver election commission was bound by state election laws. That year home rule was amplified: municipal elections were declared to be a local matter; in local concerns the provisions of home rule charters were to supersede any conflicting statute. The most important development has been to establish municipal regulation of public

utilities, independent of the state public utility commission. Two-thirds of the eligible cities, mostly small, have not adopted home rule.—*Charles Fairman.*

8235. SHAVER, JOHN W. Managing a city. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 78(6) Dec. 1929: 1336-1338.—Based on the premise that the city manager plan is the private corporation form applied to government, the administration of Dayton, Ohio, under its present manager is favorably considered. The departmental organization and the relations of the manager thereto, the manager and the city commissioners, and the taxation problem are analyzed. Useful charts accompany the article.—*Thomas S. Barclay.*

USSR

8236. MAXWELL, BERTRAM W. Municipal government in Soviet Russia.—II. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 29-36.—Some of the larger cities have soviets of over 1,000 members. Every conceivable economic and social group which does not belong to the disfranchised elements is given representation. The annual elections are conducted by a commission of seven members appointed by the city soviet. Candidates are usually suggested by the communist group, although individuals may announce their candidacy. Elections are by acclamation or raising of hands. Members of city soviets must take an active part in the management of the municipality. The first meeting of the newly elected soviet is called by the electoral commission and at this meeting officers are elected. Thereafter the soviet meets once a month. Important actions are taken in committee meetings. The soviet indicates its approval or disapproval of the committee reports. There are five permanent committees; others may be appointed as needed. Members are assigned, usually in accordance with their preference. The technical director of the department of city work which comes under the jurisdiction of a particular committee is always included in its membership. The city soviet exercises a combination of legislative, executive, and administrative functions. There is a rigid supervision of all its activities and nothing can be undertaken unless expressly permitted by higher soviets or their executive committees. It makes the estimates; plans, confirms, and administers the budget; supervises the collection of all taxes; is charged with the administration of all economic enterprises, with the protection of labor, and the promotion of public health. Actual administration is delegated to a president and a presidium of eleven members elected by the city soviet out of its own membership.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 7299, 7302, 7339, 7340, 7347, 7689, 7735, 7807, 8041, 8170, 8212, 8328, 8367, 8435, 8446)

GENERAL

8237. ZINTGRAFF, ALFRED. *Die Besiedlungsfähigkeit Afrikas.* [The capacity of Africa for colonization.] *Panuropa.* 5 Dec. 1929: 24-36.—The present colonization of Africa is largely the result of European, especially English, activity. This makes European and African problems inseparable. A Pan Europe would allow of joint activity for the furthering of African interests and for the settlement of many African problems.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

GREAT BRITAIN

8238. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS, L. F. *The autonomous states of India.* *Verslag Vergadering Indisch Genootschap.* Dec. 1929: 121-124.—The total

population of Hindustan is 320 millions of which 250 millions located in an area of 900,000 square miles, are under direct British control. The native states cover an area of 600,000 square miles. These figures show that the British population in India cannot have the same influence on the natives as the Dutch has in the Netherlands Indies. Moreover, the high civilization of Hindustan was strong enough to withstand western influence. Until recently British policy was opposed to a mutual understanding between the native states; yet these states have been a great support of the British government in India. They wish to regulate their own affairs and do not desire any reforms in the directly governed territory, when these include the native states. A chamber of princes has been instituted with which the Indian government has to discuss such matters. Neither the native states nor the other part of India wish separation from England.—*Cecile Rothe.*

ITALY

8239. LAURO, RAFFAELE di. *La funzione italiana della Tripolitania.* [The significance of Tripoli for Italy.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(196-197) May-Jun. 1929: 244-249.—The domination of the Mediterranean is a subject of national interest for Italy, and the possession of Tripoli and Libia is important strategically and politically. The Fascist government tends to enforce its sovereignty in the colonies in contrast with the former Italian governments which almost abandoned Libia. The political and administrative status of Tripoli, built up by preceding governments into a large native autonomous system, has been destroyed by the Fascists. This colonial possession has considerable economic value. However, neither the immigration capacity of the colony nor its agricultural development in the near future should be over-estimated. Owing to favorable natural resources, the progress of Tripoli is promising.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8240. MACARTNAY, MAXWELL H. H. *Young Italy—Old Africa. Fascism turns colonizer.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(756) Dec. 2, 1929: 802-810.—It is now nearly 20 years since Italy seized Tripoli and Cyrenaica, yet it is only within the past few months that the turbulent Berber and Arab inhabitants have been pacified. The Turks were readily enough expelled but actual possession of the hinterland could be gained only by a war of conquest, launched after the two territories had been ceded to Italy. This was interrupted by the World War and, at length, after five years of disheartening results, the Libyan statutes of 1919 in effect left the natives to their own devices. Chaos resulted, for Berber fought Arab and both fought the Italians. Count Volpi, governor of Tripoli, and General Bongiovanni, governor of Cyrenaica, consequently launched attacks against Said Idris and Omar el Mukhtar, the chief native leaders, and by the fall of 1929 were in full control of the situation. Abandoning the old regime policy of exercising but loose supervision, the Fascist government is today instituting thorough-going control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE NETHERLANDS

8241. WILDE, A. NEYTZELL de. *Inwendige Aangelegenheden van Nederlandsche-Indië.* [Internal affairs of Netherlands-India.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 18(6) Nov. 1929: 500-522.—Out of the constitutional revision of 1922 and the revision of the administrative regulations for the Netherlands of 1925 two important and much discussed questions have arisen: (1) what are the subjects of internal affairs of Netherlands India which are left for regulation to the ordinance making power in India? (2) in how far is effective interference in such subjects permitted to the crown or the Nether-

lands states general? With the last previous revision of the articles in the constitution dealing with colonial affairs, which took place in 1848, unlimited authority over the colonies was transferred from the king to the states general. The revision of 1922, however, involved a transfer of control from the Netherlands government to the governmental organs overseas, in which organs natives were to form an increasing element. It was the intention of the government to make a distinction between legislation and administration; to charge the governor general of India and the governors of Surinam and Curaçao with general administration in so far as it was not retained for the crown by law; to permit the crown to regulate the internal affairs of the colonies only with respect to such subjects as are designated by law; to leave the regulation of internal affairs to the organs overseas, with the exception of the subjects reserved to the crown by law, and subject to the superior legislative power of the states general, which remains unchanged. The states general has the power to nullify those ordinances of the organs overseas which are in conflict with the constitution, the law, or the general interest. What subjects are included in the term "internal affairs" was not defined. This is left for determination, in the first instance to the India legislature, and in the second instance, to the crown, which may suspend the regulations if it regards them a violation of the constitution, the law, or the general interest.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

8242. DJAJADININGRAT, R. A. A. A. De positie van de regenten op Java en Madoera in het huidige bestuursstelsel. [The position of the regents in Java and Madoera in the present constitutional system.] *Verslagen d. Vergaderingen v. h. Indisch Genootsch.* 15 Nov. 1929: 83-103.—The position of the regent has changed in the course of years. He is no longer the real head of the native population responsible for maintaining the authority in the regency but has become an official who, though still endowed with great powers, has been subordinated to an European official. The constitutional reform of 1925 has brought the greatest change in the relation between the natives and the European government. A regency council has been instituted which has to take care of the special interests of the regency; the regent is the president of this council and must carry out its resolutions unless he judges them contrary to a higher ordinance or the general interest. The regent, too, must care for the interests of the inhabitants. The authority of the regent does not necessarily decrease by the institution of the regency council; on the contrary, now the regent has the opportunity to carry out his ideas with the help of the representatives of the natives. There is, however, a possibility that the supervision of the council by the European government, i.e., by the resident, may create difficulties for the regent in exercising his authority.—*Cecile Rothe.*

8243. EIGEMAN, J. A. Indië en de Ministerraad. [India and the cabinet.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 18(6) Nov. 1929: 546-613.—The constitutional revision of 1922, which dropped the word colonies and elevated Netherlands-India, Surinam, and Curaçao to constituent parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, makes imperative a fresh consideration of the constitutional relationship of these parts to the metropolitan government. To reduce this new relationship to a constitu-

tional reality the governor-general of Netherlands-India should be subordinate not to the minister of colonies, but to the cabinet or to the prime minister, for the interests of India, Surinam, and Curaçao are no longer the interests of a colony or a possession, but have constitutionally become the interest of the kingdom of the Netherlands. To maintain ministerial responsibility it may be necessary to keep the governors of the overseas dominions subordinate and responsible to the minister of colonies for the departmental part of their administration, but to the cabinet for the general part of their administration.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

8244. NOTO SOEROTO, R. M. De samenwerkingsgedachte in het Nederlandsch Indonesisch Verbond. [The idea of cooperation in the Holland-Indonesia Union.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(18) Jan. 1930: 143-145.—Some years ago this union was instituted in The Hague with a view of promoting good understanding between Holland and Indonesia (natives, Indo-Europeans, and Indo-Chinese). Its purpose is to promote the interests of Indonesia in Holland and to extend knowledge about it in foreign countries. At present mutual understanding between the Dutch and Indonesians is not always the best. The program of the union is to oppose "Indonesia free from Holland" and to further the idea that the real unity of the kingdom can only be obtained by the help of a strong Indonesia.—*Cecile Rothe.*

8245. UNSIGNED. Het Hooger Onderwijs in Nederlandsch-Indië. [University education in the Netherlands Indies.] *Meded. d. Regering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* May 1929: 71-94.—University education in the Netherlands Indies is regulated by an ordinance of 1924. In the same year the technical university at Bandung was changed from a private institution into a governmental one and the university for law study was established at Weltevreden; at the same time the secondary school for law study was closed. Many future officials will now be educated in the Netherlands Indies instead of in Holland. In 1926 the medical university was established and the existing medical school for natives was combined with the university. The first results of all of the universities are good, but it is not yet possible to say whether the organization of study will prove to be right. The government and some private institutions have instituted scholarships. The Netherlands Indies will be able to offer sufficient employment to the people who attend the university.—*Cecile Rothe.*

8246. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van den inwendigen politieken toestand. [Survey of internal political conditions.] *Meded. d. Regering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang.* May 1929: 1-14.—A survey is given of the conditions in the camp at Boven Digoel in New Guinea where a number of communist rebels have been interned. Considering the locality, health conditions may be called good. There is great national activity among the natives in the Netherlands Indies and a number of political parties are playing a part in this activity; moreover, there are religious societies and several young leagues on both a religious and a political foundation. The government is benevolent towards all national societies which aim to awaken the interest of the natives in social questions, but it does not hesitate to take rigorous measures against political actions of a revolutionary character.—*Cecile Rothe.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 7811, 8246)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7646, 7665, 8141, 8149, 8330, 8431, 8443, 8445, 8449, 8453-8454, 8459, 8617, 8628)

ALBANIA

8247. DRIZARI, NELO. King Zog modernizing Albania. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 341-344.—Since King Zog's accession to the throne, reforms have been undertaken with an almost alarming rapidity. The promulgation of the Civil Code, in March, 1929, created great commotion, interfering as it did with the marriage regulations of both Catholics and Mohammedans. Then came the ruling that Sunday should be the only holiday in the week, despite the celebration by 70% of the population of the Mohammedan Friday. Due largely to the personal influence of the king, there has been set up an independent national Orthodox church, and the connection with the patriarch at Constantinople has been severed. So also the Moslem religion in Albania has been nationalized in that the Koran henceforth will be read in Albanian and not in Arabic, despite the opposition of the Mohammedan clergy, most of whom were trained in Turkish schools. Parliament has appointed a committee to study the agrarian situation, which is urgently in need of reform. Another committee is working on the problem of fusing the two Albanian dialects into one national language. Notable progress has been made in communications and education. It is remarkable that this uprooting of ancient customs has not encountered more opposition. However, the Albanian people has been seized with a nationalistic fervor that has made them willing to modify even their religious practices.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

AUSTRIA

8248. BENEDIKT. Compromise and the Austrian constitution. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(769) Jan. 1930: 19-25.—An explanation by the editor of the independent *Neue Freie Presse* of the opposing factions in Austria—the "most radical Social Democratic party to be found on the entire Continent" and the semi-military organization, the *Heimwehr*—and the controversy which lead to the increase of the powers of the president by constitutional amendment.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8249. COYNE, EDWARD J. The crisis in Austria and Monsignor Seipel. *Studies, Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (72) Dec. 1929: 607-618.—The Austrian federal constitution of 1920 has in practice displayed troublesome features. The president has no independent power, the second chamber is rendered ineffective, the list system of proportional representation magnifies the importance of party, and the special privileges of Vienna rob the federal government of much needed revenue, and leave the city a stronghold of the Social Democrats. More serious than these constitutional questions was the economic depression of the early post-war years. Seipel, recognized as the ablest conservative leader, was elected chancellor in May, 1922, partly by the votes of Social Democrats who hoped that his failure to cope with the economic situation would open the way to a social revolution. To the surprise of all, Seipel was soon able to stabilize the currency, to obtain through the League of Nations foreign loans for reconstruction purposes, and to create an annual surplus. The Social Democrats have attempted to thwart these measures by tactics of deliberate obstruction in parliament, while the conservative

parties have consistently abstained from meeting them on their own ground.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

BELGIUM

8250. GEYL, P. Het archief van den Raad van Vlaanderen. [The archives of the Flemish Council.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 44(4) 1929: 357-372.—*Les Archives du Conseil de Flandre* is a publication of the *Ligue Nationale pour l'Unité de Belgique*, a society for the defense of the unity of Belgium against the nationalism of the Flemish provinces. It contains translations and abstracts of many documents from the archives of the Flemish nationalist council, which was organized during the late war with the aid of the German occupants, because of discontent with the Belgian government, in order to dismember the kingdom. The *Ligue Nationale* can only look upon the activists—as the leaders of the movement were called—as traitors. Three eminent historians, Terlinden, Pirenne, and van Houtte, members of the league's editorial committee, went so far as to lend their names to a highly prejudiced publication with serious errors in the translation of the original German and Flemish documents and with the clearly demonstrated design to set the activists in the worst light possible. Geyl proves that this is the case.—*P. J. van Winter.*

8251. SCHRICKE, P. La situation politique en Belgique. [The political situation in Belgium.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(34) Aug. 24, 1929: 468-488.—The monetary crisis of 1925 resulted in the cooperation of the three leading parties, the Catholic, the Liberal, and the Socialist groups in the government; the settlement of this question was followed by the withdrawal of Socialist support on the issue of the reduction of the period of compulsory military service. These events in large measure fixed the issues for the elections of 1929. This election resulted in losses for the Labor party and corresponding gains for the Liberals, thereby strengthening the Catholic-Liberal coalition government headed by Jaspar and Hymans. The chief problems facing the new government are: (1) tax reduction; (2) a foreign policy demanding enforcement of the peace treaties and effecting the conclusion of a commercial agreement with the Netherlands; and (3) a settlement of the acute Flemish demand for autonomy—a relatively greater problem than France faces in Alsace. Belgium should be able to solve the problem of bi-nationalism as successfully as has Switzerland.—*F. B. Stevens.*

CHINA

8252. GLASGOW, GEORGE. The calamity of the Chinese generals. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(769) Jan. 1930: 100-115.—An account of the political events in China during the last year, the complicated negotiations between the central government and its subordinates, and the several revolts by the discontented generals since the proclamation of the new constitution Oct. 4, 1928.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8253. LEANG-LI, T'ANG. The political situation in China. *Socialist Rev. n.s.* 1(1) Nov. 1929: 11-23.—Contrary to the casual impression that the national revolution seems to have attained the restoration of China's national sovereignty and independence, treaties recently concluded are "equal" only in name, not in substance. China has barely passed from the phase of military government into the period of tutelage. Corruption and nepotism are rampant. The Nanking government has betrayed the ideals and principles of the revolution, and for this situation Chiang Kai-shek is chiefly to blame.—*H. R. Enslow.*

EGYPT

8254. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Progress in Egypt. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (764) Aug. 1929: 174-181.—After the declaration of independence in 1922 the first Egyptian parliament worked effectively. Under Zaghlul Pasha it was a one man government. Upon his death the Wafd party got out of control; the ministry was afraid of its own majority; corruption, faction, and terrorism on the part of secret societies ruled the country. When Mahmoud Pasha persuaded King Fuad in 1928 to suspend parliament for three years he had three purposes: to crush the self-seeking politicians; to improve the conditions of the rural *fellahin* and town worker; and to prepare for constitutional government as soon as possible. Several water storage projects are being undertaken to bring another 2,000,000 acres of land under cultivation by irrigation. The dam at Jebel Aulya in the Sudan is the most important. The supply of drinking water is being studied scientifically and ponds and pools are being filled up. In addition to the attempt at better housing, the government has on hand a large program of hospital building—100 village and 50 district hospitals to be spread over a five year period. A growing public opinion supports the government.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

FRANCE

8255. FURNOL, ÉTIENNE. Jerzy (Georges) Clemenceau. *Przeglad Polityczny.* 11 (4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 129-133.—His personality revealed contradictions, for on the one hand, he was a partisan of the parliamentary system, and on the other he was a dictator. By nature, Clemenceau was not an internationalist. He owed his intellectual development to French culture only, and he remained a representative of the French spirit.—*O. Eisenberg.*

GERMANY

8256. DECKER, GEORG. Das neue Kapitel. [The new chapter.] *Gesellschaft.* Dec. 1929: 520-528.—The adoption of the Young Plan opens a new chapter in German politics. In spite of the reduction of 700 million marks in Germany's reparations payments no far-reaching financial reform may be expected, for Germany has never been able to pay the total amount of annuities for one year under the Dawes Plan. Germany must rationalize her financial system before a readjustment of financial burdens can be thought of. The question of a redistribution of financial burdens brings into play the specific economic program of each party in the Reichstag.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

8257. DECKER, GEORG. Koalitionskrämpfe. [Coalition cramps.] *Gesellschaft.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-6.—The Reichstag's vote of confidence of Dec. 14, was not the result of a party coalition. It was an understanding whereby all factional differences were set aside to clear the way for the Young Plan and to prevent a political crisis just before the meeting of the Hague Congress. The adoption of the Young Plan marks an epoch in German history and in a measure affords an opportunity for new political activity.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

8258. MOSCA, RODOLFO. Aspetti dell'Europa contemporanea: lo Slesvig. [Aspects of contemporary Europe: Schleswig.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2 (3) Sep. 1929: 181-219.—*M. Daugherty.*

8259. ROSE, KAROL. Bernhard von Bülow. *Przeglad Polityczny.* 11 (4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 134-142.—Among von Bülow's political activities, mention is made of his anti-Polish policy, which found its expression in drastic laws against the Polish population of Prussia, as follows: (1) Polish people were not permitted to settle in certain German regions; (2) decrees against

the Polish language; and (3) expropriations of Polish property.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8260. UNSIGNED. Gustav Stresemann. *Europäische Gespräche.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 513-525.—Characteristic passages from Stresemann's speeches.—*M. H. Cochran.*

GREAT BRITAIN

8261. MARIOTT, JOHN. The paradox of politics. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (758) Feb. 1930: 151-162.—It is paradoxical that under a Labor government England has had a revival of interest in parliamentary proceedings; that the House of Lords has an opportunity to regain some of its legislative prestige; and that the socialist administration has no weapons with which to deal with the problem of increasing unemployment. In view of the exhaustion of alternatives, a three party round table may be called for the purpose of considering trade and fiscal policy. This conference could reach no final conclusion until after consultation with the dominions, for the basic problem is the ability to sell English goods to the world.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

8262. UNSIGNED. The prime minister. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (503) Jan. 1930: 189-195.—James Ramsay MacDonald's rise to the premiership has been due, not to socialism, but to his own abilities. Capitalism, against which he makes general and vague accusations, is not inherently wicked. In fact MacDonald himself is a capitalist, and abolition of capitalism cannot be accomplished without revolution, which he has always opposed.—*Chester Kirby.*

8263. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. If Ramsay MacDonald were an American. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (957) Feb. 1930: 333-342.—Ramsay MacDonald, courageous pacifist, achieved a personal success when as prime minister he made his official trip to the United States. His rise in England, which would have been impossible in the United States, is a tribute to the comparative flexibility of the British governmental system, which affords a far greater opportunity to men of character and ability than does that of the United States. Success in the legislative branch in the United States is little help toward a cabinet position. Among the cause of these conditions may be mentioned the committee system, cloture, sectionalism. Opportunities for developing leadership are far greater in the senate than in the house, but even here a man with a record of opposition such as MacDonald's could not rise to the presidency. In America, politics is a sort of avocation, while in England it is a career for life. Further, the British system enables leaders to get a single issue before the country at the time of an election, whereas American party platforms are a jumble of statements on each issue of interest to any considerable element in the party.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

INDIA

8264. RAO, C. HAYAVADANA. Mahatma Gandhi as an economist. *Mysore Econ. J.* 15 (11) Nov. 1929: 467-476.—Mahatma Gandhi is a practical man as well as an idealist. The spinning wheel would improve village conditions by helping the people to keep that part of their wealth which is now taken out of the country by foreigners who buy India's raw cotton and return it in the form of cotton goods for purchase. His object is not *per se* to boycott other countries or to condemn machine and factory production, but to relieve an immediate situation of rural poverty which cannot await the development of modern industry in India. On the general question of the dominance of the foreigner in India's economic life, Mill and Morley are quoted in support of Gandhi's contention that a foreigner cannot properly govern people of a different race and civilization, because inevitably he will try to use them for his profit.

In the end, moreover, he is not responsible to the governed but to people who do not understand or take an interest in them. An estimate is given of the distribution of wealth out of the village industries created by this new movement.—*H. B. Elliston.*

ITALY

8265. UNSIGNED. *La chiesa e l'Italia fascista.* [The church and fascist Italy.] *Critica Fascista.* 7 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 85-86.—The solution of the Roman question was impossible so long as Italy was in the hands of an anti-religious and rationalistic democracy. Only Fascism, fully alive to the consequences of having in Rome the See of a world-wide religious organization, could solve the problem of peaceable relations between church and state. In the future the church of Rome will be more than ever Roman and Latin.—*Mario Einaudi.*

8266. UNSIGNED. *Sobre la mentalidad fascista.* [The Fascist mentality.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14 (4) Jul. 1928: 43-56.—Fascist mentality is contradictory. Mussolini pretends to be carrying out his earlier socialistic idealism but is in reality making every effort, regardless of truth or public welfare, to hold power at the expense of popular government. In order to do this he establishes a strict censorship and assumes a dual attitude toward the people at home and the peoples abroad. He has created a following from those habituated to violence and who would be the willing tools of either domestic tyrants or foreign invaders for the sake of profit. His philosophy as former director of *Avanti* and as present inspirer of *Popolo d'Italia* is contradictory. Formerly implacable enemy of the king and of the undemocratic tendencies of the church, he now supports both. Once the exponent of freedom of association he has now suppressed all organizations of youth, fearing a secret counter revolution. In one thing only is he consistent: he has always been the exponent of violence. The enemy he fears most is Masonry. He finds ready followers and apologists among opportunistic politicians and even among priests. While maintaining the economic independence of Italy and reviling American capitalism, his government was secretly besieging New York bankers for loans for almost every city in Italy. His destruction of constitutional government in Italy will, upon his fall, leave the country a prey to disorganization and to the banditti. (Cases).—*L. L. Bernard.*

JAPAN

8267. BELOV, K. БЕЛОВ, К. К. характеристике буржуазных политических партий в Японии. [The characteristics of the bourgeois political parties in Japan.] *Международная Жизнь.* (2) 1929: 26-43.—After more than 30 years of the parliamentary system in Japan, the bourgeoisie succeeded in establishing its principle of a party cabinet. The Japanese revolution of 1867-68, which abolished the feudal regime gave political priority to the capitalists who secured control of industrial production in the country. Till the end of the 80's, agriculture was the principal industry. There was a change, however, after the Japanese-Chinese and the Russo-Japanese wars, and particularly, in consequence of the great commercial and industrial expansion of Japan during the World War, when the capitalistic form of production began to play a prominent role. The political expression of this transformation is to be found in the two political parties: Seiyukwai and Minseito. The first is essentially the party of commercial-industrial capital connected with the agricultural interests, while the second is allied to city capital. The Seiyukwai party is financially the stronger.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

NEAR EAST

8268. FRITZLER, K. Die makedonische Frage. [The Macedonian question.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1 (11) Nov. 1929: 567-575.—Bulgaria, due to racial affinities, claims prime rights in the dismemberment of Macedonia but the fears, ambitions, and intrigues of Bulgaria's neighbors prevent her from securing a major share in the ultimate division as stipulated in the Treaty of Bucharest and confirmed in the Treaty of Neuilly. Rumania with little hope of direct territorial annexation because of geographical position, fears an enlarged Bulgaria. Consequently Rumania endeavors to stem the tide of Bulgarian aggrandizement by supporting schools and churches in Macedonia. Greece, on the other hand, because of geographical juxtaposition and the support of the ecumenical patriarchate, is more favorably situated. A Hellenizing process in Macedonia, spiritual and material, is envisaged. Serbia, the sponsor of all Slavs in the Balkans, institutes a program of converting the Macedonians into Serbians. Expansion ventures are placed under a specially created bureau in the department of foreign affairs. Organizations strive to prepare Serbians for the incorporation of an old Serbian country (Macedonia) into Serbia proper. Teachers, priests, gifts, money, and force enhance the process. The Macedonian question, alliances, wars, and treaties are inextricably interwoven.—*E. de Haas.*

PALESTINE

8269. BLYTHE, E. M. Zionists and Arabs. *Engl. Rev.* 50 (2) Feb. 1930: 183-194.—Zionist claims and Zionist activities have gone too far and have been unfair to the Arabs and productive of strife. Arab grievances are real and their demands for the restriction of immigration upon a sound economic basis and for the formation of a democratic and representative government should be met.—*H. D. Jordan.*

8270. CRABITÉS, PIERRE. A Jewish political state in Palestine. *Current Hist.* 31 (4) Jan. 1930: 749-754.—Islam has treated the Jewish race better than has Christendom. Moslems are the most tolerant people in the world provided they are placed at the helm. The Balfour Declaration for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" is constructively in accord with Moslem Arab domination. The Arabs regarded the declaration as a guarantee exacted by Zionist Jews from the Christians. But the declaration has been twisted by the articles of the mandate for Palestine into the conversion of Palestine into a national home for the Jewish people. Zionism is a failure, and is carried on only by an unholy alliance between American non-Zionist Jewish gold and British shot and shell.—*Howard White.*

8271. DUGHLAS-MacDHOMHNUILL, T. Problems in Palestine. *English Rev.* 50 (1) Jan. 1930: 49-60.—It is doubtful whether a workable political unity in Palestine will be possible. The result of British war pledges was the creation of unreconcilable anticipations on the part both of Arabs and Jews, with the consequence that British administration is now unpopular with all parties in the country. Neither Arabs nor Jews are homogeneous groups. Arab nationalism is compounded mainly of the regrets of the wealthy and aristocratic Moslems who used to be lords of the land, and of the grievances of the fellahins who have been deprived of the cultivable land on which they lived. Palestine is largely a barren country at best, and while the Jewish immigrants have been far better farmers than their predecessors, the economic basis for a large colony is inadequate. The greatest problems of Palestine, however, derive from racial and religious pride and prejudices, which divide the country in many ways.—*H. D. Jordan.*

8272. VACCA, VIRGINIA. *Ebrei ed Arabi.* [Jews and Arabs.] *Gerarchia.* 9(5) May 1929: 385-391.—The carrying out of the Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, securing a national home in Palestine for the Jews, caused strong opposition among the Arabs against the mandatory power. In 1923 they boycotted the elections to the advisory council. Meantime the immigration of Jews into Palestine in the period of 1920-1925 increased progressively and in 1925 the number was 33,000. Owing to financial and economic difficulties in Palestine Jewish immigration began to decrease from 1925 till 1928 when economic conditions improved. The uncompromising attitude of the Arabs slackened and it became evident that they desired to collaborate with the mandatory power. A movement arose among the Arabs in favor of establishing a parliament in Palestine. A Jewish plan has been propagated with a view of creating a bi-ethnic Palestinian state of Jews and Arabs. Outside of Palestine the idea of making Palestine a 7th dominion of the British Empire has been put forward. To this end a League of the Seventh Dominion was created in London in 1929. According to the plan of this movement, Jewish immigration into Palestine should be encouraged, and it is expected that when the mandate over Palestine comes to an end, the Palestinian population will spontaneously ask to become a part of the British empire as a dominion.—*O. Eisenberg.*

PERSIA

8273. SAUERLAND, KURT. *Persien vor der Entscheidung.* [Persia at the cross-roads.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 846-853.

POLAND

8274. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. *Le maréchal Pilsudski et ses deux oppositions.* [Marshal Pilsudski and his two opposition parties.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(617) Dec. 7, 1929: 1633-1636.—After a review of the party situation at the time of the creation of the new Poland, the parliamentary system in its early development, and the Pilsudski *coup d'état* of May, 1926, the writer sets forth the view that the crisis of 1929, which culminated in the adjournment of the Sejm for one month (November) by presidential decree, was due to the opposition of the parties of the right and the left to the constitutional revision program of the government bloc. Pilsudski seeks the limitation of Polish liberties in favor of strong government of the presidential type, and since the Switalski cabinet is without a majority and unlikely to obtain one in the case of a new election, the tense situation may be relieved by the dissolution of the Sejm and the grant of a new constitution.—*Luther H. Evans.*

SPAIN

8275. WADDELL, AGNES S. *Spain under the dictatorship.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Serv.* 5(13) Sep. 4, 1929: 221-238.—When Primo de Rivera came into power by a *coup d'état* on Sep. 13, 1929, he issued a pronunciamiento stating his purpose to be to effect a house-cleaning in all branches of government; to bring the campaign for pacification of Morocco to a successful end and to determine where responsibility lay for the successive disastrous defeats suffered by the Spanish troops in Morocco; to re-establish the authority of the government in Catalonia; and to call a new assembly to effect all the necessary reforms in a legal manner. He expected to accomplish a return to constitutional government in 90 days and pass over the reins to more experienced hands. The 90 days have stretched into 6 years. Morocco has been pacified; military expenditures still run high; the budget continues to show

a deficit; the expenses of tax collection have been reduced; efforts to stabilize the peseta have been only partially successful; efforts to encourage home production and legislation favoring national companies have made the present regime popular with the industrial classes; a great deal has been done to develop means of communication between the various provinces of Spain; agrarian reform has been undertaken, especially in the direction of breaking up the large estates; compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties has been attempted. A draft constitution, published on July 6, 1929, would give much greater power to the king. Unrest is evidenced by the Ciudad Real artillery revolt in January-February, 1929; the student strike in March, 1929; and the recent press debate on the political future of Spain. The greatest achievement of the dictatorship would be the successful return to constitutional government.—*H. R. Enslow.*

USSR

8276. DILLON, E. J. *Mon second voyage en Russie: Les Paysans.* [My second trip to Russia: the peasants.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(600) Aug. 10, 1929: 1104-1110.—An account of conversations held by the author with peasants who uphold and others who oppose the present regime, and with a priest.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8277. KHERASKOV, P. *La nouvelle Russie et les partis démocratiques en Europe.* [The new Russia and democratic parties in Europe.] *Monde Slave.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 56-75.—In general, democratic opinion in Russia regards constitutional government as reaction. On the other hand, the dictatorship of the proletariat with its practices compares best with that of the *sansculottes* of the French Revolution. The Russians themselves can understand the middle ground; but the idea of democracy, the law of a free people, is not to be found in a Bolshevik revolution. The Bolshevik victory was not due to genius nor to communism, but to the fact that the Bolsheviks led in the easiest way for the people to follow. The Bolsheviks ruined the real revolution which was democratic. The Third International will fail, not because of propaganda nor on account of its crimes, but because of its failure to win over democracy.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

8278. UNSIGNED. *Kalenderreform in der Sowjetunion.* [Calendar reform in the USSR.] *Moskauer Rundsch.* 2(2) Jan. 12, 1930: 7.—The state commission on calendar reform has examined more than 100 plans for a new Russian calendar and has decided to adapt the Gregorian calendar to Russian conditions. A new era is begun with Nov. 7, 1917. The present date is the year 13. The year is divided into 365 or 366 days, that is, 360 work days and 5 revolutionary holidays. The year is divided into four quarters of 90 days each. The quarter is divided into 3 months of 30 days. The month falls into 6 weeks of 5 days; the week consists of 4 work days and 1 holiday. The number and the names of the months remain unchanged.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

GERMANY

8279. KERSTEN, ULRICH. *Wofür kämpft die deutsche Studentenschaft?* [For what do German students contend?] *Pol. u. Gesellsch.* 2(17-18) 1929: 28-32.—There is significance in the rejection by the Prussian *Hochschule* students of a recent edict issued by the minister of education revising, and in some respects enlarging their former privileges, but also placing upon them certain new duties and obligations which restrain them from uniting with German student organizations in German-Austria, in Danzig, and in the Germanic sections of Czechoslovakia. Immediately after the

revolution a number of high schools formed student councils, similar to the workers' councils, which soon developed into self-governing organizations for the lofty purpose of giving their united services to the new government. It was hoped that these newly formed organizations would serve as a counterpoise to the reactionary teachers whose sympathies were not entirely in accord with the government. To win their support, the students were granted privileges beyond those granted to the lower ranks of the teaching staff. But the students rejected this new freedom on the ground that it committed them to the party in power and thereby really restricted academic freedom.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

GREAT BRITAIN

8280. CATLIN, GEORGE E. G. America and the Labour Party. *Socialist Rev.* n.s. 1(2) Dec. 1929: 81-94.—America is today one of the great centers of experiment in civilization. The British labor movement can learn two things from it: the meaning of social democracy and the principle of naturalization. This latter is not only economic but also political. It involves the abandonment of the conservative preference for accepting habit as an argument and requires the acceptance of the notion that political, like economic machinery must periodically be overhauled. The work of the expert in government and political science is necessary for the proper running of democracy. Bureaucracy must be checked by independent research institutions. This thesis is not anti-democratic, but one which should be welcomed by any party with an ambitious policy of social reform.—*L. B.*

8281. RUST, W. The Y. C. L. prepares. *Communist Rev.* 1(9) Sep. 1929: 510-514.—The Young Communist League met in Manchester and studied critically the manner and methods of work that the organization must adopt if it is to become an important factor in the revolutionary struggle. It decided that attractive and youthful methods would have to be adopted, chief of which would be sports activities. The question of practical work activity came up, and it was decided to activate every member, inasmuch as many are confined within organizations and factories and, therefore, need some guidance in their propagandist activities. The conference revealed a political weakness in the league, for most of the members did not grasp the true meaning of the "new course."—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

8282. SHEPHERD, G. R. The constitution and standing orders of the Labour Party. *Labour Mag.* 8(7) Nov. 1929: 316-318.—The new constitution and standing orders discussed and adopted at the Brighton conference met with almost universal acceptance. The chief exception was in the denial to the national executive of the power to enroll national associate members. Trade union membership, where an organization of the trade exists, is made a qualification for membership in the party but may not be used arbitrarily in practice. In order to make the annual party conference less unwieldy the basis of representation is raised from 1,000 to 5,000 affiliated members, voting power remaining as before at one vote for each 1,000 members for which dues have been paid. Parliamentary candidates are to conform in their utterances strictly to party policy. The national executive is still to be chosen by the annual conference and not by constituencies as some desired. But nominations for the executive are to be made by four divisions of members: the trade unions; the socialist, co-operative, and professional organizations; the constituency or local labor parties; and those of women members open to all affiliated organizations. The leader of the parliamentary Labor party is made ex-officio a member of the executive. Individuals joining the party are to receive their cards from national headquarters. In order to exclude "hardy annuals" all resolutions that

have appeared during the three years preceding a given conference are ruled out, unless the executive committee holds them of present importance.—*W. B. Catlin.*

ITALY

8283. IEMOLO, ARTURO CARLO. Natura giuridica del Partito Nazionale Fascista. [The juridical nature of the Partito Nazionale Fascista.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 2(10) Oct. 1929: 544-555.—The author contends that the National Fascist party is an organ of the Italian state, although it retains traces of its origins as a private organization. In its entirety and in its individual parts, it is unlike any known type of organ of the Italian state.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

RUMANIA

8284. TIMOV, S. ТИМОВ, С. Аграрный вопрос в Румынии. [Agrarian problems in Rumania.] *Международный Аграрный Институт.* 1928: pp. 284.—The history of peasant movements in Rumania is reviewed and the origin and growth of the National Peasants party now in power are discussed. Its principles and program are severely criticized, as those of an agency of the bourgeoisie, whose aims are to strengthen and not to destroy the modern "capitalistic order."—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

UNITED STATES

8285. ODEGARD, PETER H. Lobbies and American legislation. *Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan. 1930: 690-697.—The invisible government of minorities has recently become visible. Yet lobbyists are an ancient and familiar breed. Agents of 500 to 1,000 organizations with permanent offices in Washington speak for constituencies varying from a mere handful to millions. State and local governments are similarly besieged. Besides preparing bills, supplying "information," and arguing before committees, lobbyists spend much time and money to arouse the "folks back home." Power companies have made non-interest-bearing deposits with country bankers to enlist their support, have secured the wide adoption of friendly school textbooks, and by liberal advertising have influenced newspaper policy. Public opinion is organized group opinion and must be suppressed, but the searchlight of publicity must be turned on the methods these groups employ.—*Howard White.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 7603, 8128, 8313)

GERMANY

8286. BRAUNIAS, KARL. Rechtsgleichheit und Staatspolitik im Wahlrecht. [Equality before the law and public policy in relation to the suffrage.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(7) Nov. 1929: 473-480.—Statistics show that in most important European countries with proportional representation, split-off parties lead to the waste of large numbers of votes and account for the lack of large parties. This brings about the consequent instability of governments. The author reviews the legislative measures of different countries against these dwarf parties. One small Prussian party brought a claim before the *Reichsstaatsgerichtshof* in Leipzig that the provisions of the Prussian suffrage law are unconstitutional, and irreconcilable with equal suffrage and the principles of proportional representation. Considerations of national, besides those of public policy must also be taken into account, with regard to the effect of German legislation against small parties on the suffrage rights of German

minorities in different European countries.—*John B. Mason.*

GREAT BRITAIN

8287. LAYMAN, GEOFFREY. An English view of personal rights. *Harpers Mag.* 159 (954) Nov. 1929: 763-773.—A recent general election in Great Britain swept from power the Conservative government in control since 1916, largely because it had failed to repeal certain wartime restrictions on personal liberty. Englishmen, even criminals, are inclined to be law-abiding, but they have a tradition of personal liberty and demand that laws express the will of the people.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

NORWAY

8288. HAMBRO, C. J.; MOWINCKEL, J. L.; and HOLM, P. A. Foran valget. [Before the election.] *Vor Verden.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 16-30.—There will be a general election in Norway in 1930. The issues on which the several parties intend to stand are summarized by their leaders. Premier Mowinckel commits the Left to a policy of continued cooperation in international affairs and a disarmament consistent with national safety. The party will work to complete the economic recovery of the country and to sustain its artistic and cultural life at the present level. Hambro, leader of the Right, urges all "citizen" parties to unite and present a solid front to the elements that would disrupt the social order. Holm, for the Liberal Left, commends the program of a national and liberal party independent of class interest, which seeks the harmony of all social classes. As the Liberal Left so often since its beginning in 1909 has been identified with, and therefore lost, in the party organization of the Right, a brief history of its career is given. Its perennial problem has been whether to work through the organization of the Right or to perfect its own organization. At the annual convention in 1922 it decided on the latter policy and in 1924 a general secretariat began its work.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

8289. MELLBYE, JOHAN E., and BULL, EDV. Foran valget. [Before the election.] *Vor Verden.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 57-68.—In 1896 the *Norsk Landmandsforbund* was organized to consider the interests of the agriculturists of Norway. For many years the insistent question was whether it ought to participate in politics as an independent party or whether it should try to achieve its aims by working with the traditional parties of the Right or the Left. In 1920 it was decided to form a separate organization and the Peasant's party, *Bondepartiet*, came into existence. Its present leader,

Mellbye, pronounces in favor of tariff protection for agriculture, and is in sympathy with the definite assertion of Norwegian rights in Greenland and in the Arctic. Edv. Bull states the position of the Labor party in the coming election. Disarmament is the first point on its program. Next it proposes to deal with the financial stringency in which so many local communes find themselves since the war. In order to win, the Labor party must appeal to large masses of the rural population. The enthusiastic support which timber workers and cottagers have given to the party since the amalgamation in 1927 has been so pronounced that in recent communal elections the party has received more rural than urban votes.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

UNITED STATES

8290. HORMELL, ORREN CHALMER. Corrupt practices legislation in Maine and how its works. *Bowdoin College Bull.* #184. Oct. 1929: pp. 31.—A bulletin prepared primarily to meet the desire of the National League of Women Voters for materials on the subject and arranged in a form suitable for study groups. It is based largely upon Hormell's earlier study, "Cost of primaries and elections in Maine," *Bowdoin College Bull.* #157. July, 1926.—*Louise Overacker.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 8571, 8588, 8693)

FRANCE

8291. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. The psychology of French politics. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145 (1) Jan. 1930: 87-96.—In French political life certain qualities such as individualism are permanent. Principles and ideals are heart and soul of French politics, but their eventual application often remains a matter of quasi-indifference. Party divisions are based on opposing conceptions of life and the instinctive personal reaction of like or dislike felt toward a certain social order. Parties must be considered according to whether they are based on the French Revolution or upon the industrial problems that are steadily increasing in importance. Although in some respects France is not politically adapted to the needs of the present day, a vital instinct forbids her to make an adaptation which might in the distant future imperil the individual, who is the cornerstone of her civilization.—*J. T. Saller.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 7278, 8223, 8369, 8370, 8537)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8171, 8386)

8292. A., J. La loi sur l'administration locale en Angleterre. [The law concerning English local administration.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 814-816.—A profound innovation was introduced into local administration by the Local Government Act of 1929. The chief effects are administrative centralization and a reduction in the number of local authorities having control of poor relief, roads, and so forth. Other features of the act deal with grants-in-aid and fiscal management.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8293. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Major issues in labor law administration. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19 (4) Dec. 1929: 337-341.—Labor law administration must meet the problems of: (1) Adequate financing by legislatures; (2) specificity and flexibility of the laws; (3) enforcement; (4) improvement of administrative personnel. New York divides administrative cost among the insurance carriers, according to the amount of compensation paid. Ten other states follow this practice, which has been extended to the field of safety inspection. This principle should be extended to other fields of labor law administration, so that relative independence of hostile or indifferent legislatures may be achieved. Administrative orders issued by the labor departments make labor law specific, since they are the result of careful research, conference, and expert knowledge. Flexibility is also attained by the administrative order. However, there has been no systematic

compilation or codification of these orders, nor a general index or summary to guide investigators through the maze of legal regulations. Labor departments should require cataloguing, and periodical publication of these special orders, which should be filed with the secretary of state, as are other laws, and appropriate references made in successive editions of the state statutes.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

8294. BOSS, GUSTAV. Problems confronting the Berlin administrative area. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 14-17.—The purpose of the consolidation of the city of Berlin with 93 adjacent cities, towns, and manorial estates, was to create a metropolitan agency capable of correlating the administration of the entire area. Berlin is an enterprise of more than local importance and significance due to its position as the capital of Germany. Problems of the city are even more difficult because it has risen to its present position in such a short time. With its population of 4,300,000, it is the second largest European city; in area it is the second largest city in the world. Three-fourths of its population was born in Germany outside of Berlin. It serves as the economic center as well as the political capital of the republic. Simplification of administrative organization is imperative. The organization was greatly complicated by an act of 1920. The chief metropolitan interests in which the city is concerned are transportation; public utilities such as water, gas, and electricity; education; recreation; and food supply.—*Harvey Walker.*

8295. CLARKE, GOEFFREY. Business management of the public services. *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 10-15.—Since the war there has been a remarkable increase in the number of commercial undertakings performed by government. The essentials of both private and public management are proper organization, economical working, and a reasonable devolution of responsibility. But there is one great difference between private and public business: public service is or ought to be conducted primarily for the benefit of the public in the form of services rendered; private business is conducted for the benefit of its owners or shareholders in the form of dividends. Hence there are two sides to public management, the economic and the social. The economic requirements are the right kind of financial control, an agreed financial policy, a good system of accounting, close cooperation between the executive and the general administration, and satisfactory incentives for all employees. Public services of a commercial character should be independent financial units and should be encouraged to earn profits. One of the most essential requisites in public management is the development of the "work motive" which characterizes chemistry, electricity, and engineering. On the social side the most important considerations are favorable housing, healthy recreation, remuneration equal but not greater than that in private enterprise, and tangible recognition of good work in the form of promotion.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8296. COMMONS, JOHN R. Representative advisory committees in labor law administration. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 331-335.—A representative advisory committee in labor law administration eliminates the political element. The advisory committee consists of representatives from employers associations, labor unions, and the "expert" public. Its function is to assist in selecting administrative officials and to help these officials in solving their problems. It is in effect an unofficial committee of management. No pay is received by the members. Making the civil service an effective means of selecting officials is also an important function. This plan of a representative advisory committee has worked very successfully in Milwaukee since 1912 and has resulted in political neutrality in labor law adminis-

tration. Such a committee works with reference to investigative and administrative staffs, not clerical or statistical. It eliminates the lobby from the legislature by helping the employees of the labor department draft rules, which then meet the constitutional test of "reasonableness," since they have been agreed to in advance of court decision by those who are to be affected.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

8297. G. BBON, I. G. The future of public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 67-72.—Public administration has made rapid strides, but it is not yet up to modern demands. Improvement must come from the inside, from the service itself. The first advances must come from the officials; academic and public interest will follow. Specialization has advanced at a staggering pace, but integration lags sadly behind. More adequate testing must be devised. More effective controls must be installed. Finally, far more systematic measures for research should be adopted.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8298. JARRATT, J. E. Changes of relations between local authorities and central departments. *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 56-66.—The pendulum has swung far over toward intensive centralization; will it swing back toward more freedom for local authorities. The objects of central control at present may be represented to be: ensuring of financial security and economy; obtaining a certain minimum or normal standard of efficiency; assisting local authorities to profit by a central pool of experience; and keeping some temporary check on hasty or misguided action in certain matters of importance. Nevertheless, there is danger of a central control not adequately recognizing the case for differentiation, or if it does, only arriving ultimately at a decision which the local authority might have been left to make for itself.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8299. KELLER, KARL. Zehn Jahre deutsche Schulautonomie. [Ten years of German school-autonomy.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(12) 1929: 701-715.—On Dec. 8, 1919, the temporary diet of the Latvian people passed the two laws on which the German school system in that country is based. At the same session the general law regulating the educational institutions for the whole people was adopted. On Jan. 2, 1920, the administration for German school affairs became operative. The Latvian school board is an organ of the minister of education. The school administrations of the minorities are bodies of their respective national organizations the schools of which they supervise according to the law on school autonomy. The heads of these autonomous administrative bodies are recommended to the minister for approval and are under his direct authority. It has taken years to reach a *modus vivendi* between the Latvian people and the minorities. Many difficulties were caused by the fact that the general law, drawn up at a time when the form of the autonomous law was not yet fixed, encroaches upon regulations that should have been placed in the minorities' law. One hundred and ten German schools testify to the workability of the law.—*Werner Neuse.*

8300. LEWIS, ERNEST I. Functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Railway Age.* 87(25) Dec. 21, 1929: 1435-1437.—The chairman of the commission outlines its work. The staff consists of 2,100 people, one-third of whom are valuing railway property under the law. Another large segment deals with railway accounts and statistics. Another group regulates the issue of railway securities, while still others deal with safety, with legal problems, with rates, all in the interest of fair play. The word "just" appears in the interstate commerce act 48 times, and the word "reasonable" 66 times.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

8301. MOREL, RENÉ. Rapport sur le projet tendant à la réforme du régime foncier. [Report on the project for the reform of the land régime.] *Bull. de la Soc.*

d'Études Légis. 24(3) 1928: 215-238.—The question of reform of the land and mortgage records has long been studied in France. The recovery of Alsace-Lorraine made necessary some disposition of the matter inasmuch as the German civil code which provides a superior type of land and mortgage record has been applied to it. The chief virtue of the system in those provinces as contrasted with the system in France lies in the fact that it renders easily accessible on one sheet all the details bearing upon the legal status of any given piece of realty. Under the law of 1924 Alsace-Lorraine was allowed to retain the system already in force for a period of ten years. The Committee of the Society of Legislative Studies recommends in its report that Alsace-Lorraine be allowed to retain its system beyond 1934, that the French system be improved in the direction of the one in Alsace-Lorraine, but that the heavy expense involved renders inadvisable the immediate extension of the latter to the whole of France.—*Charles A. Timm.*

8302. REITH, J. C. W. *Business management of the public services.* *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 16-30.—Most countries treat wireless communication as a prerogative of the state and permit private persons to transmit and receive only by way of concession. This is true of the Broadcasting Company and Corporation, which was the subject of the paper read before the Institute of Public Administration and printed in its official journal. The history of regulation of broadcasting in England may be divided into two periods: the one between 1923 and 1926 in which there was regulation of "reasonable service" and dividends, but in which the company might be said to have been in the hands of the wireless trade; and the period since then, one of more intensive regulation, with a ten year franchise and a corporation established by royal charter. In both cases the postmaster-general is radio's czar. Broadcasting is a monopoly. The corporation has a board of five governors chosen for five years. The charter may be revoked; it may not be assigned or transferred. All officers of the corporation must be British subjects. The corporation must broadcast at its own expense anything any government department directs. It must refrain from broadcasting anything objected to by the postmaster-general. The government may take over the service without compensation in case of emergency. Monopoly is preferable to competition. Competition's disadvantages are waste, undercutting, and overbidding. Monopoly subject to proper safeguards is the most desirable form of public utility. Other desiderata are freedom from political control in the management as distinct from general policy, disinterestedness, expertness, an area of operation which is economically the right area, and equitable and adequate financial arrangements.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8303. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. *Business management of the public services.* *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 31-43.—Kipling once stated that probably no great nation ever perished save through failure to handle its transport. Mindful of this admonition, the writer sets out to examine the public management of transportation systems in various countries. "A public utility may be defined as a service in which a tendency to a local monopoly necessitates the intervention of a public authority to defend the interests of the consumer." The tendency to monopoly is due mostly to the necessity for expenditure of large amounts of capital. Fixed costs form over 70% of the annual expenditure of railways. Transportation includes the supply of gas, water, electric light and power, as well as the movement of passengers and freight by rail and other means. There is no one best way of managing public utilities. For example, the management of public docks in England is in the hands of trusts, municipalities, companies, and railways respectively. All of them seem to operate

equally satisfactorily, if local differences are taken into consideration. Moreover, types of organization are found to vary not only as between industries and localities in a given country, but between countries, as the writer points out by ample evidence.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8304. UNSIGNED. *Admission of aliens into the United States.* *Dept. State., Genl. Instruction-Consular #926, Diplomatic Serial #273.* Mar. 23, 1929: pp. 203.—Aliens are admitted under two kinds of visas, passport visas and immigration visas. Passport visas are issued only to non-immigrants upon application to American consular officers abroad, such application being ordinarily made in the consular district from which the non-immigrant starts the journey to the United States. Immigration visas are issued by American consular officers abroad after due application and submission of supporting documents. These visas are ordinarily issued in the home district of the applicant. The visas to quota immigrants are issued up to the number permitted by the allotment indicated by the appropriate quota control officer. Arrival at a port of the United States in excess of quotas is no longer a cause for detention or deportation. The law simply limits the number of immigration visas to be issued. Thus the responsibility for immigration control is squarely placed on the American consular officials abroad. Immigration visas are also issued to non-quota immigrants of various classes, such as relatives, ministers, professors, students, etc.—*B. H. Williams.*

8305. UNSIGNED. *Proposal for a service of general administration of the national government of the United States.* *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 166-179.—A service of general administration should be created by the national government to bring under unified direction the agencies of the Bureau of the Budget, Bureau of Efficiency, Civil Service Commission, Personnel Classification Board, General Supply Committee, Public Buildings Commission, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Pension Office, Veterans' Bureau, and Employees' Compensation Commission. These agencies are of a unifunctional character and would give the president a more effective service through which to meet the general responsibilities of the executive department. There are at the present time too many agencies whose primary functions are overlapping and in some cases directly contradictory. A preliminary draft of a proposed bill is presented which creates the office of commissioner who would correspond to a business manager as distinguished from the general manager of a private corporation. There would be four major bureaus—budget, personnel administration, material, and investigation. Each bureau would have a director and these four with the commissioner and assistant commissioner and the president of the civil service commission would constitute an administrative council to aid and advise the president on the business procedure of the government. The bill further provides for an interdepartmental advisory board. This proposal continues the civil service commission on a purely administrative basis for the purpose of recruiting, testing, and certification of eligibles. It leaves to the president the final consideration of all personnel matters and guardianship of the merit system.—*Edwin A. Cottrell.*

8306. WHITE, LEONARD D. *Public administration, 1928.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May 1929: 427-440.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

8307. WILLIAMS, E. COLSTON and PICKEN, R. M. F. *The medical aspects of the Local Government Act, 1929.* *Pub. Health.* 42(11) Aug. 1929: 363-369.—This new act permits the taking over by local authorities, by a method known as "declaration," of the many health services in any particular county at present being administered in England under miscella-

neous acts, such as the Public Health Act, Blind Persons Act, Education Act, Midwives Act, Mental Deficiency Act, and the Poor Law, as well as all the medical work administered under the latter. Owing to differences in population and area, the manner in which the act will be applied must necessarily vary. Under Section 14 the county council, in addition to the wide functions it already possesses in relation to asylums, institutions for the mentally deficient, and for the tubercular, now becomes a controller of workhouses, infirmaries, cottage homes, and other special places of Poor Law function. The local authorities, before providing new hospital accommodations, must consult with the voluntary hospitals to prevent improvident installation of new facilities.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 8678)

8308. BAGGE, F. PICTON. The British consular service. *Public Admin.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 30-42.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

8309. BEC, LUCIEN. Les fonctionnaires et l'état. [The officials and the state.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 190 Mar. 15, 1929: 126-132.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

8310. CAPES, WILLIAM PARR. The plight of the untrained municipal official or employee. *Amer. City.* 42(1) Jan. 1930: 105-106.—In New York ten groups of municipal officials are not required by law to have any qualifications. These are financial officers, city clerks, policemen, firemen, charity officials, civil service commissioners and their staffs, water superintendents, purchasing agents, assessors, and park officials. The municipalities of the state have been studying this problem for 20 years through the New York State Conference of Mayors. The conference had already provided training facilities for policemen and firemen. Within the next five years it hopes to establish training schools for the other eight groups mentioned. Last year 2,400 policemen and 1,400 firemen were given instruction.—*Harvey Walker.*

8311. CHABERT, M. Las leyes Mexicanas de pensiones. [The Mexican pension laws.] *Economista.* 3(32) Dec. 16, 1929: 8-9.—Colonial Mexico had the beginnings of a pension system for certain public employees, the first fund coming into operation in 1776. Deductions from salaries were insufficient to meet the expenses of the early funds, which came to constitute an appreciable burden on the treasury. A succession of laws and decrees extended pensions in turn to additional categories of the public service, but many categories were still not covered when existing laws were consolidated and extended in the new act of 1924-25. Specially favorable provisions of the new Mexican pension law are: (1) The minimum age of retirement is 55, not 60; (2) pensions are granted to all those incapacitated in the course of service, no matter how short the period of service; (3) pensions are paid to widows of civil servants and to children up to the age of 21 for sons and 30 for daughters; (4) premiums are low, and those whose pay is 4 (Mexican) dollars a day contribute only half the regular premium while they are entitled to the regular pension; (5) special facilities are given pensioners to acquire little agricultural properties for themselves. By the end of 1928 the treasury was paying pensions to 970 persons. The average of the 71 pensions paid under the new law was \$2,915.29 (Mex.).—*Horace B. Davis.*

8312. CHAMBERLAIN, AUSTEN. Civil service traditions and the League of Nations. *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 3-9.—The above-mentioned topic was the subject of Chamberlain's inaugural address for the 1929-1930 session of the Institute of Public Administration. The secretariat of the League of Nations fulfills the same function in relation to the League as the

civil service does to the political government in England. By common consent the founders of the League chose an English civil servant, Sir Eric Drummond, to be the first secretary-general. Loyalty, impartiality, and detachment are the ear-marks of the League secretariat. Selections to the service are based upon merit and proportional representation of countries to a considerable extent. In the League secretariat, as in the British civil service, there has grown up an *esprit de corps* which is of inestimable merit.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8313. DAVIES, W. RUPERT. Why I believe in the patronage system. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 18-21.—When a Liberal government is in power all vacant positions should be filled from the rank and file of the Liberal party. This does not refer to the highly technical positions, but to the ordinary government job. Hundreds of workers have to be enlisted and the services of these workers cannot be secured unless they can rely upon favors to come. Civil service commissions as strictly non-political bodies are not a success. Under the patronage system in Canada some of the ablest public servants in service today were appointed. We are not getting any better type in the service under the so-called merit system.—*Harvey Walker.*

8314. FREEMAN, WM. MARSHALL. Our bureaucratic autocrats. *English Rev.* 48(4) Apr. 1929: 387-393.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

8315. FRIEDRICH, CARL JOACHIM. Das Berufsbeamtentum in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The professional civil service in the United States.] *Beamten-jahrbuch.* 16(1) 1930: 3-10.—A professional civil service in the strict sense is a relatively new phenomenon in the United States. The democratic dogma of the equal qualification of all citizens first gained the upper hand. But growing industrialization led to a counter-movement. Preliminary examinations were introduced and civil service commissions organized. The system, however, enables outsiders to enter the service ahead of aspirants in the service. This blocks promotion and results in a large turn-over. Political appointments to the higher positions also interfere with promotion. A professional civil service exists only for the lower positions, while the academically trained official is lacking. The average salary in the classified civil service is equal to that in the great public services; there is no chance to rise. Retirement and pension arrangements are decidedly inferior to those in Germany. A maximum of \$1,000 would be meagre for many classes of permanent civil servants even in Germany, although the wage level is one fourth of that in the United States. The prestige value of public employment is low and the probability that this condition will change considerably in the near future is small. Therefore the great public utilities will remain outside the control of the government, forming a non-governmentally controlled public service of considerable size. In spite of some improvements for the strictly governmental civil service, it can hardly be assumed that the public service will occupy the position in the national community which it possesses in continental Europe as a result of the tradition of the monarchical state.—*C. J. Friedrich.*

8316. HENRY, ALBERT. La réduction des effectifs du personnel des administrations de l'état en Belgique. [The reduction of administrative personnel in Belgium.] *Rev. de Droit Public.* 3(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 557-568.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

8317. JÈZE, GASTON. Le régime des pensions de retraites des fonctionnaires publics en France. [The administration of retirement pensions for public officials in France.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 653-702.—The problem of administering retirement pensions for public officials in France is discussed in great detail from its political, financial, and judicial angles.—*B. Benedict.*

8318. MERIAM, LEWIS. Standardization in public personnel administration. *Amer. Federationist*. 37 (2) Feb. 1930: 200-205.—The steps necessary to develop standards for positions and salaries based upon a study of the details and responsibilities, the minimum entrance qualifications, the conditions of work, and the attitude of the public, the administrative agency, and the employee. Good personnel administration should receive prior consideration and can accomplish much in the direction of sound financial administration, budget making, business practice and procedure, and reorganization of government.—*Edwin A. Cottrell.*

8319. STAMPE, C. R. The provision and equality of opportunity in the public services. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 44-55.—One of the greatest faults from which the public services are suffering is that civil servants are not paid according to their worth. Little or no provision is made for exceptional men. Promotion is too much a matter of the calendar. One method of rectifying this difficulty is to begin to pay more attention to newcomers during the probationary period. Each service should have trainers who report to the chiefs concerning the ability or shortcomings of the various probationers. They should weed out the unfit and discover those who show superiority. Then there should be more ample provision for civil servants to obtain a wider experience by performing various forms of duties in order to broaden them and perhaps discover the specialty for which particular men are fitted. Preparation in one function should not be the only desideratum in determining promotions. More extensive use of this rule would tend to check "grooving" and "one pattern" work.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8320. UNSIGNED. Some trends in public personnel administration. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 7 (11) Nov. 1929: 150-158.—The following observations are the consensus of the staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration: (1) All questions of personnel administration are still unsettled. (2) The character of those engaged in personnel administration has changed. Psychologists and specialists in personnel administration are in such demand that the supply cannot meet this demand. (3) Staffs are being organized for extensive research in such phases as ratings and labor efficiency. (4) Public personnel agencies are still held in low esteem. (5) There is an increasing realization that personnel agencies must be a part of the operating administration instead of independent bodies as is generally the case with civil service commissions. (6) More attention is being given to the internal organization of public personnel agencies. There is a clearer appreciation that administrative matters should be left to the chief executive officer while the commission or lay officer should handle quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers. (7) There is a trend toward undertaking a comprehensive personnel program. (8) The type of tests is changing due to evidence brought out through statistical study. (9) The public personnel group is giving up hope of finding any method generally applicable to less populous jurisdictions. (10) There is a trend toward higher salaries for personnel technicians. (11) Attempts are being made to divide the field with the National Civil Service Reform League. (12) There is a realization that the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration should serve as a general clearing house and research agency in personnel problems.—*Milton V. Smith.*

8321. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for water meter readers. *Amer. City*. 42 (1) Jan. 1930: 97-99.—A description of a civil service examination prepared by the bureau of public personnel administration for use in the recruiting of water meter readers for city service.—*Harvey Walker.*

8322. VISSER, H. L. A. Hoofdbeteekenis van lofbeloöningsrecht. [Principal significance of the right to preferment according to merit.] *Mensch en Maatschap-*

pij. 5 (6) Nov. 1, 1929: 441-456.—The theory of the right to preferment according to merit exists in the philosophy of law. In industrial life reward is given to work and skill. This is not true of the public services. It remains to find a good standard of measurement; the right to preferment according to merit is now artificial and cultivates hypocrisy. The author differentiates five stages in the evolution of opinions concerning the reward of good and evil: (1) unmitigated revenge; (2) the emergence of humanitarian ideas about punishment (Beccaria); (3) the crystallization of these ideas into institutions which give conditional judgments; (4) the development of the right to preferment according to merit; (5) the period in which punishment and reward are superfluous and there is room only for a higher justice. We are at present in the third period.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8323. WALKER, JOHN OTEY. Fiction is a police course—what are the facts? *Amer. City*. 41 (2) Aug. 1929: 85-88.—A summary of the high points of the survey of the police department in Kansas City, Missouri, made by the Kansas City Public Service Institute under the direction of August Vollmer for the Chamber of Commerce of the city. Considerable work has been done in carrying out the recommendations, although the police commissioners have not yet adopted the reorganization plan, standards for entrance to the department, or a scientific method of selection and training of men.—*Harvey Walker.*

8324. WHITE, LEONARD D. Morale and prestige values in municipal employment. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 39 (3) Apr. 1929: 257-268.—A report of two larger studies carried on at the University of Chicago representing in one instance an analysis of conditions of employment in the municipal service of Chicago in their relation to morale, and in the other an attempt to measure the prestige value of municipal service among the citizens of Chicago.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7675, 7899, 7985, 8077, 8107, 8109-8110, 8116-8117, 8121, 8198, 8200-8201, 8205, 8226, 8228, 8235, 8256)

8325. ASCH, BRUNO. Finanzausgleich und Gemeinden. [Financial reorganization and the community.] *Gesellschaft*. Jan. 1930: 37-40.—A cardinal principle in the financial reorganization of the Reich is an adequate compromise between the Reich, provinces, and communities. Any reform that fails to take proper cognizance of the increasing social and cultural demands of the various localities will inevitably lead to a crisis. The respective communities should be permitted to share in the income and corporation taxes, taxes on beverages and luxuries. They should be given almost exclusive control over property taxes.—*Carl Mawelshagen, Jr.*

8326. BAILEY, BEULAH. Review of tax legislation, 1929. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15 (3) Dec. 1929: 75-80.—During 1929 the legislatures of 43 states were in regular session. Radical changes were made in the tax laws while some \$260,000 were appropriated in the various states for tax study. California appropriated \$60,000 for a general study of taxation, while New Jersey appropriated \$50,000 for a study of counties and municipalities. There were important changes in tax administration and in the levy of property taxes, inheritance taxes, business taxes of different kinds, personal income taxes, and gasoline taxes, as well as an extension of state taxes upon commodities.—*M. H. Hunter.*

8327. BROUSSEAU, A. J. Méthodes employées aux États-Unis afin d'assurer le développement des routes. [Methods used in the United States to secure

the improvement of roads.] *Admin. Locale*. (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 808-810.—Road-building should be planned on a national scale, in order to secure adequacy, standardization, and sound financing; this applies to main or arterial roads. Good roads benefit all classes of the population and hence are properly paid for out of general taxes. There has been universal adoption by American states of the special gasoline tax, beginning with Oregon in 1919. It should be kept low in order to stimulate automobile ownership and the building of roads.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

8328. DE WAARD, J. Begrootingstechniek en financiële politiek van locale ressorten. [Budget procedure and financial policy of local governments.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13 (6) Aug. 1929: 1-10.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

8329. GIUSTI, UGO. Le fonti di reddito dei comuni in Italia e in altri stati. [Sources of income of the communes of Italy and other states.] *Economia*. 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 555-568.—A brief review of the financial legislation of the local government bodies and of their sources of revenues in Italy and other states. The proportion of state contributions and subsidies is greatest in England, Belgium, and the Netherlands; supplements to government taxes are greatest in Austria, Luxemburg, Germany, France, and Belgium. However, taxes independent of state duties are predominant in the United States, Italy, England, Estonia, and the Netherlands.—*Roberto Bachì*.

8330. LAMOUREUX, LUCIEN. La bataille parlementaire autour des dégrèvements. [The parliamentary battle over tax reductions.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (617) Dec. 7, 1929: 1621-1624.—A detailed account of the French government's program of retrenchment, of the attacks thereon by the commission on finance, and of the revised government program. The government's program has no sound economic basis, since it would not have the effect either of encouraging production or of lowering the cost of living. The writer is a former minister, a deputy and member of the finance commission of the chamber.—*Luther H. Evans*.

8331. LAPIE, P. O. Das droit de suite in Frankreich. [The law of succession in France.] *Z. f. Auslând. u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 2 (6) 1928: 996-1002.—The *droit de suite* is of French origin and was enacted in 1920 with a view to giving the original authors of works of art the benefit of the high prices at which their works were later sold. The law therefore provided that when a work was sold at public auction, after the author had sold it to the first purchaser, a sales tax should be imposed for the benefit of the original creator, regardless of whether the later sale was at a higher or lower price than the original selling price. Belgium and Czechoslovakia have enacted similar laws, and Norway attempted to but failed. The idea underlying this law is similar to that embodied in the increase-value tax on land, except that here it applies to movables. The law is open to serious objections because of the difficulty of determining the factors that contributed to the increased value. There are the objective values, the element of speculation, of change in style; also the subjective value placed upon it by the buyer with which the creator has nothing to do.—*Karl F. Geiser*.

8332. LAURO, RAFFAELE di. Il bilancio di previsioni della Tripolitania. [The budget estimates of Tripoli.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (199) Aug. 1929: 386-390.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8333. McCLOY, JOSEPH F.; McMASTER, JOHN L.; and BRADY, LEO. Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 311-314, 328.—This is the fourth of a series of articles. Situs of the property may result in death tax liability regardless of the domicile of its owner, depending upon whether the law of the place where the property is located imposes a tax. Property may be

theoretically said to have situs in law at a given place, whereas practically, in so far as the enforcement of any tax liability is concerned, it has no actual situs there. The actual fact of situs is such an important factor in determining liability of property for tax both in resident and non-resident estates, that the layman, trust officer, or fiduciary required to deal with death tax returns should always bear in mind that situs is not merely a theoretical abstraction but a very practical question, which requires the advice of competent counsel before liability is conceded.—*M. H. Hunter*.

8334. UNSIGNED. Les résultats du fonctionnement de la caisse autonome de gestion des bons de la défense nationale d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et d'amortissement de la dette publique pour l'année 1928. [Operation of the autonomous sinking fund of the national defense bonds, of the tobacco monopoly, and of the amortization of the public debt.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 27 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 454-494.—The annual report of the council of administration of the French sinking fund for 1928 is divided into four parts: (1) the administration of the national defense bonds; (2) the operation of the tobacco monopoly; (3) amortization of the public debt; and (4) cash receipts and expenditures. The national defense bonds were reduced by 12 billion francs; the issues of maturities running for periods of one month to a year were replaced by two-year bonds at a reduction of 2% in interest rate; a degree of success was achieved in reducing the rate on certain long-time bonds; and a beginning was made in the amortization of the consolidated debt through the purchase of *rentes* in the open market. The yield of the tobacco monopoly was increased from 3,746 to 3,985 millions as compared with the previous year.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

8335. UNSIGNED. Relation of zoning ordinances and tax laws to real estate assessment. *Amer. City*. 42 (1) Jan. 1930: 114-116.—A symposium of expert opinion on the following four questions: (1) Should a golf club within city boundaries pay the same taxes as the residential property around it? (2) Should land in a city having a zoning ordinance be assessed on the basis of the greatest income use which the ordinance permits? (3) Does a zoning ordinance which requires adjacent light and air for all buildings tend to increase or decrease land and building values? (4) Does the so-called Pittsburgh Plan of taxation encourage city overcrowding?—*Harvey Walker*.

8336. XXX. Les dépenses administratives de la loi des assurances sociales. [The administrative costs of the law of social insurance.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (241) Dec. 10, 1929: 428-437.—The administrative expenses of the law of social insurance of Apr. 5, 1928, totaled 299,668,500 francs. This figure includes the total expenses for personnel, material, local offices, correspondence, and miscellaneous. The higher ranks of the personnel including directors general, chiefs of bureaus, inspectors, etc., have already been filled. For the lower positions the law contemplates the system of competitive examinations. However, the first nominations will presumably be made without much attention to the competence of the appointees. At present only a small portion of those responsible for the application of the law have any knowledge of its provisions. Unfortunately, millions have already been expended, and it would be wise, while there is still time, to take measures to reduce the heavy administrative expenses.—*Lane W. Lancaster*.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 8049, 8155, 8156, 8176-8177, 8179, 8184, 8214, 8388, 8449, 8634, 8639, 8642)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entry 8621)

8337. BIGGS, J. CRAWFORD. Religious belief as qualification of a witness. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 31-43.—This question was raised in North Carolina during the Gastonia trials. A witness who professed atheism was not allowed to testify. This accords with the common law view as developed in North Carolina from the earliest case, in 1856. The witness must be in the fear of punishment by the laws of man and by the laws of God, if he states what is false, but the religious sanction does not require the fear of punishment in a future state of existence. The absolute exclusion from the witness stand of those who have scruples against taking it, or of those on whose belief it has no binding effect, is both unjust and unpolitic. Accordingly, legislation has removed these disadvantages in most jurisdictions and provided that no religious belief is required in order to make a witness competent. In federal courts, the common law rule prevails. The legislature should abolish the common law rule still obtaining in North Carolina.—*R. H. Wettach.*

8338. BONDY, CURT. Arbeitshaus und Bewahrungsanstalt. [Workhouse and protective institution.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50(4-5) 1929: 524-538.—A critique of the provisions of present German legislation and of various reform projects for the treatment of vagrancy, begging, and similar offenses. The drafting of a national law which will apply protective and not penal measures to these groups is suggested.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

8339. CONTI, UGO. Giudice penale unico o collegiale? [A single judge or a college of judges?] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giuris.* 10(11) 1929: 409-417.—This article was read by the author and approved by the International Penal Congress of Bucharest, Oct. 6-12, 1929. After studying the problem from the point of view of the historian and pointing out its relations with the modern function of penal law and with the Italian projects of reform, he concludes that both the single judge and the college of judges have their place, supplementing one another. The question arises chiefly when psychological and sociological problems are to be determined. In the case of minor matters, the case should be referred to a single judge; in case of grave crimes, to the college of judges.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

8340. DJERMEKOW, DUSAN. Das neue jugoslawische Strafgesetzbuch. [The new penal code of Yugoslavia.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 390-398.—The consolidation and unification of the penal laws is a great political achievement. Since 1918 six different penal codes had been in operation in the several parts of the kingdom. The new code is divided into three parts and contains 405 paragraphs. The only laws of a penal nature not included in the new code which will remain in effect are the military penal code of Serbia of Jan. 31, 1901, as amended in 1927 and 1928; the laws pertaining to the press of 1925 and 1929; the law for the protection of the public safety of 1929. The new code is significant for its new ideas of penal reform. Penalties for particular crimes are rarely fixed within definite limits, and for all punishable offenses there are parallel penalties. The new code retains the death penalty for only a few crimes. Minors are divided into three categories according to ages. It is the aim of the code not to administer punishment to minors at least up to the 18th year, but rather to make every effort to educate and to improve them. A significant innovation is the suspended

sentence. Special precautionary measures are provided to be applied to backsliders, irresponsible persons, drunkards, and those inclined towards prostitution, begging, and vagrancy. While the code confers upon the judge a broad discretion in imposing sentence, it does set up general limits for each grade of crime and enumerates the circumstances which he must consider. There is a marked tendency in the direction of lighter penalties.—*Martin L. Faust.*

8341. HALLEN, JOHN E. Fair comment. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 41-100.—The Texas Libel Law of 1927 provides that a reasonable and fair comment or criticism of the official acts of public officials and of other matters of public concern published for general information shall be privileged. This has been the Texas law since 1901. The right of fair comment was well recognized by the common law. The statute expressly declares that fair comment by newspapers and periodicals is privileged. If fair comment is to have any legal effect it must be recognized that it is a protection to the defendant for using statements that would otherwise be actionable. There is no disagreement about the principle but there is confusion in its application. The word "fact" may be given a very broad meaning. It may be so broadly construed in libel cases as to practically eliminate the field of comment. The right or privilege of fair comment and criticism arises in all matters of public interest or general concern, and includes affairs of government, public institutions, and appeals to the public for support or patronage. There is no conscious attempt by the Texas courts to place more restrictions upon comment than in the majority of jurisdictions. Nevertheless, there are more restrictions, and a re-examination of the whole topic of fair comment by the supreme court of the state would be helpful.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8342. McCUAIG, J. A. ROYCE. Modern tendencies in habitual criminal legislation. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 62-83.—The ascendancy of crime has resulted in the enactment of habitual criminal legislation which is not in harmony with ruling principles of jurisprudence. These statutes recognize habitual criminality as an offense *per se* known to the law. After conviction for the fourth offense the court shall sentence the accused to life imprisonment, without regard for mitigating circumstances. These statutes are concerned with the man whom the law regards, not as insane, but as one who, by mathematical calculation of his previous offenses, has rendered himself an habitual criminal, not capable of reformation. Such legislation is aimed at a relatively small class in the broad field of crime; it perfects the mechanics of punishment and closes the door against possible reclamation. The solution of the habitual criminal problem lies in the assurance of sure, speedy justice to all criminals.—*C. W. McKenzie.*

8343. McKEAN, FREDERICK G., Jr. British statutes in American jurisdictions. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(2) Dec. 1929: 195-230.—While clinging with great tenacity to their inheritance of the English common law, the American states are by no means in complete agreement as to the effect of British statutes in their respective jurisdictions. Many states have been guided by the resolution of the Continental Congress of 1774 that the colonies were entitled "to the benefit of such English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization; and which they have by experience found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances." The Virginia enactment of 1776, later repealed, embodied this principle, which was introduced in the states evolving from the original Northwest Territory, with the exception of Ohio and Michigan. A second group of jurisdictions, comprising chiefly the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, incorporate the common law and its modifications by statutory enactment prior to the American Revolution. A third

group, including Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio, Mississippi, and Texas, exclude acts of parliament from the body of the common law which is incorporated in their legal systems.—*R. B. Morris.*

8344. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Über die Unterschiede von Gefängnisfürsorge, Straffälligenpflege und Gerichtshilfe. [The distinction between penal treatment and welfare measures.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 597-606.—Prison treatment is the punishment developed in the prison as a public, psycho-educational institution. The administration of justice is the interpretation of state and social obligations by means of judicial decisions. The particular task of legal justice is to provide for the development, direction, and organization of such free public institutions, to authorize the stages or gradations in punishment, and to provide a program for the criminals' social education. The futility of future plans of an impractical sort is shown insofar as they fail to consider the practical problems involved in legal justice and the administration of punishment. The uselessness of much superficial treatment of prisoners is obvious and in many cases rests on pedagogical theory of a highly dubious nature. The validity of the debates concerning the cost of penal treatment and aims of welfare measures rests as much with successful attainment of the goal as it does with cost *per se*. Intelligent treatment of the criminal is difficult and is complicated by the whole range of social problems.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8345. PETRONE, E. Le fluttuazioni del cambio e la giurisprudenza anglo-americana. [The fluctuation of exchange and Anglo-American law.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 16(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 476-480.—This article resumes the discussion of certain English and American decisions (Supreme Court of New York) which call for fines to be paid in foreign exchange. The author seeks to deduce a single criterion in order to equalize foreign exchange with the dollar and sterling.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

8346. ROSCOE, E. S. The cost of litigation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(635) Jan. 1930: 86-101.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

8347. UNSIGNED. Helping police departments to compile and report crime statistics intelligently. *Amer. City.* 42(1) Jan. 1930: 163-165.—The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has published a 464 page manual entitled *Uniform Crime Reporting*. Chapter 1 describes the value of uniform data. Chapter 2 presents the system advocated by the committee. Chapter 3 indicates how the police in each community may adjust their local record systems so that the data for the national system of crime statistics may be forthcoming. Chapter 4 deals with the work of the National Division of Identification and Information in the Department of Justice. The acts which are made crimes by the 48 states and the territories are presented in an appendix.—*Harvey Walker.*

8348. ZEAL, ANN, and HAGER, BEATRICE. Summary of the provisions of the constitution and statutes of the several states relating to pardons. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 364-395.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 8191, 8632)

8349. ATWATER, CHARLES W. A world law bureau. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 54-61.—Scientific progress is drawing the nations closer together at the same time that complexities of law are on the increase. The establishment of a world law bureau, a clearing house for laws, would greatly facilitate the spread of world commerce and would aid the

officers of governments in understanding world problems. Such a bureau could disseminate information and at the same time tend to create uniformity of law. It is suggested that there be established in the large centers of commerce an office with fifty or more desks, each desk occupied for a term of two years by a competent lawyer of one or another country. Aided by charts and card indices these lawyers could answer any legal question brought to them by business men or government officials, knowing as they do not only the laws of their countries but their application as well. The U. S. Department of Commerce is attempting the most immediately practical approach to a solution of this problem. A world law bureau would aid this work.—*C. W. McKenzie.*

8350. ENGSTRÖMER, THORE. Der schwedische Entwurf einer Processreform. [The Swedish project for procedural reform.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 3(1) 1929: 32-36.—A Swedish commission on court procedure, at work for many years, presented its report at the end of 1926. Its recommendations have already received favorable reaction from a number of courts and high officials. The present court procedure goes back to a general law of 1734 and in many respects bears the marks of its origin. There are three grades of courts: (1) the court of first instance which in rural districts is composed of from 7 to 12 lay judges, elected by the people, and presided over by an expert jurist whose power in rendering a decision is equal to the collective vote of the lay judges. In cities this court consists of three judges all of whom are jurists, but in the smaller towns either the preceding judge or his two associates together may hear and determine cases. All judges in cities are elected by the voters thereof. Their salary is determined by the city and paid out of its treasury. (2) The court of second instance consists of a bench of three judges drawn from the superior courts. (3) Above all stands the supreme court. In courts of first instance there is an oral statement of the case by the parties or their representatives, and the argument follows immediately. Proposals and explanations, as well as the evidence, must be in writing. In cities there is a tendency to do away with the oral presentation, and, as cases are often not prepared in advance of the hearing, difficult cases may require from eight to ten sessions for final settlement. In the superior and supreme courts the entire procedure is in writing and decisions are based upon reports of the lower courts and written statements by the parties. Judgment is arrived at in private session attended neither by the parties to the action nor by their representatives. Rules of evidence are usually followed strictly and are often of such a nature as to exclude persons having important information and sometimes even the parties to the cause. In organization the new reform proposals adhere closely to the old system but provide for greater uniformity between city and rural districts in courts of the first instance. The reform proposals give the state entire charge of city courts, the number of lay judges is reduced to five and they are paid by the state, while the presiding judge has sole charge of preparing the case. Districts have been rearranged. When a city is a single district, one judge forms a court of first instance and each case must be disposed of at one sitting, if possible. All cases may be appealed to a court of the second instance. The number of superior courts has been increased to seven, but the supreme court has been left unchanged.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

8351. GLASER, STEFAN. Neue Wege im Strafprozessrecht und die polnische Strafprozessreform. [New tendencies in the law of criminal procedure and the Polish reform of criminal procedure.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50(4-5) 1929: 639-650.—The new Polish law of criminal procedure went into effect in 1929. All courts except those of first instance

are to be presided over by a collegium of judges. As a result of constitutional provision the jury system is introduced, but the distrust of this institution is shown in the provision that the presiding judge shall be present at the deliberations of the jury and that even in case of acquittal by that body the case may be held for another jury.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

8352. HILL, ARTHUR W., Jr. Right of counsel to question prospective jurors with view to exercising challenge: Construction of penal code section 1078. *California Law Rev.* 18(1) Nov. 1919: 70-75.—Since the case of *People v. Edwards* (1912) it has been well settled in California that a juror might not be examined *voir dire* solely for the purpose of laying a foundation for the exercise of a peremptory challenge. The amendment to the penal code adopted in 1927 has made little change. What constitutes "reasonable examination" with a view to exercising for cause is a question which can only be determined by considering the peculiar facts of each case in connection with the questions asked. The evil intended to be remedied by the code section was the inordinate time consumed in the examination of jurors, which afforded an opportunity to place before them the theory of the defense until by repetition it had sunk into their minds. The amendment proposed by the code commission would have given the court full power to prevent this abuse. The undue limitation of the questions permitted, as indicated by the recent cases, will have a tendency to accentuate a serious and growing evil in the administration of the law, which is the employment of detectives to investigate the panel and furnish material for the exercise of the challenges for cause and peremptories.—*F. R. Aumann*.

8353. HOWARD, PENDLETON. Trial by jury. *Century Mag.* 117(6) Apr. 1929: 683-690.—Since the criminal jury does not meet the needs of modern criminal justice, some other method should be substituted which will. England has experimented for the past century with the summary trial. Under the Criminal Justice Act of 1925, indictable as well as non-indictable cases have been thrown into the hands of summary jurisdiction in great part, but only upon the election of the accused. Procedure before the judge has proved so simple as not to require the aid of the barrister, especially since the judge and the legal clerk aid both parties in bringing out the facts of the case. All parties concerned have confidence in this system and elect it in 90% of the indictable cases. American states are beginning to see the value of this alternative: Maryland allows all criminal cases to be summarily tried, at the option of the defendant in each case, with the result that in 1925, 93% of the cases were so tried. Connecticut is now using the judge-trial in 71% of its criminal cases; Michigan is fast getting experience, while Washington, Indiana, Wisconsin, and New Jersey are experimenting more slowly.—*J. P. Comer*.

8354. LANCASTER, LANE W. Justice of the peace in Connecticut. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 9-13.—By a process of attrition applied by the legislature, the justice of the peace is rapidly becoming ex-

inct in Connecticut. There are approximately 1,300 justices of the peace in the state. In the larger communities they have been largely ousted from their criminal jurisdiction by the town, city, and borough courts, and the civil business over which they had jurisdiction is generally handled by two or three justices, except in the country towns. Only a small minority ever tries cases. In the rural parts of the state, however, the justice still fills a need for quick and informal justice. If the justice of the peace passes, something must take his place. It is too soon to predict what form the new popular tribunal will take.—*Harvey Walker*.

8355. MITCHELL, W. Criminal procedure reform. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(768) Dec. 1929: 766-770.—In view of the need of revision in English criminal procedure in the inquest, indictment, and private prosecution of criminal offenses, the author, a barrister, outlines the relevant phases of Scottish practice and their advantages for the accused and for justice.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

8356. SCHMIDT, ALBERT. Die Stellung der Staatsanwaltschaft nach dem Entwurf eines Einführungsgesetzes zum allgemeinen deutschen Strafgesetzbuch. [The position of the prosecutor according to the provisions of an amendment to the German criminal code.] *Juristische Rundsch.* (22) Nov. 15, 1929: 245-249.—The additions to the criminal code effect some of the most urgent reforms in criminal procedure, although they do not invariably incorporate the suggestions made in 1920. Newly created obligations, viz., the examination of witnesses, experts, the accused to obtain vital evidence prior to the main trial, are instrumental in strengthening the position of the prosecutor, although he is not as yet vested with the exercise of coercive measures against contumacious persons. With the consent of the district judge, and provided the injured person does not object, he may refuse to institute prosecutions not of interest to the public, or if begun, to order their cessation. An increase in his personnel, with attendant additional cost, will of necessity follow. This will be balanced by the lightened work of the courts, a considerable acceleration of proceedings, and a noticeable improvement in the work of the prosecutor's office. To obviate functional duplication it was proposed at Breslau that the entire process of obtaining evidence in cases involving punishment be placed under the control of the police. However, the police lack judicial training and knowledge of criminal psychology. The organization of the office has not been changed; it is still under the administration of the department of justice in a state.—*E. de Haas*.

8357. SEARS, KENNETH C. Judicial abuse of habeas corpus. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(5) Jan. 1930: 566-569.—A judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, recently released by writ of habeas corpus a person who had been found guilty of attempted rape in a different county. This practice on the part of judges places the public welfare at the mercy of the least capable judge. If possible, the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus should be placed under restraint by proper legislation.—*Charles W. Shull*.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entries 7841, 7846, 8052)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7926, 8323, 8407, 8482)

8358. DUFF, A. C. Air photographs and their military uses. *Army Quart.* 19(2) Jan. 1930: 320-332.

8359. FRENCH, BURTON L. Naval reduction: what it means in money. *Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan.

1930: 711-717.—It is sheer madness not to reduce armaments radically to lighten the burden of war which now requires 82% of the United States government's revenues and similar proportions of other nations' budgets. A comparison of naval appropriations for 1904 and 1929 shows enormous increases, although world conditions are less threatening than they were 25 years ago. A navy-building race is on between

Great Britain and the United States which challenges Japan, France, Italy, and Germany to great expenditures. The initial costs of a battleship, airplane carrier, cruiser, and submarine are respectively 35 to 40, 19, 17, and 6 million dollars, while the annual maintenance and operating cost of these four vessels totals about 7½ millions. In view of agreements looking to international accord already in force, radical reductions in money costs approaching 50% of present budgets should be made if all categories are definitely limited and reduced and the life of ships of the different types are extended by at least one-third.—*Howard White*.

8360. FULLER, J. F. C. The problem of the last eight hundred yards. *Infantry J.* 36(2) Feb. 1930: 111-116.—Fuller, an officer in the British army, shows the necessity of advancing without great losses 800 yards nearer the enemy than was possible from 1914-1918. If infantry can thus engage the enemy infantry using up his reserves, then light, mobile, mechanized forces may be able to assume the true cavalry role and attack the enemy in the flank or rear.—*H. A. de Weerd*.

8361. PANI, ALBERTO J. El cambio de regimenes en México y las asonadas militares. [The change of regime in Mexico and military influences.] *Economista*. 4(33) Jan. 1, 1930: 10.—The former minister of the treasury in Mexico, at present minister of Mexico to France, begins a series of articles on the role of the army in Mexican public life.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

8362. ROUTH, G. M. Trans-Indus problems, some new aspects considered. *Army Quart.* 17(1) Oct. 1928: 23-36.

8363. SAMSON, C. R. The aeroplane versus the mercantile marine. *Engl. Rev.* 50(2) Feb. 1930: 195-204.—In another war the British mercantile marine would be subject to aeroplane attacks of various kinds and the problems involved in defense against this menace must be carefully considered. The probable areas and methods of attack on the trade routes are considered, and a suggested policy of protection is sketched.—*H. D. Jordan*.

8364. SZULECKI, M. Spółdzielczość w wojsku. [The cooperative movement in the army.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8(3) Oct. 1928: 278-280.—The first military cooperatives coincide with the formation of the Polish army. Though their organization rests on military orders, the cooperative idea is strongly dominant.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8365. TERUZZI, ATTILIO. Milizia. [The Fascist militia.] *Gerarchia*. 9(4) Apr. 1929: 267-270.—The Fascist movement needed an armed force for its defense. This became the foundation of the later militia which was composed of volunteers ("black-shirts"), who adhered to the Fascist idea. In the meantime its tasks and scope have increased, and now it is cooperating with the army. The Fascist militia has set up the conception of an armed nation in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8366. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, C. Función social del ejército. [The social function of the army.] *Nosotros*. 23(246) Nov. 1929: 239-247.—The misuse of armies by oligarchies must be distinguished from the indispensable services of democratically controlled armies in behalf of internal order and defense against external aggression.—*L. L. Bernard*.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 8245, 8299, 8588, 8590, 8597)

8367. LEKKERKERKER, C. Verkenningen op het inlandsche onderwijsveld. [Reconnoiterings in native education.] *Indische Gids*. 51(10) Oct. 1929: 1096-1131.—Native education is a matter of renewed

interest in Netherlands-India. At present there are numerous sorts of schools each adapted to the European, native, and Asiatic-non-native elements of the population. Of the million and a half native children in school, the proportion is five boys to one girl, which gives an index of the desire for instruction for its own sake. For moral, cultural, social, and economic reasons education is profitable to the native. A set of index figures demonstrates that for the whole of Netherlands-India 50% progress has been made in universal education of boys and 12½% of girls. The indices show great ranges from the high level in the Minahassa to the very low levels in Madoera, West Borneo, and Bali. Reasons somewhat accounting for these indices vary according to the presence of missionary enterprises, low economic and cultural development, lack of interest, special activities by individuals, etc. Is a school plan advisable that demands directly 44% and indirectly even more of the school time of children from 6 to 13 years of age for the study of Dutch? Why should European teachers for the natives not be given special training that would fit them for teaching native children? Is there not a disproportion in the distribution of Holland-native schools throughout Netherlands-India? Are the interests of the people furthered by the government's continuation of its policy of subsidizing denominational schools? What is to be the aim of western primary native education if an overproduction of minor officials removes the reason for training officials? Should not the administration of primary schools be decentralized and will it come about? The criticism of the present denationalizing effect of native education comes almost without exception from Europeans.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 7774, 7795, 7978, 7982, 7984-7986, 8027, 8044, 8075, 8079, 8105-8106, 8172, 8222, 8231, 8307, 8336, 8416, 8424, 8534, 8563, 8573, 8575, 8578-8579, 8644, 8670-8671, 8673-8674, 8676, 8678, 8681-8684, 8685, 8688, 8695, 8700, 8705, 8708-8710, 8714, 8716, 8719, 8723)

8368. BIESIEKIERSKI, MIECZYSLAW. Sprawy bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy. [Problems of industrial safety and hygiene.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 59-62.—Industrial hygiene has extended its scope since the war by means of the establishment of scientific research institutions where the technical as well as the human factor in industrial life is studied. The question of safety was discussed at the Second International Labor Conference. A questionnaire was sent to different governments and the replies should serve as a basis of setting up a draft convention on this matter. The problems dealt with in the questionnaire were already covered by Polish legislation. As to industrial hygiene, various laws and decrees have been passed by the Polish government regulating conditions in the painting, printing, and building industries, in the rayon industry, in the manufacturing of explosives, as well as other chemical industries harmful to the health of the workers.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8369. DAVIS, ADA J. The evolution of the institution of mother's pensions in the United States. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 573-587.—The movement for mothers' pensions in the United States grew out of a conference called by President Roosevelt in 1909, at which the dissatisfaction with the existing practice was brought to a focus. The first law was passed in Illinois in 1911, and now 42 states have similar legislation. The varying provisions of the laws reveal the uncertainties of political action and the fortuitous aspects of the detailed enactments. The

amounts allowed for each child vary to a degree not determined by any rational consideration of the needs. Similarly, the administration of the funds is variously provided for, and no scientific effort to discover the best method is evident. In considering the promotion of the legislation, it is noteworthy that partisanship was avoided, the saving in taxation emphasized, and a humanitarian appeal stressed. The bearing of these facts on the theory of evolving institutions shows less of conscious trial and more of accidental compromise than the current formulations allow.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8370. DENCE, E. M. The present phase of the housing problem in London. *Pub. Admin.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 73-85.—In 1924 the Housing Committee of the London County Council reported that if normal growth, shortage, the clearance of unsanitary areas, and overcrowding were to be taken care of 12,600 houses would need to be built annually. Since the war over 200,000 houses have been built in Greater London. Over 70,000 have been built by local authorities with the assistance of state subsidy. Of these, 34,000 have been provided by the London County Council, 10,000 by metropolitan boroughs, and 26,000 by the Outer London authorities. Most of these house working-class people. Investors or builders can no longer be attracted to this type of building for speculation purposes; hence the problem falls upon public authorities. No provision is made for selling houses built from public funds. To remove all overcrowding above two persons in a room, some 25,000 houses might be required. If a higher standard is required, namely 1.5 persons per room, the number of four-room houses required would be about 55,000. So far building operations have consisted largely of bungalows. Recently tenements have come into favor. At the present time schemes have been approved for dealing with 26 slum areas, covering about 112 acres, and involving the displacement and rehousing of nearly 31,000 persons.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8371. DI PISA, SALVATORE ARISTIDE. Estensione giuridica dei contratti collettivi di lavoro. [Juridical extension of collective labor contracts.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 633-648.—This is a study of the essential requisites of collective labor contracts. One opinion is that these contracts, in view of present legislation and the reason for its enactment, can have no juridical application to agrarian leases and partnerships. This is directly contrary to another opinion.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

8372. DOBRZYŃSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Opieka mieszkaniowa jako zadanie państwa i samorządu. [Housing protection as a problem of the state and autonomous governments.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(1) Apr. 1929: 78-82.—Discussing the problem of modern housing the author, who has studied the housing policy of Vienna and the Dutch municipalities, gives his preference to the Dutch system which is based on the principle of constructing smaller houses. The same system, with some modifications appropriate to the special conditions of the country, could be applied to Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8373. FREEMAN, WM. MARSHALL. Reform of the adulteration laws. *English Rev.* 50(1) Jan. 1930: 80-88.—The English laws on the adulteration of foods and drugs are ridiculously confused and inadequate, and serve to convict the innocent more often than the guilty. Artificial cream has a new law all to itself, but the interpretation even of this act is almost impossible for the layman. England should learn from the dominions.—*H. D. Jordan.*

8374. FRIEDRICH. Les bureaux de consultation médicale pour sportifs en Allemagne. [Bureaus of medical consultation for sports in Germany.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 826-827.—In 1928 there were 74 cities in Prussia which provided a total of 131 consulting physicians whose purpose it is to give

advice and service to student athletes.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8375. GOODWIN, ELMER C. The consolidation of municipal departments in New York. *Amer. City.* 42(1) Jan. 1930: 95-96.—Voters of New York City approved an amendment to the city charter establishing a department of sanitation to take over: (1) The sweeping, cleaning, sprinkling, flushing, washing, and sanding of streets and public places having permanent pavement; (2) removal and disposition of ashes, street sweepings, garbage, refuse, rubbish, and dead animals; (3) removal of ice and snow from streets and public places; (4) location, construction, and operation of incinerators; (5) final treatment and disposition of sewage. The department is under the control of a sanitary commission composed of three members appointed by the mayor, one of whom is a licensed physician and another a licensed sanitary engineer.—*Harvey Walker.*

8376. JOSEFSON, HYMAN. Workmen's compensation: Death benefits: Dependency of children. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 144-148.—All the state workmen's compensation statutes provide for death benefits to be paid to the dependents of an employee killed in the course of his employment. But the determination of who are dependents often presents controversy. This article is an adverse criticism of the narrow construction of the Indiana statute in *Advance Rumley Co. v. Freestone*, (167 N. E. 377 (1929)) in which compensation was denied to a thirteen year old boy who was confined in a county reformatory at the time of the death of his father as a result of accident arising out of, and in the course of, employment. Most courts have recognized that it is socially desirable to protect minor children, and the general tendency is to award them compensation whenever injustice does not result.—*H. R. Enslow.*

8377. L., M. La sécurité dans la construction en France. [Safety in French building.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 806-807.—The above is a reproduction of an article which appeared in the economic supplement of *Le Temps*, July 1, 1929. It contains a statement of the purpose and methods of the Bureau of Safety established by the French parliament after frequently recurring catastrophes had occurred, because of faulty building construction.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8378. LEŚNIEWSKA, MARJA. Wykonywanie przepisów o ochronie kobiet i młodocianych. [The application of the law for the protection of women and children.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(1) Apr. 1929: 72-78.—The law of July 2, 1924, regarding the labor of women and children in Poland conferred upon the inspectors the task of controlling the protection of women and children in industry. The provisions for women include: (1) the prohibition of underground work and night work; (2) the interdiction of unhealthy labor; (3) the protection of motherhood and pregnancy. The protection of children includes the prohibition of child labor, the limitation of admission of children to certain branches of industry, the control of the health of children, the interdiction of night work or of unhealthy work for children and compulsory general and professional education. The inspection of labor in 1928 showed activity in all these departments.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8379. PIERSON, ARTHUR N. State welfare work in New Jersey. *Training School Bull.* 26(9) Jan. 1930: 141-151.

8380. RAY, RALPH D. Workmen's compensation: Is a fellow servant of an injured workman liable as a third party for negligence? *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(1) Dec. 1929: 148-154.—Where two workmen were injured in course of their employment through negligence of one of them, and both have received com-

pensation under the statute from the common employer, the negligent employee may be sued in tort by his fellow servant (*Zimmer v. Casey*, 296 Pa., 529; 146 Atl., 130 (1929)). The co-employee causing the damage may be deemed a third party to the contract under which compensation was awarded, and the injured man may be permitted to recover from him damages over and above the amount of compensation awarded.—*H. R. Enslow.*

8381. ROSS, MARY. Small loans and family welfare. *Survey*. 63(2) Oct. 15, 1929: 83-85.—A series of conclusions endorsing the present usefulness and fairness of the Uniform Small Loan Act in Wisconsin were presented to the legislature by a citizens' research committee under Fred M. Wilcox, chairman of the State Industrial Commission. Until a greater number of families with low incomes are members of credit unions, the present plan is essential. The interest rate is fair and does not work a hardship since most loans are paid off in less than six months. Of the clients borrowing, 46% used the money to consolidate existing debts, not to buy luxuries. The need to borrow on occasion runs through the whole range of families of moderate means, from unskilled laborers through the professions. From 40,000 questionnaires mailed to clients, 13,487 replies were received showing 93% were in favor of retaining the law. Typical cases are given which show how individual families have benefited.—*Alice L. Berry.*

8382. ROSZKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Kogo usta-wa polska powinna zaliczać do chałupników. [Who should be considered as a home worker according to the Polish law?] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 62-67.—No satisfactory definition of home workers has been found in foreign legislation; it is either too narrow and lacks precision, or it satisfies local conditions only. The Polish law for the protection of home workers, which is now being prepared, should cover the following categories of workers: (1) the recognized home worker and the worker engaged by the latter to assist him; (2) the contractor who receives the work and distributes it among a number of home workers; and (3) the foreman who distributes the work to other laborers, but who himself is also occupied in the same work.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8383. R., R. Realizacja ubezpieczeń pracowników umysłowych. [The realization of intellectual workers' insurance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 54-58.—The decree of Nov. 24, 1927, on the insurance of intellectual workers became operative in 1928. However, because of the extended field covered, the law will not be fully carried out for several years. The author gives a rapid survey of the most important work done during the first year with a view to developing the provisions of the law.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8384. SZYROMOWSKI, STEFAN. Zagadnienie kodyfikacji prawa pracowniczego w Polsce. [The problem of codification of labor legislation in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 41-43.—The codification of labor legislation is relatively new, for labor legislation itself, in its modern form, dates from the first quarter of the last century. From the very outset, Poland was faced with legal difficulties caused by the variety of existing labor laws, for the government was obliged to regulate different social problems by special acts in order to meet the imperative needs of the moment as quickly as possible. The definite drafting of the labor code must be preceded by relative stability of the conditions subject to codification as well as by crystallization of legal ideals.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8385. WAGNER, ROBERT F. Promotion of safety and security of employment as a function of government. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 393-396.—The rebellion against the unregulated risks

in industry developed two specific remedies—workmen's compensation and industrial safety. Large scale industry has been won to these principles. The small plant is the serious offender against the safety code, and a tremendous portion of our manufacturing is still done in plants of moderate size. Legislation is urgently needed in the field of chemical industries. The federal government, the largest employer in the world, has not established the standards it should. For example, the war department accident frequency during 1926 was 43.82 per million hours of exposure, while the average accident frequency for all industry during that year was only 27.7. In 1925 the war department frequency was four times that of the navy department. The federal government has also failed to pass a safety code to apply to all the building and construction projects which are let to private contractors. Safety cannot be isolated as an individual objective. It is the product of coordination of industry in all its phases.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

8386. WINN, E. S. H. Old age pensions in British Columbia. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 285-289.—The Canadian Old Age Pensions Act was passed on Mar. 31, 1927. The federal government shares one-half of the total cost of pensions paid by the provinces adopting the act. Administration is provincial, and the cost thereof is borne by the provinces. British Columbia was the first to utilize the act. Applicants must be British subjects, 70 years old, resident in Canada 20 years, and in the particular province 5 years. The maximum pension is \$240 per year. An income of \$125 per year from their own property is allowed applicants without reduction in the pension. Up to May 1, 1929, 3,935 men and women were receiving pensions. The average duration of the pension, based on the federal mortality tables, is about 7 years. The average pension is \$18 per month. The average age of the pensioners is 75.4 years. The problem of financing old age pensions in British Columbia is easy, because only 1.84% of the population is over 70. Slightly over 50% of all residents of British Columbia over 70 have applied for the pension. Married men outnumber married women by 2 to 1; bachelors outnumber spinsters by 4 to 1; slightly more widows than widowers apply. The administration cost is low—1.55% on \$736,410.68 paid out. The administration is carried out by the Workmen's Compensation Board. Funds come entirely out of public taxes.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 7259, 7760, 7792, 7799, 7830, 7835, 7881, 7883, 7902, 7906, 7909, 7913, 7940, 7942, 7959, 7991, 7993, 8013, 8026, 8035, 8051, 8070, 8096, 8126, 8176, 8208, 8220, 8222, 8416)

8387. MONTELS, LAFFON M. Après le congrès national de la radiodiffusion. [After the national conference on radio broadcasting.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(241) Dec. 10, 1929: 447-458.—In spite of the fact that a decree of 1923 and a decree-law of 1928 with reference to radio broadcasting have been promulgated, no final decision as to governmental policy in France has yet been reached. At present no compromise seems possible between the principles of monopoly, nationalization, or regulation. None the less the problem of broadcasting is more than ever a governmental problem. None of the policies adopted in the United States, Germany, or Great Britain are suitable for adoption in France. The British system, under which the National Broadcasting Company has a monopoly privilege, has worked out very successfully, not only as a means of recreation and amuse-

ment, but also as an educational device. The results of the British policy are in striking contrast to the confusion in France. The recent congress will undoubtedly do much towards shaping a truly national policy in broadcasting.—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

8388. SPARGER, C. B. Profits, surplus and the payment of dividends. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 14-30.—The payment of dividends by corporations depends upon compliance with statutes in the various states. In North Carolina the statute requires that they must be paid from surplus or net profits arising from the business and may not be paid when the corporation's debts, whether due or not, exceed two-thirds of its assets. What is meant by "surplus," "net profits," "assets" or "capital stock" is left to the courts. The author, who is an accountant and a lawyer, shows that the courts have given some curious definitions to these terms. It is clear that the courts in most instances do not understand the elements of corporation accounting. They have been attempting to define accounting concepts from legal precedents. They need accountants to advise them in these matters. The payment of dividends is discussed under the following heads: (1) dividends from "net profits" or "earned surplus"; (2) dividends from "net profits" when a "deficit" exists; (3) dividends from "capital surplus"; (4) dividends from surplus due to appreciation of assets; (5) borrowing to pay dividends; (6) stock dividends; and (7) dividends on no par value stock.—*R. H. Wettach.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6287, 6355, 6659, 6691-6692, 6693, 6737, 6743, 6906, 7323, 7857, 7899, 8105, 8125, 8175, 8197, 8207, 8294-8295, 8302, 8303, 8315)

8389. A., J. La fourniture du gaz à distance en Allemagne. [Furnishing gas from a distance in Germany.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 811-812.—The transportation of gas from distant points to groups of German cities, especially in central Germany, has increased greatly since the turn of the century. The bulk of the supply is found in the coke mines of the Ruhr. Almost 90% of the output is controlled by government or semi-public agencies. The extension of gas consumption to remote German cities is a live political and economic issue. The proponents argue that augmentation of consumption will lower the price to all. The opposition fears the possible economic domination of the Ruhr Basin.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8390. HAHN, JOHN. Staatliche Wirtschaftsunternehmen in den baltischen Staaten. [State economic enterprises in the Baltic states.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(11) Nov. 1929: 640-649.—It would mean ruin to the economically weak Baltic states to sidestep from the methods of the Western world which has invested money there and with which trade is expanding from year to year. Post, telegraph, and telephone, and the majority of railroads are monopolized by the state. The nationalization of docks, repair shops for railroads, telephone and telegraph, etc., have been favored for practical reasons. The latter represent an encroachment upon private business, for at the expense of the tax-payer, they carry on experiments in electricity and mechanics. Similarly, the Latvian state makes experiments in the lumber business, and this competes with the private owner. In Latvia, in 1928, of 2,887 enterprises with 67,098 employees (57,818 workers) 43 were state owned, with 6,497 employees (5,620 workers). Almost 70%, 3,790 workers, are in the metal branch, which constitutes 40% of the total number of workers engaged in that field. It is to be hoped that public enterprises are

not carried any further in that direction.—*Werner Neuse.*

8391. HERRMAN, WALTER J. The San Francisco condemnation cases: An abstract of the decision in the Great Western Power Company proceeding. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(4) Nov. 1929: 354-362.—This is a review of the decision of the California Railroad Commission determining severance damages and the value of property condemned by the city of San Francisco to round out its system for disposing of power developed at its Hetch Hetchy water project. The commission rejected the company's claim for compensation based on capitalization of income, and virtually adopted the reproduction cost less depreciation appraisal by the commission engineers. Unit costs were averaged over a period of three and one-half years ending in February, 1924. In computing severance damages the commission gave greater weight to the company figures, but rejected the claim for damages on account of destruction of diversity of load.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

8392. SPURR, HENRY C. Are the courts thwarting the purposes of the legislators? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 5(2) Jan. 23, 1930: 89-96.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entry 8563)

8393. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO di. Le opere pubbliche in regime Fascista. [Public works under the Fascist regime.] *Gerarchia.* 9(4) Apr. 1929: 253-264.—Comparing the expenses for public works of former governments with those of the Fascists, the author shows the considerable efforts made by the latter. Very important works have been performed in railways, ports, reconstruction of regions affected by earthquake, housing, irrigation, electricity, reclamation, and the economic development of southern Italy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8394. MORSSSEN, C. M. Garbage and refuse collection and disposal in Austria, Germany, France, and Italy. *Engin. News-Rec.* 104(3) Jan. 16, 1930: 109-111.

8395. SHEPARD, W. F. The chemists' place in sewage treatment. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 2(11) Nov. 1929: 193-195.—By means of his special knowledge the chemist is in a position effectively to advise the sanitary engineer as to the degree of treatment required. Once the plant is built, he can use that same knowledge in running the plant most economically and effectively, especially through the establishment of a routine system of sewage analysis and operating data records.—*W. R. Maddox.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

8396. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN. What about our public lands? *Rev. of Rev.* 80(6) Dec. 1929: 56-58.—The conservation of the public lands is concerned primarily with the preservation of plant life in order that grazing may remain a permanent industry and that the water carrying capacity of the mountains may remain unimpaired for use by the irrigated valleys. The states can achieve this result with more expedition, (1) because of their proximity to the problem, and (2) because of the political power resting in the hands of those who would most directly benefit. Such responsibility would also stimulate the development of state parks and forests.—*P. A. Eke.*

8397. WOODRUFF, MARK. The changing federal lands policy. *Mining Congress J.* 15(12) Dec. 1929: 927-928.—A discussion of President Hoover's public land proposals.—*H. O. Rogers.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 8471)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 7277, 7644, 8163, 8304, 8308, 8415, 8464)

8398. FERRARI, ROBERT. The Italo-American conflict on naturalization. *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 306-311.—Italy is one of the few nations of Europe that still holds out for the imposition of the burdens of military duties upon American-born children of foreign parents. In its efforts to persuade Italy to recognize the *jus soli*, the United States government is handicapped by the fact that it itself applies the doctrine of *jus sanguinis* in its policy on the election of foreign citizenship by children born abroad to American citizens. However, Italy is also inconsistent. She holds all Italians responsible for military service, whether they have become naturalized citizens of the United States or not; but of the children of Italians who live abroad, she does not hold for military service the sons of those who have assumed another citizenship.—*Brynjolf J. Houde.*

8399. FRAZER, KEENER C. The "I'm Alone" case and the doctrine of "hot pursuit." *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7 (4) Jun. 1929: 413-422.—*Eleanor Wyllis Allen.*

8400. HAMEL, WALTER. Die Verlegung des Sitzes juristischer Personen ins Ausland. [The transfer of residence of a juristic person to a foreign state.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2 (6) 1928: 1002-1005.—A noteworthy decision (*Sachen Gebr. Adt. A. G. v. Scottish Coop. Wholesale Co. Ltd.*, Nov. 29, 1927) was rendered by the German-English mixed arbitral tribunal involving the extent to which the legal position of a juristic person is affected by a transfer of territory from one state to another. This case concerned an Alsatian corporation whose seat of business was transferred from Alsace-Lorraine to Baden, Germany, after that territory had been transferred to France. Four-fifths of the capital stock was owned by German citizens and France had, a month prior to the change, ordered a forced liquidation and declared the company dissolved. The tribunal admitted the legality of the transfer although both theory and practice before the war quite generally held that a juristic person could not change its seat of business to a foreign state. It had been held that a decision by such a person to change its abode was either of no effect or dissolved the corporation. The loss of territory through the Treaty of Versailles effected a change in German law on this point, for many German corporations whose business was put under foreign jurisdiction by the treaty sought residence in the fatherland and asked for a recognition of continued existence of their corporate life. Practice created the necessity, and German theory conformed to practice. Various implications are explained in detail.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

8401. LACLAU, NARCISO C. Las raíces hispanicas del derecho internacional americano. [Spanish roots of American international law.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14 (4) Jul. 1928: 1-42.—It is not proper to speak of American international law as a norm distinct from universal international law, since the principles enunciated by Washington, Jefferson, and others implied no juridical innovation. The British empire and the Locarno pact illustrate the new tactics of "affinities" which Europe fell back upon after the late war when she discovered herself unprepared for a universal organism. These limited societies of nations represent the modern trend. Spain can serve as a bridge between the old and new worlds. This would be facilitated if Spaniards and Americans would note how the doctrinal norms of American international law are rooted in the theories ex-

pressed in Spanish universities in the 16th century, especially in the *Relecciones* of Fray Francisco de Vitoria, theology professor at Salamanca. The valid principles of Monroe, Grant, Wilson, Story, Pueyrredón, and Mitre with respect to extension of sovereignty through occupation, the surrender of sovereignty, freedom of the seas and trade, the rights of naturalization and citizenship, and the rights of victory can all be found stated in universal normative terms in the work of Vitoria. On the problem of intervention, still unsettled in American international law, three views were expressed at the meeting of jurists at Rio: (1) Unconditional condemnation. This view is the result of United States interventions in the past. (2) Opposition, but recognition that intervention is sometimes necessary. It pleased the United States delegates, which is enough to condemn it. Hughes declared that the United States would never renounce its rights of intervention, though he softened it by calling it "interposition." He claimed that Nicaraguan intervention was with Nicaragua's consent, not stating that Nicaragua was in the hands of Wall Street's tools. (3) Acceptance of paternalistic and emancipatory intervention. Orestes Ferrara of Cuba sadly surprised the conference by this view, and ignored the fact that every intervention by the United States has been fatal to liberty. The true solution of the problem was stated by Vitoria, who considered intervention in the name of the community of nations for the restoration of objective international law a duty and necessity.—*Jessie Bernard.*

8402. ORFIELD, LESTER B. Equity as a concept of international law. *Kentucky Law J.* 18 (2) Jan. 1930: 116-140.—In arbitral agreements the United States has made equity a part of the material applicable law. In the cases which have arisen tribunals have adhered rather strictly to rules of international law and have been inclined to adopt a narrower concept of the term equity than have the publicists. Equity is the compound of legal and semi-legal materials used to fill the gaps in international law and is based largely on analogy drawn from legal science as developed in close connection with the actually existing and accepted rules of international law. The problem of gaps in international law is not wholly dissimilar from that in private law, since a gap is the non-existence or the obscurity of detailed rules for the settlement of concrete cases. It follows that equity, as a concept, is important as a contributor to international law but not as a separate system.—*L. L. Deere.*

8403. SCHANZER, CARLO. Sovranità e giustizia nei rapporti fra gli stati. [Sovereignty and justice in the relations between states.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1383) Nov. 1, 1929: 17-32.—The most important efforts toward a judicial organization of international society were undertaken in the period following the World War, with the covenant of the League of Nations, the Geneva Protocol of 1924, the Locarno pacts, the Kellogg Pact, and the recent arbitration treaties among states. These various treaties reflect the tendency of Anglo-Saxon pacifism, ethico-religious in origin, and the realistic tendency of French militarism. Granting that the League is of great importance as an international tribune, yet its insufficiency is revealed whenever it should act as an organ of international justice. The principle of the sovereignty of states is the fundamental principle dominating international law, but this principle is by its very nature in contrast to the principle of jurisdiction, in that sovereignty cannot be subject to any jurisdiction. The gradual reduction of the sphere reserved to so-called domestic jurisdiction is among the most difficult problems facing international law. One of the more promising suggestions for the solution of this

problem is the theory of the abuse of rights.—*M. Daugherty.*

8404. SCHIFFNER, ERHARD. Die Sopron-Köszeger Vizinalbahn A. G. Ein Beitrag zur Lehre von der Staatensukzession. [Considerations concerning the Sopron-Köszeger case arising under article 320 of the Treaty of St. Germain in particular and the problem of the succession of states in general.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 161-181.—The school which follows Grotius teaches that the rights and duties of the predecessor state devolve on the successor state. In fact, there is no rule in international law which would lay down this principle. The practice rather supports the opinion that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist. Only considerations of internal politics induce the majority of the writers on international law to cling to their theory of devolution. The way in which the arbitrators appointed by the League of Nations council have acted upon the Sopron-Köszeger case confirms this thesis.—*Erich Hula.*

8405. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. International society and the place of law in the modern world. *Century.* 120 (1) Winter 1930: 104-113.—Civilized society has outgrown war, and the peoples of the world show no inclination to adopt any form of world government. The future peace of the world therefore depends upon development of some method of giving effect to the increasing scope of international law. It is probable that this will be accomplished along lines of voluntary cooperation rather than world sovereignty.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

PROCEDURE

8406. CECIL, VISCOUNT, and ARNOLD-FORSTER, W. The freedom of the seas. *Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8 (2) Mar. 1929: 89-101.—Under the present war practice a belligerent is entitled to capture any goods other than the merest luxuries found anywhere on the high seas and consigned to some destination from which they or their substitute may reach his antagonist. Since the present law has grown up by the gradual erosion of the restrictions laid down by the old law of contraband and blockade, in consequence of the universal nature of modern war, no solution can be secured by simply reiterating those restrictions. Abolition in private war of the right of capture of any ships or goods at sea other than ships of war seems the only way out. To this end, the distinction between lawful or private war laid down by the Pact of Paris should be emphasized.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

8407. FREEMANTLE, S. H. The freedom of the seas. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 33-39.—The British control of the seas which dates back to Nelson must now be regarded as a thing of the past. The pre-war standard of equality with any two powers has been forsaken for parity with the United States. Modern conditions have altered the conditions of naval control. Railway transportation now makes impossible the effective blockade of any single European country. So far as British defenses are concerned submarine and air attack make her vulnerable as she never was before. Security for the future cannot depend upon armaments, but will be the product of international cooperation. No mere limitation of naval armaments can prevent war.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8408. POTTER, PITMAN B. International regulation of national action for self-defense. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 279-289.—Historically, international regulation of national action even in self-defense, has taken two forms: restriction of freedom of recourse to arms and of freedom of conduct of hostilities including the terms of settlement. Thus recourse to war in self-defense was early limited by considerations of what constituted a just war; later permissible methods of conducting even defensive hostilities were limited by custom and convention; finally the taking of territory or complete conquest on grounds of self-defense or any other ground has been forbidden by convention in the League and the Pan American Union. The Hague conventions of 1907 on declarations of war and the collection of contract debts, the Bryan peace treaties, the Covenant of the League, and many bilateral and multilateral treaties signed since 1920, including the Locarno treaties especially, have all recourse to war strictly limited, even in self-defense, by requiring delay, inquiry, and conciliation as preliminaries to, or substitutes for, any such action. Similar restrictions have been imposed on recourse to hostilities short of war: no national interposition until after a denial of justice to the individual, no violent action by the nation until non-violent means are exhausted, no such action except in face of unescapable danger, no interference in purely domestic affairs, the rule of proportion, limitations on pacific blockade and embargo, etc. Historically it is unsound to hold that an allegation of self-defense has been accepted as relieving the nation of all restrictions in having recourse to war or violence short of war. In future such restriction will increase, particularly definition of the exact circumstances justifying recourse to war or violence short of war, and requiring delay and adjudication prior to, or in place of, such action—even in self-defense.—*Pitman B. Potter.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7246, 7778, 7890, 7910, 7929, 8001, 8023, 8041, 8044, 8122, 8237, 8312, 8349, 8368, 8403, 8405, 8455, 8471, 8473, 8477, 8534, 8572, 8595)

8409. BRUNS, T. G. (Ed.) Die Minderheitenfrage vor dem Völkerbund. [The minorities question before the League of Nations.] *Nation u. Staat.* 2 (11-12) 1929: 721-846.—The entire number is devoted to a collection of memorials and protocols relating to the minorities problem and presented to the Committee on Minorities of the League of Nations, between the period of March 7 and June 13, 1929. It represents the opinions of 15 states and independent organizations and associations and gives a fairly complete picture of the minorities question for the year 1929.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

8410. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Briand's Vorschlag und Deutschland. [Briand's proposal and Germany.] *Panuropa.* 5 Aug.-Sep. 1929: 1-7.—While some doubt was cast upon the possible success of Briand's proposal for Pan-Europe, nevertheless Germany was impressed by his uprightness and honesty.

Germany feels that Pan-Europe is one of her ideals which will lend stability and peace to Europe. It is not an alliance, nor is its object war and destruction.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

8411. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Die Schweiz als Vorbild. [Switzerland as an example.] *Panuropa.* 5 Dec. 1929: 1-5.—Let Switzerland serve as an example for Pan-Europe. Political reality for the latter can only be achieved by: (1) common tolls and duties; (2) a common army with contingents drawn from each country under a single commandant and staff; (3) a common policy in international affairs.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

8412. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Was will Briand? [What does Briand wish?] *Panuropa.* 6 (1) 1930: 1-8.—Cabinet, finance, and budget crises have made it impossible for Briand to continue actively his

Pan European suggestion at Geneva. However, he has accepted the honorary presidency of the Pan European Union and it is only a matter of time before he steps into the fight again. France, through him, is decided on her program. The support of Germany is also needed.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8413. COUSSANGE, JACQUES de. L'Allemagne et les minorités. [Germany and the minorities.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (420) Nov. 10, 1929: 201-220.—European minorities have not been content with their position and have striven to improve it. They organized a Congress of European Nationalities which met in 1925 and has met each year since in Geneva to discuss their common problems. The associations in Germany which assisted the Germans in foreign countries sent representatives to the first meetings. However, the Germans withdrew permanently in 1927 because they were displeased with the attitude of the congress on several questions. Some of the delegates considered the congress a forum in which individual grievances might be aired. Others considered it a legislative assembly whose duty it was to secure for dissatisfied minorities a different position. Frequently the discussions led to violent attacks on particular states and on the League secretariat. On a few occasions delegates had advocated changes in boundary lines between several European states. The Germans were opposed to the congress' assumption of a political character. They thought it should not strive for some far-off ideal but should face the existing situation and attempt to improve the lot of the minorities. Advocating boundary changes or suggesting that other states be required to assume duties to respect the rights of their minorities, did not seem wise to them. The German policy of cooperation between nationalities is likely to be more successful than those policies which aim at autonomy for nationalities.—*H. B. Calderwood.*

8414. DUPUIS, CHARLES. Ochrona mniejszości rasowych, językowych i religijnych. [The protection of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10 (4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 163-171.—The treaties for the protection of minorities have brought but a partial and insufficient solution to this problem. The degree of protection depends on the spirit of justice and the good will of the states to which the minorities belong. Whereas the minorities endeavor to maintain their distinctive national characteristics, the state seeks to absorb all its citizens to form one nation. The treaties for the protection of minorities have not removed these divergencies. They desired to prevent persecution of the minorities, and assimilation or absorption by the state by means of a violent and oppressive procedure. The minority treaties have not reached the aim which their framers had in mind.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8415. EHRLICH, LUDWIG. Artykuł 19. paktu Ligi Narodów. [Article XIX of the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10 (4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 141-153.—Article XIX provides for reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. It does not follow, however, that it is possible to impose on the members of the League even a moral obligation for revision of existing treaties, by way of a decision taken by a majority of votes of the Assembly. Art. 19 only authorizes the Assembly, by a decision which is to be unanimous, to advise the members of the League to examine treaties or the existence of serious international conditions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8416. FEHLINGER, H. Internationale Regelung der Arbeitszeit in den Gewerben. [International regulation of the hours of labor in industry.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 274*-281*.—Up to March 1929

only 12 European states together with Chile and British India had ratified the Washington Eight Hours Convention. Austria, France, Italy, Latvia, and Spain ratified only conditionally. Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia ratified without conditions. The article summarizes briefly the relevant legislation in each country and gives some account of the attempts to have the convention ratified in the more important industrial states such as Germany and Great Britain.—*W. J. Couper.*

8417. FRANÇOIS-MARSAL, F. Les États-Unis d'Europe. [The United States of Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (1) Jan. 1930: 7-20.—The idea of a United States of Europe no longer seems to be utopian. The essential parts of such a union (industrial, commercial, tariff, and financial agreements) are now at hand and need but to be assembled into a unified whole.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8418. HADFIELD, ROBERT. Economic organisation and development of empire. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (767) Nov. 1929: 569-575.—To bring the British empire into line with the economic organization of the United States and with the idea of a United States of Europe and, at the same time, to guard against its disintegration, there must be some form of empire economic policy without interfering with the just aspirations of the various parts. This requires an empire development board and an imperial development fund. The work of the board could be grouped to deal with the self-governing dominions, India, and the crown colonies. India is the place on which to concentrate attention and cotton appears to be the commodity upon which to rest the empire's hopes. The work of developing the empire would have to be done without regard for either political or vested interests. The work of the fund would be the provision of money and brains, of which there are ample available. Financial subsidies should be used for humanizing imperial development.—*A. L. G. MacKay.*

8419. HEILNER, RICHARD. Europäische Zollunion. [A European tariff union.] *Panuropa.* 5 Oct. 1929: 10-20.—By a union of the European states under common tariff regulations the purchasing power of every state will be increased along with an improvement of pacific relations. But such a union must be preceded by political agreement among all states which are involved; otherwise its success is far from assured. It is to Germany's especial interest to advocate and encourage such a move.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8420. HERRIOT, E. Der europäische Staatenbund. [The European confederation.] *Panuropa.* 5 Dec. 1929: 6-23.—Europe must seek agreement and not union. The latter would be taken as a threat by the United States and would be misunderstood by England and Russia. Cartels, the International Bank, European commerce, unemployment, and economic affairs in general call for a Pan-Europe. This might begin with considerations of duties, railways, health, protection, law, and intellectual cooperation.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8421. HEYKING, BARON. Das Minderheitenproblem—dessen letzte Phase—ist es lösbar? [The problem of minorities—its last phase—can it be solved?] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 285-291.—The League of Nations as such cannot solve the minorities problem, because suppression follows inevitably from the character of the national state. In Canada and Switzerland which are not national states, there are no political differentiations between national majorities and minorities. The solution of the minorities problem lies with the *Rechts- und Wohlfahrtsstaat*, which does not know any difference in the treatment of its nationals, and in a close federation of European states, the United States of Europe.—*Erich Hula.*

8422. HOCKING, WILLIAM ERNEST. The working of the mandates. *Yale Rev.* 9 (2) Winter

1930: 244-268.—There are three questions to be answered in an evaluation of the success of the mandates: (1) Can the false foundation of non-consent of the mandated peoples be overcome? One cannot compromise between a temporary and a permanent dictatorship, and there must be a test of their readiness for independence toward which the mandated people can work. Withdrawal, however, appears daily more imaginary, for there has been much investment of resources and much material advance through the efforts of the governing power. (2) Is there an inherent fallacy in the structure of the mandates? How can there be effective command without sovereignty? How can the mandated people learn self-government without the right to make mistakes, yet how can the mandatory power allow mistakes when it must make reports to the League of Nations? The only answer to this problem lies in the governing personnel. The difference between a mandate and a colony is psychological, and it is not until the administrators of the mandates realize this distinction that the inherent contradiction in their make-up can be resolved. (3) Can any control of the mandates by the League of effective? Though there is weak legal control, there is strong moral control exerted by the League through public opinion and the focusing power of the Permanent Mandates Commission. The main difficulty of this commission lies in the fact that it has no independent knowledge of the conditions in the mandated territories. In each mandate there should be established a representative of the League.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

8423. I., B. II., B. Дипломатическая конференция по экономической статистике. [The International Conference on Economic Statistics.] *Международная Жизнь.* (2) 1929: 57-62.—This conference sponsored by the League of Nations was attended by Soviet delegates. The proposals made by the Soviet delegation which tended to enlarge the number of the items for uniform statistical method to be included in the convention, were in most cases rejected by the conference. The members desired to strengthen the authority of the League. This served a political purpose, but proved a detriment to the development of economic statistics.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

8424. JOHNSON, T. E. The League of Nations "children." *World's Health.* 10(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 336-352.—The author considers the work of the High Commission for Refugees from its beginning in April, 1920, to the present. The problems confronting the High Commission were relief of the sufferings of refugees and prisoners of war, repatriation with its transportation and passport difficulties, employment and, finally, restoration of legal and personal status. The first work was the repatriation of prisoners of war, numbering nearly half a million, who were for the most part in a destitute situation in Siberia. It was feared that 200,000 of this number would be in danger of death from starvation during the winter of 1920-1921. In 1922, 430,000 prisoners of war of 26 nationalities had been restored to their homes at a cost of about \$5 per capita. As a result of the establishment of a refugee passport, the coordination of the activities of private organizations, and by direct placing and evacuation, by 1925 fewer than 200,000 Russian refugees capable of working were unemployed. In 1924, 30,000 Anatolian refugees were in a very precarious situation on the outskirts of Constantinople, when as many as 500 deaths weekly were occurring from typhus, smallpox, and other epidemics. By energetic disinfection and dispersal measures, the commission quickly reduced the mortality by 90% and further provided for the settlement of the whole of the refugees in Western Thrace by the end of August of the same year. A revolving fund, which was created as a result of the inter-governmental arrangements of May 12, 1926, has now reached approximately \$1,500,000.

Another satisfactory feature of the refugee settlement work since Nov. 20, 1926, is the establishment in France of some 2,000 persons in agricultural pursuits by means of a system of advances made to them by the commission. Over 1,000 refugees have been transferred to South American countries.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8425. KOPP, VILMA. Die Frauen und Paneuropa. [Women and Pan Europe.] *Paneuropa.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 17-18.—Women feel that Pan Europe will contribute a solution to questions of war.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8426. MANOILESCO, MIHAIL. La fédération des deux Europes. [The federation of the two Europes.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* 73 Dec. 1929: 641-643.—The political and economic unification of Europe are inseparable.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

8427. MORLEY, FELIX. Ten years of the League. *Nation* (N. Y.). 130(3367) Jan. 15, 1930: 67-70.—During the past ten years the League of Nations has been abandoning its early emphasis upon the enforcement of peace and has become an unspectacular organization attempting to secure peace by the development of international cooperative agencies. Simultaneously, there has been a constitutional evolution within the League. The secretariat has been assuming an increasingly important role and the League commissions have been perfecting an administrative technique. The council has become less dominant and serves essentially as a cabinet for the assembly, whose importance has been enhanced by the present practice of member-states to send as delegates to it officials of high rank, and by the excellence of its organization. The United States system of cooperating with the League allows the United States to block policies, but does not permit it to take the initiative in their formation. The increasing use of persons who are not governmental spokesmen in the commissions of the League should facilitate American cooperation.—*N. L. Hill.*

8428. NEWMAN, E. W. P. Middle East mandates. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(768) Dec. 1929: 705-711.—In November, 1918, Britain and France declared that their aim was the emancipation of the people so long oppressed by the Turks. In the League covenant the communities ready for independence as nations were given the status of nations subject to the administrative advice of a mandatory, who should be chosen in accordance with their desires. These aims had been announced for war purposes, to secure for the Allies the support of Arabs against the Turks and to secure the world-wide adherence of Jewry against Germany. The real reasons were different. France had long exercised influence in Syria and wanted a permanent point d'appui near the Suez Canal as a connection with Madagascar and French East Africa. Britain was looking to Palestine as the Suez Canal of the air; Iraq and Transjordan were sought as buffer states between the Mediterranean and India, now that Turkey had been removed. In her administration Britain has been quite fair in Iraq. The kingdom is not a camouflage for British policy. The legislative and executive departments are in Iraqi hands and the British officials are but advisers. Progress has been made and Britain is proposing the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations. Palestine has been far less successfully administered. The solution is to recognize a numerical limitation to the Jewish national home and the equal recognition of an Arab national home.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8429. SCELLE, GEORGES. La Xe Assemblée de la Société des Nations. [The Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(419) Oct. 10, 1929: 43-72.—At the present time there are three points around which world opinion forms: Geneva, Moscow, and Washington. The League of Nations plays the most important part in contemporary world

affairs, but until the Soviet government and the United States government co-operate with it, innumerable problems will go unsolved. The United States has co-operated in solving certain problems, but there are natural limitations to collaboration. It is unnatural for a state to give up continental hegemony. Regionalism persists. At the same time universalism grows. They should complement each other, and they did in the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia over the Chaco. Besides continentalism there are the other types of regionalism, represented by the decentralization of the British empire and the federalism of Europe. From the first of these there is little danger to the League. From the second, which was discussed extensively at the Tenth Assembly, there is considerable danger. The Tenth Assembly achieved some progress in the search for security. Nations will feel secure, as individuals do, when they are assured material and juridical guarantees. Disarmament depends upon the attainment of both. Material security is to be found in augmentation of the Council's power as peace-maker; in organization for the settlement of disputes; in particular or collective guarantees of League members in cases of aggression. Juridical security lies in extension of arbitration and of obligatory jurisdiction of impartial international tribunals; in the standardization of rules, and the expansion of international legislation to new aspects of international relations. Material security was furthered at the Tenth Assembly by the proposal of financial assistance for the victim of an aggression; by the discussion of disarmament; and by the discussion of the control by the League of communications during a crisis. Juridical security was advanced by Great Britain's signing of the optional clause, followed by the signatures of other members of the League; by the improvement of the rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice and by amending the provision concerning the qualifications of members of the court.—*H. B. Calderwood, Jr.*

8430. SCHULZE, GEORG. Zolleinnahmen und Rüstungsausgaben. [Customs collections and armament expenditures.] *PanEuropa*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 12-16.—By incorporating customs collections into the fiscal system of the whole, as well as doing away with many of them, and by cutting down armament expenditures, Pan-Europe has a big task to fulfill.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8431. SIMPSON, JOHN HOPE. The work of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 8(6) Nov. 1929: 583-604.—This article describes the work of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission since its establishment in 1923. The commission, operating under the auspices of the League of Nations, has been engaged in assisting many thousands of Greeks who escaped from Asia Minor to Greece as a result of the fall of Smyrna in 1922. The work of the commission is roughly divisible into two categories: agricultural colonization and urban settlement. During the last half dozen years the commission has succeeded in equipping the agricultural refugee population with land for cultivation, farm machinery and buildings, cattle, agricultural training, and money. Because of the industry of the refugees, this enterprise has contributed both to their prosperity and to that of Greece. The work of urban settlement has not been so satisfactory for the following reasons: (1) urban housing is under the dual control of the Greek government and the commission; (2) it has been difficult to distribute urban refugees in such manner as to avoid unemployment; (3) the refugees themselves have fallen into the habit of expecting the Greek government and the commission to take care of them completely. They have been careless in meeting their financial obligations. In general, however, it may be said that the Greek refugees will

continue to be a stable element of strength and prosperity in the country.—*Geddes W. Rutherford.*

8432. STRUPP, KARL. Panismus. [Panism.] *PanEuropa*. 5 Jun.-Jul. 1929: 12-26.—Address delivered May 7, 1929, at Stuttgart, pointing out the lessons to be drawn from Pan Americanism with its central union. This organization is to serve as a model for a Pan Europe which shall include Russia and England, although the former logically should fall under a Pan Asia.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

8433. THIEME, HANS WILHELM. Der Genfer Zonen-Prozess (mit einer Karte). [The Geneva zones case (with a map).] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(8) Oct. 1929: 420-423.—After describing the dispute which led to its submission to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the author concludes that France, in arguing the doctrine of *rebus non sic stantibus* and also Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, entered on dangerous ground. An application of the latter article would be of the greatest interest to Germany.—*John B. Mason.*

8434. TRAMPLER, KURT. Völkerbund und Völkerfreiheit. [The League of Nations and the freedom of nations.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 26(10) Jul. 1929: 698-705.—According to Wilson's Fourteen Points, state boundaries should coincide with the boundaries of nations. But reliable statistics show that there still exist national minorities to the number of 25 millions. Except for the annexation of South Tirol and Istria by Italy, France is responsible for the new delineation of boundaries. In so far as she does not profit directly thereby, she wished to assure herself a following in eastern Europe among the new states. France has acquired a nearly impregnable position. The system for the protection of minorities as outlined at Versailles, and later defined by the League, resembles a method for protecting animals rather than the legal conditions for the life of human national communities. France's interpretation of these conditions is that they should serve for the gradual absorption of the minority by the majority. Europe is faced with a tremendous task. Its solution requires the renunciation of prejudices, mutual respect for the national feeling of all peoples, and a real desire for peace.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

8435. UNSIGNED. Nederlandsch Indië en de Volkenbond. [The Netherlands Indies and the League of Nations.] *Meded. d. Regeering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang*. May 1929: 15-62.—Since March, 1920, the Netherlands Indies as a part of the Netherlands have belonged to the League of Nations and the East Indian government has had to be consulted by the Dutch government in all questions concerning the Indies. The convention on free transit (1921) came into force in the Netherlands Indies in 1924; the convention on the international regulation of seaports in 1923. In 1925 a bureau of health for the Far East was established in Singapore with the task of advising the health committee in Geneva of East Asiatic sanitary problems. The Netherlands Indies are represented in this bureau. The Indies are interested in the work on dishonest competition; equal treatment of foreigners and subjects; double taxation; unification of laws on bills of exchange; the control of unnecessary customs formalities. The convention for the control of the trade in women and children was adopted for the Netherlands Indies in 1924; likewise the convention on the trade in lewd publications. At the end of the two opium conferences in 1925 an accord on the organization of the state monopoly was signed which came into force in 1927; moreover, a convention on the control of the trade in narcotics came into force in 1928 and a permanent central committee was established. The East Indian regulations on the subject were in general more rigid than the convention. A committee for intel-

lectual cooperation has been established. The question of forced labor was treated in the 12th Labor Conference. This question is of interest to the Netherlands Indies as there is a kind of forced labor in the so-called *heerendiensten*. However, principles have been framed in view of the labor conditions in several parts of Africa; in the Netherlands Indies there is a set of rigid regulations concerning forced labor which at present only exists in the outer districts. A representative of the East Indian government has attended sessions of the conference.—*Cecile Rothe*.

8436. WEHBERG, HANS. *Die militärischen Sanktionen des Völkerbundes*. [The military sanctions of the League of Nations covenant.] *Gesellschaft*. Dec. 1929: 506-520.—Theoretically a resort to war by a particular state would endanger the peace of the world while a war fought in accordance with the military sanctions of the League of Nations covenant is a resort to force to maintain world peace. In spite of the fundamental difference of these two purposes, military operations under the sanctions of the League are likely to be more ruthless than an encounter between separate states. The terms of peace are likely to engender hatreds that will be a source of future disturbances. However, a further development of the League necessitates the retention of military sanctions. As it is doubtful that peoples of a continent not affected and peoples united by bonds of blood or friendship with the aggressor will participate in the military action of the council, it would be advisable for the League to determine what power is to execute the mandate while the other states would participate in some other capacity.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

8437. WEIZSÄCKER, ERNST von. *Die nächsten Aufgaben des Völkerbundes*. [The next tasks of the League of Nations.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(8) Dec. 1929: 513-518.—The Covenant of the League of Nations allows military sanctions while the Kellogg Pact demands the solution of all disputes by peaceful means. The League must now take a stand for obligatory arbitration and must permit natural law free development beside historical law. The renunciation of war must be made effective by strong decreases in armaments and in the setting-up of a non-partisan League executive. In addition, the League has to tackle the problem of Euro-

pean understanding and cooperation. A limitation of the League to continental rather than universal interests would be a loss. Pan-Europe, as understood today, is not an aid to the League of Nations.—*John B. Mason*.

8438. WOLL, MATTHEW. *The International Labor Office: a criticism*. *Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan. 1930: 683-689.—The International Labor Organization is unable to strike at the root of social injustice, particularly in countries ruled by dictators, although its activities in the formulation of conventions relating to social reforms and its work in bringing significant facts into the light possess positive value. American labor is interested primarily in the effective functioning of peoples through voluntary associations rather than in the maximum of governmental supervision. Its interest in reform legislation is subordinate to its concern over laws protecting the economic and political rights of wage-earners and their organizations, and to its desire to stimulate legislation benefiting the entire economic structure. At a recent convention in Canada the American Federation of Labor rejected resolutions calling for American affiliation with the International Labor Organization and for the appointment of unofficial observers to the International Labor Office.—*N. L. Hill*.

8439. WÓYCICKI, AL. *Nowe orjentacje w postępie społecznym*. [New tendencies of social progress.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 51-54.—The working classes obtained a very strong instrument for the defense of their interests in the International Labor Office which tends to unify labor conditions in the different countries and to improve the standard of living of the workers. Another independent organization, the International Association for Social Progress, with headquarters in Basel, was organized for the same purpose and meets periodically. This association has three important questions under discussion, viz. (1) family protection; (2) raising the age of school attendance; and (3) legal protection of foreign workers. Through the study of these and similar problems, the association is aiding the efforts of the International Labor Office in the domain of improving labor conditions.—*O. Eisenberg*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 7685, 7925-7926, 8120)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 7686, 7888, 7910, 7939, 7945, 7953, 8023, 8118, 8251, 8264, 8272, 8273, 8359, 8363, 8410, 8412-8413, 8427, 8434, 8532)

8440. A., H. *Anglo-Persian relations*. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(510) Oct. 1929: 195-209.—British influence in Persia reached a climax in the Izvolsky agreement of 1907 which defined British and Russian spheres of influence in disregard of Persian protest. Occupied, ruined, and desolated during the World War, the country practically lost its independence by the British treaty of 1919, even though nationalist sentiment prevented ratification. Since 1920 Great Britain, on the defensive against Russia, has regarded Persia not only as a buffer state, but as a region for economic exploitation. Friction has arisen over several questions. Persia showed reluctance at the repayment of British subsidies given between 1918 and 1920. Great Britain demanded permission for her nationals to fly over Persian territory and to establish airplane bases at Bushir and Jask under British control. Persia, desiring special privileges for her citizens in Iraq and objecting to Iraq's control over the Shatt al Arab,

refused to recognize that kingdom. Great Britain protested against the arrest of Sheikh Khazal of Mollahmerah, who had been friendly to British interests. A treaty of April, 1928, smoothed some of the difficulties, but conditions of "abnormal sensibility" remain. Indeed, new troubles have arisen over smuggling, the centralizing policy of the Persian government, and the disputed sovereignty of the island of Bahrein. In short the economic interests of the British are so great in Persia as to constitute a grave danger to Persia's political integrity.—*Chester Kirby*.

8441. ADDAMS, JANE. *Immigrants under the quota*. *Survey Graphic*. 63(3) Nov. 1, 1929: 135-139, 181, 184.—The quota laws initiated in 1921 bring great suffering to the immigrants, as well as injury to the American people. Immigrants suffer from a sense of ostracism, "never before encountered in such universal fashion," and from separation of relatives. They are forced to take American citizenship papers in order to secure admission of their families. Discrimination is made against the South and East Europeans which reacts upon the children of the immigrants and divides their sense of loyalty. Yet these very same immigrants inaugurated and carried out "the most successful experiment in industrial democracy ever made in Ameri-

ca." The author describes the organization of the joint board of control of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and their employers. American tendency to lawlessness and the American attitude toward aliens have their historic background in the frontiersman's general habit of killing Indians and the cruel business of the slave trade. This attitude also is responsible for our failure to make administrative provisions against various evils, such as unemployment, sickness, old age, etc. "The immigrant is continually blamed for conditions for which the community is responsible."—*Jacob Horak.*

8442. ANDREWS, C. F. President Hoover and the orient. *New Republic*. 61 (783) Dec. 5, 1929: 33-34.—Why has the president with his first-hand acquaintance with the critical conditions in Asia and its problems so intimately affecting the United States, apparently overlooked that side of the world? In the light of what two generations have produced in Japan who can foresee the consequences of the tremendous upheavals now taking place in India and China? This intellectual and moral upheaval cannot be quieted by political and economic adjustments. It is reinforced by the facilities for modern communication so that the unrest in Africa and the revolution in Russia are contributing forces to the sudden "eclipse of European moral prestige." The challenge of racial equality is fundamental, very real, and it must be recognized. This is not a time to fix our attention on the European problems to the neglect of the weightier matters of the orient.—*F. H. Allen.*

8443. APÉGHIAN, A. Hay-Adərbédjanian Harapërouitiunnêrê. [Armeno-Azerbaijan relations.] *Hairënik Amsakir*. 7 (11) Sep. 1929: 110-118.—The relations of the Armenians and the Azerbaijanians have not always been friendly. The two races differ in creed, in tradition, and in culture. Since 1919 Azerbaijan has held the Armenian districts of Karabagh and Nakhichevan. These are parts of Armenia and even at present 200,000 out of the 350,000 population are Armenians. Azerbaijan refuses to give up these districts; nor does she agree on any compromise. She claims these regions to be indispensable as pastures. Turkey backs her in this uncompromising attitude. Armenia must attempt to come to an amicable understanding for she depends on friendly relations with her neighbors.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

8444. APÉGHIAN, A. Hay-Vratsagan Harapërouitiunnêrê. [Armenian-Georgian relations.] *Hairënik Amsakir*. 7 (10) Aug. 1929: 135-145.—For centuries the Armenians and the Georgians have lived side by side on good terms. But since the creation of the Caucasian republics the situation has changed. Georgia has incorporated within her boundaries the districts of Akhalkalaki and Borchalou, with a population of 180-190,000 of which 110-115,000 are Armenians. Georgia retains these districts by force of arms. This territorial dispute is the core of misunderstanding between the two sister states. A plebescite is the one and only satisfactory solution. Armenia also favors a plebescite but this is rejected by Georgia. The latter suggests arbitration as a means of solution and this in turn is rejected by Armenia.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

8445. APÉGHIAN, A. Hayasdan yev Ardakin Harëvannêrê—Azkayin Kaghakaganoutian Khntirnêr. [Armenia and her neighbors—Armenian political problems.] *Hairënik Amsakir*. 8 (2) Dec. 1929: 111-126.—This is the concluding part of a series of articles. The political fate of Armenia is bound up with that of Transcaucasia. For centuries Armenia has remained a mere geographic expression, but now there is an Armenian Republic. That republic is weak—the weakest of the three Caucasian republics. Armenia has territorial disputes with Georgia and Azerbaijan which can and should be settled amicably. Armenia has always been friendly with Persia and Russia, but with

Turkey her relations have been different. Now circumstances have changed and it is imperative that the two countries should become friendly neighbors.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

8446. BELLEGARDE, DANTES. The American occupation of Haiti: its moral and economic effects. *Opportunity*. 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 10-13.—In 1915 Haiti had for 90 years been recognized as an independent state. Her external finances were in excellent condition. In that year United States marines took possession of the republic on the ground that repeated revolution was causing danger of European intervention. The number and importance of these revolutions have been greatly exaggerated. Many have been of less gravity than a Chicago strike. The United States has completely killed Haitian democracy. The United States has in effect twice dissolved the legislative chamber and suppressed the right of suffrage. An American official orders taxes, makes and unmakes the customs tariff, and crushes the merchants and workers under the burden of fines. (Bellegarde is a Haitian scholar and diplomat, formerly a member of the assembly of the League of Nations).—*E. L. Clarke.*

8447. BERNUS, PIERRE. Le problème naval franco-italien et la conférence de Londres. [The Franco-Italian naval problem and the London conference.] *Rev. de Paris*. 37 (2) Jan. 15, 1930: 346-370.—French arguments opposing Franco-Italian naval parity.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

8448. BRODZICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Zagraniczna polityka Mussoliniego. [Mussolini's foreign policy.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 204-214.—Italy's present policy shows a tendency toward expansion and a doubt as to the duration of the political structure of Europe as the result of the peace treaties. Italy is considering the probability of a war and is preparing herself accordingly. In the Balkans, where Italy tends to play a dominant role, she is impeded only by Yugoslavia and therefore tries to enter into relations with other neighboring countries to balance this obstacle. Relations between France and Italy are delicate. Italy feels injured because of the treatment she experienced in the partition of the territories at the peace conference, while France has become the center of anti-fascists; in Paris alone, there are about 250,000. Italy's attitude toward the League of Nations is almost hostile. Fascism protests against the political situation originated by the Treaty of Versailles, and the League seeks to make permanent this state of things. Through the Lateran pact with the Holy See, Italy has strengthened her position in the eastern countries considerably.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8449. BURTON, WILBUR. China denounces extraterritorial treaties. *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 294-299.—By a proclamation on Sep. 16, 1929, which followed correspondence with the state department of the United States and a motion in the assembly of the League, the Nationalist government has declared that all extraterritorial rights in China would be abolished on Jan. 1, 1930, unless some move was made in the interim by the interested powers. The question of "face," is important to them. Foreign consulates have abused their rights, and have sold privileges of extraterritoriality to Chinese engaged in political activity of a questionable nature. Foreign courts frequently discriminate in favor of the foreign party in a case; British courts, where the jury system gives play to prejudice, have been especially guilty. The United States courts do not use the jury system. Arguments formerly advanced in favor of the treaties still have validity. The difference in laws and procedure between the West and China is undeniable, China has no strong, centralized government. However, new China ardently desires intercourse with the western powers, and would

almost certainly give them adequate protection.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*

8450. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. *Entscheidung*. [Decision.] *PanEuropa*. 5 Jun.-Jul. 1929: 1-5.—Europe is divided into a revisionist and an anti-revisionist camp. The aim of the former is to rectify the territorial injustices committed in South Tyrol, Upper Silesia, etc. Only a Pan European organization will check the harm which will arise from this. Germany must decide whether she will cast her lot with France and regain her colonies or whether she will side with Italy and get compensation by South Tyrol adjustment.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

8451. DUNLOP, ROBERT. Austria: a retrospect and a forecast. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 37-53.—Austria failed in 1848 to abandon her non-German territories and to unify Germany because of her reluctance to resort to heroic measures. The other plan, that of establishing a widespread federation of both Germany and the Empire, lost Schwarzenberg's temporary support in the sweep of reaction. But the policy of strong centralization which followed the revocation of the constitution in 1851 broke on the rock of Hungary's fervent nationalism and exaggerated conservatism. After 1859 the empire drifted helplessly to the disaster of Königgrätz. The emperor then accepted the *Ausgleich* in the delusive hope that Hungary would thenceforth cooperate heartily. But the Magyars blocked the way to further reform in the direction of federalism and ultimately brought about the dissolution of the empire. In 1917 when German Austria decided to accept incorporation in the German Reich, she discovered that the principle of self-determination was not permitted to apply to her case. The powers in vetoing the *Anschluss* may really have complicated the problems of Central Europe, for Austria is drifting to bankruptcy, and Czechoslovakia, the key to the whole problem, has no interest, politically or economically, in aiding the recovery of Hungary or Austria. But Czechoslovakia itself is a miniature of the old empire, with six different nationalities. The part of statesmanship is to facilitate the union of Austria with Germany, not to block it.—*Chester Kirby*.

8452. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Britain's perils in the new Egyptian treaty. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 322-327.—The Labor party's new policy for Egypt is bound to prove disastrous. The Wafd leaders in Egypt will use their freedom from British control to squeeze the blood out of the fellahin and not to promote the development and progress of the people and the land. The situation does not warrant the abolition of the caputary regime; the native police will always sympathize with the Moslems against the Christians, and Great Britain will probably be faced with the prospect of an Italian or a French intervention to protect their nationals in Egypt. Because the mere occupation of the immediate canal zone is insufficient to protect the route to India and Australia, the attitude of the dominions toward the draft Egyptian treaty is one of apprehension. The question of the Sudan is bound to be a bone of contention between Egypt and Great Britain; whatever may have been the legal status of the Sudan, it is now the nucleus of Great Britain's Central and East African empire, and the proposed return of Egyptian troops can only serve to jeopardize the British hold upon it.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

8453. GUMMERUS, HERMAN. Ett svåröst mellaneuropeiskt problem. [A difficult middle-European problem.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(1) 1930: 21-28.—This review article based upon René Martel's *Les frontières de l'Allemagne* (Paris, 1930), indicates the evidence in support of Martel's condemnation of Polish politics and of Poland as an unnatural political formation, a veritable prison of nationalities. Yet Martel is not impartial in his treatment of this evidence.

Moreover, whatever may be Polish violations of the principle of national self-determination, a strong Poland is as much a necessity for Middle Europe as a strong Finland for the North, "to form a barrier for western culture against new attacks from half-Asiatic Russia."—*Walter Sandelius*.

8454. HUNYADY, FRANZ. Ungarns Sonderstellung in Europa. [Hungary's position in Europe.] *Europäische Rev.* 5(3) Jun. 1929: 150-158.—Hungary insists on a revision of the Treaty of Trianon. More than two million people belonging to the Hungarian race have been separated from their country and live along the artificial frontiers. In large districts they form a compact majority. Burgenland in the west offers no difficulty. The Croatian problem in the south can only be solved if the Croats want to be re-united with Hungary. The eastern problem is a double one. There is a small strip of land, chiefly Hungarian, which should be united with Hungary. Far more complicated is Siebenbürgen, where there is population of German, Hungarian-Scekle, and Rumanian descent. The possibilities of coming to an agreement are given. In former northern Hungary there are the Carpatho-Russians, the East-Slovaks, and some West-Slovaks who by historical tradition, racial sympathy, geographical position, economic unity, and inner-political circumstances should be linked with Hungary.—*C. F. J. Bechler*.

8455. KERR, PHILIP. Europa und Amerika gestern, heute und morgen. [Europe and America, yesterday, today, and tomorrow.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 569-594.—The causes of the World War were international anarchy and political abuse of the economic system rather than the criminal intentions of any one nation. Selfish national interests still interfere with the work of the League of Nations, but the future lies with the League. The United States cannot stand aside in international questions because of her extensive trade with the rest of the world and because of her fear of a war waged by Great Britain with the support of other powers under Article 16 of the League Covenant. The United States and Great Britain have different views as to the amount of interference with trade in case of war. But it is certain that Great Britain alone can never again attack commerce ruthlessly and that the United States cannot claim the right to trade with any nation that violates the Kellogg Pact. The question of aggression, a moral question, will be the deciding factor in determining the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon nations in the next war.—*M. H. Cochran*.

8456. KLESSE, MAX. Grundlagen japanischer Politik. [Foundations of Japan's politics.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* 67(11) Nov. 1928: 962-972.—Japan's population increased from 37 millions in 1885 to about 62 millions in 1928. Thirty years of colonial efforts gave Hokkaido, the largest island in the north, only two million people, whereas it could support eight millions. The Japanese settler wants a more moderate climate. Anglo-Saxon opposition blocked up the Pacific from Canada to Australia. Korea and Manchuria, with almost ideal possibilities for exploitation, were threatened by Russia. In a victorious war Japan took from Russia the two ice-free harbors, Port Arthur and Dairen, and opened the ways for further expansion on the Asiatic continent. In 1915 China was forced to prolong for another 99 years the lease of Tsingtao which Japan had snatched from the Germans. Through their victory over the Russians the Japanese gained control of the South Manchurian railway. This company controls all the traffic in South Manchuria. Geographical position renders the Japan Sea the center of the modern Japanese empire. Desire for a warm climate opens a new phase of territorial development which is directed towards the equa-

tor. The Japanese will work for the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. If the white races allow the Japanese and Chinese emigrants to settle here, the yellow current will be diverted away from the Anglo-Saxon settlements.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

8457. LANDOLFI, AMALIO. I nuovi padroni. [The new masters.] *Vita Italiana.* 17 (198) Jul. 1929: 297-307.—An account of the important part played by the United States at the Peace Conference and its political and economic significance. Despite the policy of patronage of the United States on the American continent, and the undeniable economic influence on other continents, that country will not achieve its aims of world imperialism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8458. PINON, RENÉ. Sródziemnomorska polityka Francji. [The Mediterranean policy of France.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 197-203.—Since early times, France has had great influence upon the Mediterranean countries. The acquisition of territory in Africa in the 19th century and later, imposes certain diplomatic necessities upon France. Her relations with Great Britain can be nothing but amicable. France is anxious to collaborate with Italy, but Fascist Italy is disposed to be anti-French. This is an obstacle which the French must face. France does not pretend to rule the Mediterranean, but she cannot sacrifice her own interests.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8459. RIHANI, AMEEN. Palestine Arabs claim to be fighting for national existence. *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 272-278.—The Arabs have never been completely conquered by the Turks, and in the 20th century conceived the idea of Pan-Arabia. During the war the Allies, especially Great Britain, repeatedly promised to aid the Arabs to set up a nationally independent Arab state which would include Palestine and Syria. Instead, the region inhabited by Arabs was divided into four parts. The Zionist movement constitutes the most serious menace to Arabian national existence. The native Jews and the Arabs were always on excellent terms; but the recently immigrated Jew, backed by American and European money, totally unsympathetic to the Arab national movement, aroused the fear and hatred of every patriotic Arab. In the Balfour Declaration of November, 1917, the Jews were promised "a national home," not a politically independent state in Palestine. Zionism expects, within 20 years, to have 1,000,000 Jews in Palestine. They will crowd the Arabs out. Therefore the only satisfactory remedy is an anti-immigration law like that of the United States.—*Brynolf J. Hovde.*

8460. ROOS, HARALD E. Italien und Jugoslawien in der Adria. [Italy and Yugoslavia in the Adriatic.] *Europäische Gespräche.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 542-550.—Dalmatia, the gateway to the interior of the Balkans, is developing rapidly into an integral part of Yugoslavia because of the building of railroads that Austria and Hungary neglected. Italy, cruelly disappointed in 1919 at her failure to acquire Dalmatia, now sees Trieste and Fiume losing trade to Spalato, and finds Albania no opening wedge geographically to the Balkans.—*M. H. Cochran.*

8461. UNSIGNED. Canada and the problem of naval disarmament. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8 (5) Sep. 1929: 433-444.—In Canada and the United States are to be found two traditional contentions: (1) the right of a belligerent to use sea power to the full against its enemy, even though the neutrals suffer; (2) the right of neutrals to protection against an excessive use of sea power by a belligerent. Each nation wishes to maintain a navy large enough to support either of the two contradictory policies that it is interested in. Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant is the modern version of blockade and contraband; the principle of the freedom of the seas has not yet been accepted in private wars nor in public wars, except by those

nations which have joined the League of Nations. To avoid a naval race between Britain and the United States the suggestion is made that the British empire make concessions to neutrals in private wars, and that the United States make concessions to neutrals in public wars. An agreement for parity between the United States and Great Britain is impossible of formulation, so that all that can be done is to reach an agreement on policy.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

8462. UNSIGNED. La réaction internationale. L'affaire Rechberg-Reynaud et la reconstitution de la Sainte-Alliance réactionnaire. [International reactions. The Rechberg-Reynaud affair and the reconstruction of the reactionary Holy Alliance.] *Documents Politiques.* 10 (10) Oct. 1929: 485-547.—A series of editorials, letters, and answers which have appeared in the press of Germany and France together with a meager running commentary on the activities of the German potash king, Rechberg, with regard to the establishment of an international industrial combination in potash as a preliminary to a Franco-German military alliance, which England will find to its interest to join in order to present a united front against Bolshevik activities especially in India.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

8463. YORK, WILLIAM. As a Canadian sees us. *New Republic.* 61 (783) Dec. 4, 1929: 34-33.—The typical Canadian has many of the characteristics of the typical American, whom he envies, is irritated by, and whom he dislikes. He contends that the United States is Americanizing Canada and squeezing Canada. This latter fear is based partly on the widespread conviction that America looks with imperialistic ambitions towards the rich unexploited resources of Canada. The present interest of the United States in the development of the St. Lawrence waterway is being viewed in Canada with suspicion.—*F. H. Allen.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 7623, 8265, 8398)

8464. ARANGIO-RUIZ, GAETANO. La Città del Vaticano. [Vatican city.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico.* 21 (11) Nov. 1929: 600-618.—The author discusses the rights and obligations assumed by Italy and the Holy See in the solution of the Roman question, and the constitution and juridical character of Vatican City. Conceding that it is a state, he denies that it has a population. He concludes that its control is a matter of pontifical authority which cannot be diverted from this purpose without Italy's re-assumption of the rights which it formerly held.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

8465. LITTAUER, St. Stosunki polsko-sowieckie na tle protokołu moskiewskiego. [Polish-Soviet relations on the basis of the Moscow protocol.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10 (2) Feb. 1929: 53-56.—The independent countries which belonged to Russia are a guarantee against a possible re-building of Czarism. From the same point of view, Poland is anxious to see the autonomy of the republics constituting the Soviet Union safeguarded. Each republic signed the Polish-Russian peace treaty in Riga, in March, 1921. The constitution of the Soviets corresponds to the interests of Poland. Due to these circumstances, one can easily understand that the proposal made by Litvinov, for a Polish protocol to apply the Kellogg pact to the two countries, was favorably accepted. The reservations made by Poland are: (1) to inform the signatories of the original Kellogg pact of its regional application between Russia and Poland; and (2) to secure the participation of other countries of Eastern Europe, and particularly of Rumania, in this regional pact.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8466. MASSUË, HUBERT de la. Aspect juridique de la réclamation américaine: Une formidable erreur de comptabilité. [The juridical aspect of the American claim: a formidable error of accountability.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(26) Jun. 29, 1929: 594-611.—The legal opinions given by Berthélemy, Duguít, and Jéze, have aroused much interest and some emotion. The vice of the Mellon-Béranger agreement is that it treats Franco-American relations as turning entirely on advances of money. Official American opinion at the time the loans were made, regarded the money as advanced not alone to France but for the defense of the United States. President Wilson and Senators Borah, Norris, Smoot, McCumber, Williams, and Kenyon are quoted in support of this view. As between the United States and France there was a social contract vis-à-vis the German aggression, an association in fact, if not in law. This conclusion is based upon French law derived from the Roman law. After the declaration of war on Apr. 2, 1917, there were three juridical persons: France, the United States, and the Franco-American association.—*J. E. Harley.*

8467. REA, GEORGE B. Manchuria at the Kyoto conference. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (11) Nov. 1929: 486-488.—The controversy between Japan and China over Manchuria simmers down to the validity of the 1915 treaty which the Chinese claim was extracted under duress and never ratified. If China is correct, Japan's rights in Manchuria were defined by the terms of the Portsmouth peace treaty under which her right of occupation of the Liaotung peninsula expired in 1923, whereas the 1915 treaty extended the South Manchurian Railway rights and the Liaotung lease for 99 years. If forced back on the Portsmouth treaty, Japan will reopen the question of the Li-Lobanoff secret treaty of alliance of 1896 which convicts China of hostility toward Japan and which precipitated the Russo-Japanese War, and will demand indemnity or some form of compensation for driving out the Russians. Recent published evidence makes clear that the original Manchurian treaties and concessions were obtained by Russia from China by bribery and fraud. No peaceful solution can be reached so long as Russia participates in the Chinese Eastern Railway and though the Soviets have damned their case by the publication of the czarist records showing trickery, this is the one czarist treaty with which Moscow demands compliance.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8468. SAINT-BRICE. L'accord du Nil. [The Nile agreement.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 21(378) Jun. 1929: 243-249.—Two factors have always dominated the Egyptian question: the Suez Canal and the Nile waters. Of the two the latter is by far the more complicated, because it is connected with the whole question of the sovereignty of the Sudan. Although considered by the Egyptians as a prolongation of Egypt, the Sudan has been the scene of tremendous activity on the part of the British, notably in the valley of the Blue Nile. Here it is proposed to transform the valley into a vast area for the production of cotton; the barrage completed at Sennar in 1913 is the first of a series. The capacity of the reservoir formed by the Sennar barrage is 620 million cubic meters, sufficient to irrigate 125,000 hectares of the plain of the Gazira immediately and, later, up to 400,000. A new barrage is proposed at Lake Tsana at the point where the Blue Nile emerges from the Abyssinian plateau. The agreement of May 7, 1929, concerns a barrage at Djibel Auria on the White Nile. In an exchange of notes it is expressly stated that status of the Sudan is not in the least prejudiced by the present agreement. Furthermore, "the British Government has already recognized the natural and historic rights of Egypt over the Nile waters." British undertakings already in operation are accorded primary consideration. To balance this point in Britain's favor, it is further stated that the 1925 report of the Nile Commission, which becomes part of the agreement,

shall lay down the lines for the future use of the Nile waters. Not before 1936, therefore, can the present limit on the use of Nile waters by the Sudan (136 cubic meters per second) be revised. The Egyptian government also obtains the right to the permanent control of the reservoir at Sennar, as well as the veto power over any future hydraulic undertakings of a nature to influence the flow of Nile water or the periodicity of floods, both in the Nile system and in the region of the lakes where British influence predominates. Future surveys and works may be undertaken by the Egyptian government, on the condition that local interests are safeguarded. Disputes are to be submitted to arbitration.—*D. C. Blaisdell.*

8469. SPALAIKOVITCH, MIROSLAV. L'activité diplomatique du royaume yougoslave en 1929. [The diplomatic activity of Yugoslavia in 1929.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 1-7.

WORLD POLITICS

8470. BLAKESLEE, GEORGE H. The Kyoto conference of the nations of the Pacific. *Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan. 1930: 723-738.—*P. T. Fenn, Jr.*

8471. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. World conflict and accommodation. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 264-275.—The author discusses some of the major conflicts and accommodations between nations, cultures, and races in various regions of the world. Discussions of the fifth session of the Institute of International Relations, held at Riverside, California, December, 1929, and the third biennial session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, meeting at Kyoto, Japan, November, 1929, centered around the following: (1) Conflicts in Manchuria and China, the Japanese, Russians, and Chinese now struggling for position; (2) social changes in India, such as the struggle against the evils of the caste system, educational reforms, the changes in woman's status, and religious changes; (3) frontier adjustments in South America, as indicated by boundary disputes and issues involved in the conflict of interests between the United States and the Latin-American republics; (4) a United States of Europe, representing an attempt to work out accommodations between the European powers; (5) control of sea and land, involving the questions of the freedom of the seas and the control of armaments; (6) international labor agreements, involving the establishment of international standards and policies with reference to working conditions, wages, the security of the workers, and industrial relations; and (7) race relations, especially in Hawaii and the United States.—*W. O. Brown.*

8472. BYWATER, H. C. and KAWAKAMI, K. K. The London Naval Conference: as viewed from Europe; as viewed from Japan. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(634) Dec. 1929: 717-742.—Even if the United States, Britain, and Japan should be able to agree upon limitation by classes, it is improbable that Italy and France could be brought in as well, in view of their adoption of submarines and destroyers as the main weapons in defense. In case of deadlock, a gentleman's agreement among the three powers is advocated, to establish between themselves quotas while the naval balance of the world remains as it is. The Japanese naval view is purely defensive so long as naval bases are kept out of her neighborhood. She is safe from any but a fleet three times as large as hers, so she is agreeable to disarmament.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

8473. GUARNIERI, FELICE. Contro la tregua doganale. [Against the tariff truce.] *Critica Fascista.* 8(4) Feb. 15, 1930: 72-75.—Although a tariff truce, aiming at the creation of a great European market, according to the proposals laid before a conference of experts by the Economic Section of the League of Nations, would favor the organization of mass production

in Europe and 'would serve as a useful reaction against the protective policy of America, it would mean a great disadvantage to the younger and weaker nations, in comparison to the more powerful ones, and would necessitate a rearrangement of the industrial structure of Europe on such a huge scale as to render it economically unsound.—*Mario Einaudi*.

8474. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. The dis-united states of Europe. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 317-321.—Neither Russia, with its great Asiatic possessions, nor Great Britain, with its imperial commitments, could belong to a United States of Europe. In continental Europe, national vigilance and international animosities would effectually prevent a federal union like that of the United States.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

8475. KOROVIN, E. КОРОВИН, Е. Ватикан как фактор современной международной политики. [The Vatican as a factor in contemporary international politics.] *Международная Жизнь*. (2) 1929: 44-56.—The political influence and the anti-Soviet orientation of the Vatican call for greater attention. The study of the papal policy shows extreme suppleness in its intercourse with the different countries. The Vatican is fraternizing with those states and political parties which agree to accept its minimum program, viz., guarantee of the Catholic church, unlimited liberty of its organization, the right of propaganda, etc. An international united front is thus established under the guidance of the church. The Vatican fights all forces which are menacing this unity: aggressive nationalism (the *Action Française* movement in France), and revolutionary socialism (communism). The activity of the Vatican is also due to the dominant capitalistic groups which seek security and stability under the protection of the authority of the pope.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

8476. MARIETTI, GIOVANNI. Il Trattato di Versailles e la sua esecuzione. [The Treaty of Versailles and its execution.] *Nuova Antologia*. 267 (1380) Sep. 16, 1929: 243-254.—The map of Europe as drawn in 1919 is reviewed in the light of ten years' experience, with special attention to Danzig, Memel, and Upper Silesia. No good could be expected from solutions by plebiscites, especially communal as contrasted with global plebiscites. This point still promises trouble in the Saar in 1935. The problem of Poland and the sea would have been better solved by uniting with the Polish state Lithuania and the Baltic port of Memel. The Silesian problem was made more difficult by personal ambitions (e.g. Korfanty), by Anglo-French rivalry, and by the simultaneous reparations developments. Time may heal some wounds, but since it is the economic factor that determines the political it is unduly optimistic to suppose that the question is closed. Remedying of the intolerable injustices cannot be hoped from individual negotiations by pairs of states. There may be hope from the alternative provided in Art. XIX of the covenant.—*H. R. Spencer*.

8477. MARTIN, WILLIAM. Was the war useless? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 1-20.—To oppose the abolition of war because it would end the progress of mankind is sophistry. To determine the utility of the last war, compare the European situation in 1914 and today. Machine production had created in the masses great needs, resulting in an extraordinary rise in all standards of living. This rise necessitated public education and in turn democratic control which resents governance from the outside; hence nationalism, absolute state sovereignty, protective tariffs, and armaments. Reaching their limits in armament, nations made alliances and strove for a balance of power. Then nationalism as a political formula ceased to fit the needs of a constantly evolving society. Lacking peaceful methods for revising political institutions, adjust-

ment had to be made by violence. Now the League of Nations offers the means of peacefully adapting political institutions to changing international realities. It makes war useless. The basis of state security is quite different. The system of alliances has fallen into complete discredit. Armaments have ceased to belong to the undisputed domain of unlimited national sovereignty. In all countries war is considered a crime. In the economic field the League has substituted cooperation for competition.—*Howard White*.

8478. MASARYK, JAN. Das Kindesalter des Nachkriegseuropa. [The childhood years of post-war Europe.] *Nord u. Süd*. 52(5) May 1929: 418-420.—The first decade of post-war Europe has shown Central Europe to be both capable of existence, willing to live, and abounding in newly awakened forces. The old Central European complex consisted of narrowness of horizon and lack of means of enlarging it. Patience, tolerance, forbearance are required to solve the problem of racial adjustment. There must be equality of treatment for races and the adoption of a general European viewpoint, without losing touch with the immediate Central European situation.—*M. W. Graham*.

8479. McEACHRAN, F. European unity. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(634) Dec. 1929: 785-795.—True unity is to be sought not in a nationalistic federal state, but in the internationalism of the Roman tradition. The basis must be humanity, *rein Menschlichkeit*. The common traditions of culture and civilization rather than the particular national type must be emphasized. The European divisions came from the Reformation and Romanticism which made nationalism the bar to peace. In education and history cosmopolitanism long ago gave way to nationalistic pride. National history and culture should be taught as a type of and sharer in wider European movements.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

8480. REDLICH, MARCELLUS DONALD von. Does the Kellogg treaty abolish wars? *Soc. Sci.* 5(1) Nov.-Dec. 1929: Jan. 1930: 1-10.—The French proposal for a bilateral treaty renouncing wars of aggression between France and the United States was expanded into a multilateral treaty open to all powers, in which the right of defense of each state remained intact. The Kellogg pact attempts to renounce war without defining it. The machinery of the League of Nations contains some provisions for coercing an offending state, but the Kellogg treaty has no sanction except public opinion. The powers may extend the use of arbitration. Warfare can be abolished only when countries are willing to submit the justice of their position to the judgment of an impartial tribunal.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

8481. RHEINBABEN, FR. v. Das Problem der Allianzen. [The question of alliances.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 595-603.—In reply to Battaglia (See Entry 2-3275) Rheinbaben asserts that alliances are of less importance in Europe than certain other factors of the international situation. These are: (1) Pan Europe, a scheme now taken up by France in the hope that she may control it and develop it into a successful economic and political counterweight to the Anglo-American combination; (2) loans, the United States has lent Europe more than she can pay back and the creditor must soon decide whether to collect from states or corporations that are her debtors, since she cannot collect from both; (3) the Young Plan, which cannot be carried out until better arrangements are made for German imports of raw materials and food and for German exports of goods.—*M. H. Cochran*.

8482. UNSIGNED. Naval realities. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 1-14.—The strength of the British empire is bound up with the navy, which is one of the greatest factors in the maintenance of peace. Although

Great Britain accepts parity with the United States, it must be recognized that exact equality is impossible. The American naval problem is mainly local, while that of the British is world-wide. What America is really interested in is freedom of the seas, in regard to which neither country has been consistent. For Italy and France the naval question is one of their own comparative strength. The battleship remains a fundamental necessity as the covering force in any sea power. The proposal to limit battleships to 10,000 tons each, with six-inch guns, is wholly impracticable, as

such ships could be rapidly produced on the outbreak of hostilities and would be subject to disaster from lucky shots. The battleship must be markedly superior to the cruiser type. The minimum requirements would be near 25,000 tons with 11 or 12 inch guns. The German ships being constructed under the Versailles treaty bid fair to push naval demands all along the line. Britain should refuse to tie herself by international agreements as to cruisers. She must have bases, especially in Singapore.—*Chester Kirby.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7586, 7751, 8131, 8140, 8149, 8151, 8153, 8501, 8519, 8543, 8561-8562, 8574, 8601, 8609, 8618, 8627)

8483. ADLER, MAX. Die Bedeutung Vicos für die Entwicklung des soziologischen Denkens. [The importance of Vico for the development of sociological thought.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14(2) 1929: 280-304.—In reacting against the naturalistic conceptions of his time Vico turned to the sphere of the social to show the workings of God in history. God to him was a principle of order. His chief contributions were: the idea of a general historical form of the development of all peoples as formulated in his law of the three stages; the deduction of this typical form from the collective psychic characteristics of man; and the theory that the historical formation of the orderly functioning of consciousness in human history is based in the last analysis upon the satisfaction of human needs. He taught that the psychic undergoes orderly changes under the influence of the changes in the satisfaction of human needs and the means of such satisfaction, thus leading to an orderly development of images and thought. He failed to see that he had established the fundamental dependence of thought on the changes in economic conditions, and thus was a forerunner of Marx. He saw only a parallelism between the two and devoted his attention to the psychic. He set forth the dialectic role of the selfish drives which are basic to human actions. These express themselves within the limits and influences of a social organization, and, in turn, lead to social organization, often without the consciousness or even against the will of man. Vico set forth these principles as those of an empirical study of history and stressed the importance of the comparative study of different cultures.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8484. BLÁHA, ARNOŠT. The present state of sociology and its main problems. *Česká Mysl.* 25(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 407-417.—In present day sociology there is a struggle for independence. Sociology wants to get free from the *a priori* point of view which it took over from the other sciences and from metaphysical and philosophical speculation. The ontological problem is not yet solved and there is not yet enough research material in the individual social sciences. As a result, general sociology has mostly a provisional form. The ideas of Durkheim are being revised. That is particularly true of his extreme positive objectivism. Society is not only an "object" existing outside of us, it is also the individuum (critical realism). Sociology reached this state chiefly with the help of the American scientists and that is also the position of Czech sociology. But this orientation does not exist everywhere. Sometimes sociology swings to objectivism, "organi-

cism," or extreme psychologism. (Original article in Czechoslovakian.)—*A. Obrdlík.*

8485. GECK, L. H. AD. Social psychology in Germany. II. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(2) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 105-129.—This is the second and concluding paper on the status of social psychology in Germany. Social psychology treats of the psychic phenomena occurring within groups, these phenomena being described, classified and analyzed. The social psychologist studies the "structural elements within which social-psychic phenomena occur," social-psychic processes, and the interrelations of individuals within groups. The author surveys at some length the social psychological emphases of such German writers as Eulenberg, Simmel, Holzapfel, Pfaun, Stoltenberg, Fischer, Hellpach, Raab, Haase, Buhler, Schneersohn, Geck, and Krueger. Aside from social psychological works as such, certain fields marginal to social psychology are indicated. Here is included, for example, Alfred Adler's work on individual psychology, studies in the social psychology of childhood, and various works on psychopathology.—*W. O. Brown.*

8486. GINSBERG, MORRIS. The contribution of Professor Hobhouse to philosophy and sociology. *Economica.* (27) Nov. 1929: 251-266.—Hobhouse was an ardent humanitarian, and all his later work exhibits the force of humanitarian motivation. Spencer, Comte, Mill, and Green were the formative influences in his early career, and from Spencer in particular his synthetic approach derives, although his own synthesis has little of the specific Spencerian flavor. Comte also influenced him, especially in his emphasis on the idea of development and his religious humanitarianism. His work, despite his interest in the physical sciences, was confined to psychology and sociology, concentrating on comparative and social psychology and on comparative institutions, including moral and religious ideas and customs. He never abandoned social philosophy, however, and insisted that it and sociology are closely connected, although to avoid the intrusion of value-judgments they must be separated in the present preliminary stage of research. "A complete account of social life would involve a union of the two studies." Hobhouse's view of society was that it was not an organism or group of organisms, but nevertheless exhibited varying kinds and degrees of organic character. The development of organic harmony was for him a rational good, and the tracing of the possibility of rational purpose in social evolution was one of the chief tasks he set himself. The present place of sociology as an academic discipline in England is very largely due to him; his chief concern was to preserve the correlating function of sociology and prevent it from being reduced to a specialism among other specialisms. All his work forms part of a general theory of reality, the fundamental principle of which he called "conditional teleology," a principle resting "not so much on

argument as on simple, direct and deeply felt experiences."—Howard P. Becker.

8487. HILLER, ERNEST T. The sociology of Edward Cary Hayes. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 203-210.—The background and training of the late Professor Hayes predisposed him to an ethical approach in life and thought. In his sociological emphases values and welfare were pivotal. In the more theoretical aspects of his sociological thinking activities of individuals and the causal relationships between these activities were basic. These he regarded as the object matter of sociology. In addition, he believed that sociology must be a generalizing science, above the specific social sciences. The activities viewed in a causal relation were regarded as the social process. This social process he conceived as (1) the chain of events leading up to the present, and (2) the ongoings of the present. In his explanatory system Professor Hayes utilized "conditioning phenomena" such as geographic factors, physical and artificial objects, biological traits, and social acts themselves, they being viewed as both cause and effect. While the writer thought of sociology as a synthesis discipline he nevertheless assumed the sociological approach as distinctive. He regarded the comparative approach as basically sociological, it being essential to the analysis of sociological problems. He assumed that activities and problems could only be explained in terms of a complex of situations and factors. This accounts partially for his opposition to the usage of the social forces concept. Preeminent among sociologists he stressed the moral implications of scientific data. "In keeping with this point of view he maintained that science has not completed its task until its data have been evaluated."—W. O. Brown.

8488. HLÚČKA, FRANZ. Das Problem der Persönlichkeit. Grundriss einer ganzheitlichen Weltanschauungslehre. [The problem of personality. Outline of a universalistic philosophy of life.] *Bibliot. f. Philos. (Monog. suppl. to Arch. f. Systematische Philos.)* 31 1929: pp. 120.—Conrad Taeuber.

8489. KANTOR, J. R. L'état actuel du behaviorisme. [The present status of behaviorism.] *Rev. de Psychol. Concrète*. (2) Jul. 1929: 215-226.

8490. KRAFT, JULIUS. Soziale Erscheinungen als Naturscheinungen. [Social phenomena as natural phenomena.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(3) 1930: 273-280.—In order to be thoroughly scientific, social studies must not only be accurate in their use of empirical data, but they must define their presuppositions clearly. One of the principal difficulties which is encountered in this connection is that of deciding in what sense and to what extent, if at all, social phenomena are to be regarded as natural phenomena. To treat social phenomena as natural, does not necessarily imply materialism. If human society is to be regarded as susceptible of organization, the phenomena of which its actions are compounded must be seen as natural, i.e., falling under the reign of natural law and hence susceptible of prevision. The specific problem of the social concerns its relation to the physical and the psychic. We must be able to show the laws according to which two persons reciprocally influence each other. The physical processes can best be interpreted as mediating processes, whereby effect is given to the psychic factors of will and purpose.—F. N. House.

8491. LEROUX, EMMANUEL. Ethical thought in France since the war. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 40(2) Jan. 1930: 145-178.—Ethical thought in France since the war (by which as theory it was little affected), may be divided into four tendencies—"sociological," "rationalistic," "sentimentalistic," and "religious." Durkheim and his successors represent the first, which seems about to disintegrate; Alain, Lapie, Parodi, Goblot and others represent the second, which has considerable influence

in the schools and courts; Pecaut (in the Comtean tradition) and Loisy represent the third, which has marked affinities with intuitionist ethical theory in general; Belot, Gillet, Sanson and Thamiry represent the fourth, which is most closely in accord with Catholic trends particularly with modern Thomism. These theorists vary greatly in their emphases and even in their conclusions. The moralists who create the most vigorous and influential works are perhaps the men whose personalities are most strongly attracted or repelled by certain aspects of human life.—Howard P. Becker.

8492. NEUMAN, L. The idea and the essence of culture. *Česká Mysl*. 25(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 367-371.—The author defines culture as the remaking and the purposeful utilization of nature for the further development of man. Cultural work, physical as well as intellectual, means rational utilization of all means in order to achieve the best results for the greatest number of affected individuals. A higher general level of culture is characterized by differentiation into social classes. The development of culture leads to a less violent struggle for existence. (Original article in Czechoslovakian.)—Bruno Zwicker.

8493. ORGAZ, RAÚL A. La sociología actual. [Contemporary sociology.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14(4) Jul. 1928: 64-77.—Sociology is still struggling for recognition outside the United States, opposed by the exact sciences, which scorn its lack of quantitative data, and by the neo-metaphysical trends, which complain of its lack of systematization. The subject displays three distinct trends: (1) the "mental approach," of the collective representationists; (2) the neo-positivistic, claiming for sociology an unjustified definiteness of laws and principles and tending to exaggerate the practical therapeutic possibilities of the application of sociological generalizations; and (3) the historico-cultural trend, which would substitute a descriptive for a systematic sociology. The first of these trends is well exemplified by the work of the school of Durkheim in France, now carried on by Levy-Bruhl, Mauss, Hubert, Halbwachs, Simiand, David, and Blondel. The French schools of Worms and Richard depart from this trend. German sociology has been slow to develop from the older philosophy of history, perhaps because German politics has until recently emphasized the state at the expense of society. For a long period Tönnies and Simmel were almost the only sociologists worth naming in that country and the latter died believing he was leaving no intellectual issue. But since the war a brilliant group of German sociologists, including Vierkandt, von Wiese, Scheler, Sombart, Oppenheimer, Max Weber, Litt, and Spann, have arisen to emphasize the sociology of association, of culture, of knowing, and of processes. In the United States, where the academic development of the subject has been most marked, it has taken a peculiarly pragmatic and practical turn, leading to overcomplexity of data and underorganization and generalization of subject matter into systematic principles. Only Small, although less original than the neo-positivists Sumner, Ward, and Giddings, of the North Americans has adequately realized the necessity of philosophic systematization. At present the trend toward behaviorism, with its accompanying emphasis upon social psychology, is further disorganizing systematic sociology in that country. Bernard and Allport represent this movement. Ellwood, although ostensibly opposing it, apparently has in his later work been brought over to it in his treatment of the group. Bushee remains neo-positivistic, but lacks systematization. (Bibliography.)—L. L. Bernard.

8494. RATCLIFFE, SAMUEL C. Social structure and status. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14(2) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 156-165.—Social structure is defined in terms of "position in society as manifested by the series of

responses which define it for each member." It refers to the complex of interrelations in terms of which the status of the individual is determined. Social position or status may be viewed from two aspects, namely, height of status and degrees in favorableness of status. Height of status may be measured by such indices as volume of publicity given the social object, the amount of financial reward accorded, and the extent to which the traits and activities of the social object are imitated. High status is not synonymous with favorable status. Thus, the criminal may have a high status, but not a favorable one. The mechanisms of status determination may be classified as (1) proficiency in activity, (2) the possession of property and capacity, and (3) the contributions made to the welfare of the group conferring the status. The role of a given capacity in status determination is a function of the social definitions current as to the value or meaning of that capacity. Status is a variable relative to type of group and period of time.—*W. O. Brown.*

8495. SOMBART, W. *Das Verstehen*. [Understanding.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 6(1) 1929: 208-247.—Sociology is a mental science, a science of culture, (*Kulturwissenschaft*) and therefore has other methods than do the natural sciences. They attempt to fit all observations into laws; sociology attempts to gain insight into meanings, the connections within a mental whole or an idea. The method of sociology is "*Verstehen*," immanent understanding; we "understand" the psychic through the mind, we "understand" meaningful behavior, we "understand" behavior adequate to the meaning of the objectives. The cognition of the natural sciences is from without the object of knowledge, that of sociology is from within; it is immanent cognition in contrast to transcendent cognition. We distinguish three types of "understanding": (1) The "understanding" of meanings (*Sinnverstehen*) is the means by which we grasp the timeless elements in the great historical structures. Its problem is "understanding" the structure and eternal nature of the forms of culture (*Kulturideen*), religion, art, science, law, industry, state, language. It attempts to "understand" the forms of socialization, man's social nature; the forms in which socialization is realized, such as group, power, society, community, leadership, occupation, rational, irrational, traditional, etc., as well as the unique forms of specific cultures. It attempts also to "understand" the "ideal types" which we form, the regularities which we construct, and the artificial conditions we set up to aid in seeing historical connections. (2) Factual "understanding" (*Sachverstehen*) is concerned with the realized objectifications of mind, social structures in their real natures and historical settings. It approaches these by establishing the manifold relationships (*Sinn- und Sachzusammenhänge*) in which a given fact may be seen. Psychological "understanding" (*Seelverstehen*) is occupied with the search for causation; causation in a sense in which the concept must be rejected by the natural sciences. These causes are only the motives of human acts. Our problem is to see a specific occurrence as the result of a specific motive within the given historical situation. Sociology is not concerned with the motives for individual occurrences or of individuals, but with average motives, with typically recurring sequences of motives and with the formation of "types" of motivation. On the one hand we approach the limits of "understanding" when we leave the realm of culture and enter that of the natural facts on which it is based; here we enter the cognitive field of the natural sciences. On the other hand, we are entering the sphere of metaphysics when our "understanding" leaves that of experience.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8496. STOLTENBERG, H. L. *Neuere deutsche Soziologie*. [Recent German sociological publications.]

Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch. 22(2) 1929: 197-209.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8497. TACKE, C. A. Friedrich Nietzsche. *New World Monthly*. 1(1) Jan. 1930: 29-46.

8498. ULLRICH, ZDENĚK. Charles H. Cooley and L. T. Hobhouse. In *Memoriam, 1864-1929*. *Česká Mysl*. 25(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 450-461.—(Original article in Czechoslovakian.)—*Bruno Zwickler.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 7430, 8554-8555, 8557, 8592, 8636)

8499. GRAHAM, JAMES L. A quantitative comparison of rational responses of Negro and white college students. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 97-121.—Nine standard tests were given to from 99 to 187 Negro students in Fisk University, mostly freshmen and sophomores. The same tests were given to students of about the same rating, chiefly at institutions in Kentucky and Tennessee. The results of the tests showed that 36 to 37% of the Negro group equalled or surpassed the median of the whites. This difference between whites and Negroes is less than any so far reported.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

8500. JOHNSON, H. M. and SWAN, T. H. Sleep. *Psychol. Bull.* 27(1) Jan. 1930: 1-39.—Review of the experimental literature on sleep analyzed into such problems as the measurement of the depth of sleep, change of bodily position, oxygen consumption and the histological examination of bodily tissues. (Bibliography of 39 titles. The topic of dreams is not considered.)—*S. W. Fernberger.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 8160, 8538, 8566, 8603-8604, 8645)

8501. HART, HORNELL. The transmutation of motivation. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 588-600.—Einstein's demonstration of the fundamental identity of differing forms of physical energy has a parallel in social forces. Experiment has demonstrated that internal bodily activities afford little or no evidence of emotions as characteristically different states of the organism. Emotions are differing conscious forms of one basic reality—nervous energy. Its bodily expressions are: (1) symptoms of modified metabolism; (2) disorganized safety-valve movements; (3) signals; (4) organized actions with reference to the stimulus. No matter what the emotion, any of the metabolism and safety-valve reactions may occur: the differences between the various emotions depend upon attitudes, determined by: (1) energy reserves; (2) innate prepotency; (3) emotional linkages; (4) intellectual conceptions. Positive attitudes, or wants, regard stimuli as promising: enthusiasm, love, or elation results, according to what type of functional relation with the stimulus is contemplated. In neutral attitudes the energy takes the form of mirth. Negative attitudes, regarding stimuli as menacing, result in fear, grief, rage, etc., according to the type of avoidance, acceptance, or attack reaction contemplated. These attitudes are taken by the "expanded personality"—the organism plus the objects, persons, ideas, and institutions toward

which the person acts as though they were extensions of his organism. This theory opens the way to transmutation of motivation. Opposition arises from three groups: (1) instinctivists regard instincts as independent elements in motivation, but a better account of innate sources of attitudes may be developed from the principle that the motive of life is to function; (2) gland enthusiasts have exaggerated one factor in attitude formation; (3) behaviorists deny the scientific validity of attitude concepts but persist in using them. Creative synthesis with this group might be achieved by regarding subjective interpretation as essential to social science but as becoming scientific only when it results in conclusions which may be tested in objectively verifiable terms.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8502. JANET, PIERRE. Les sentiments régulations de l'action. [The influence of emotions on behavior.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française de Philos.* 29(3) May-Jul. 1929: 73-103.

8503. LUND, FREDERICK H. Why do we weep? *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 136-151.—Tears, when produced by emotion, result from mixed affective states, in which the more pleasant emotions are dominant. Utter depression, despair, or fear have an inhibitory effect on the lacrimal glands. The most effective situation for producing tears occurs when such unpleasant emotional states have been mitigated by some pleasant occurrence.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

8504. STRONG, EDWARD K., Jr. Permanence of interests of adult men. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 152-159.—The Cowdery Interest Blank was given to 100 certified public accountants and to 100 ministers. A year and a half later the Strong Interest Blank was given to the same groups. The two blanks contained 176 common items interspersed with a great many others so that their identity would not be recognized. The results showed a marked permanence of the interest in these two groups. The correlations between the responses at the two periods were between .74 and .90.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 8508, 8513, 8570, 8632-8633, 8638, 8644, 8648, 8667, 8670, 8682, 8691, 8698)

8505. BRICKNER, R. Success and failure in childhood: the parents' role. *Child Study.* 1 1929: 13-24.—Success is the achievement of adjustment to the environment combined with satisfaction to the individual. Environment in childhood is largely within the control of parents; success and failure may also be controlled by adapting standards and activities to the child's individual capacities.—*Psychol. Absts.*

8506. GARCÍA GALÁN, GABRIEL. Primer Congreso Nacional del Niño. [First National Congress on Child Welfare, Havana.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 332-344.—(Resolutions and principles adopted, December 31, 1928.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8507. GESELL, A. and THOMPSON, H. Learning and growth in identical infant twins. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 6 1929: 1-123.—In this monograph the attempt was made to show the effect of training and of no training on the same individual. For this purpose identical twins were chosen, both girls. The observation extended from early infancy to eighteen months. The object was to "determine first their developmental correspondence and, second, their developmental divergence as affected by training confined to one thing." During the period from 36 weeks to 44 weeks examinations were given both children every two weeks with the resulting judgment that at that time they were practically interchangeable. In an intensive experimental period of two hours, when both children were

tested at one time, they seemed to have a similar basic pattern of behavior in dealing with similar objects, which gave added evidence of a genuine correspondence in the tendency to react to a given situation. Gezell gives the entire report of this comparative examination, and describes in detail his methods of testing, of taking records and of establishing their validity. The conclusions are stated as follows: Training does not transcend maturation. In other words, the training period undertaken with Twin T slightly anticipated her developing powers, and two weeks of training given Twin C between the 53rd and 55th weeks was more than equal to the entire training period given Twin T. It was also impossible to detect differences in the cube behavior patterns of the two children at the close of the training period. There were certain divergences in their social reactions which seemed to indicate that Twin T had been affected by the social relationship she had established with her examiner. (A list of 24 references is given.)—*Psychol. Absts.*

8508. JOHNSTONE, E. R. Is happiness worth cultivating? *Child Study.* 1 1929: 10-11.—The play spirit should permeate all child activities. This necessitates an atmosphere of encouragement rather than discouragement. "Visit your child instead of inspecting him."—*Psychol. Absts.*

8509. LOWREY, L. G. Parental conflicts and their effect on the personality of children. *Child Study.* 1 1929: 1-3.—There are three types of parental conflict: the conflict within the self; that between personalities; and that involved in the fact of becoming a parent. Their adjustment is essential to the development of the feeling of peaceful security which should surround the child if he is to achieve a normal personality, with a feeling of self-adequacy.—*Psychol. Absts.*

8510. McNEMAR, QUINN. Why an instinct-hypothesis? *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 159-164.—The problem of the existence of instincts and of the relative importance of nature and nurture is theoretically very important. But what is needed by the educational psychologist is some technique for studying observed tendencies in children. In such study the question of the origin of any tendency may be ignored, since all an educational psychologist needs to know is whether or not a tendency is actually present and how it may be dealt with in the educational process.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

8511. NEČASOVÁ-POUBOVÁ, MARIE. Progress in school and the social conditions of the child. *Sociální Rev.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 32-37; (2) Feb. 1929: 128-148; (3) May 1929: 247-261.—This study aims at following up three fundamental factors especially important for the development of the child, namely, the housing conditions of the child, the economic situation of the family and the parents' care of the child. The research was carried on in a typical workers' district in Prague. As a basis for the research 785 pupils of the primary schools and of the first grade of the high school were taken. Out of this number special attention was given to 166 bright children with excellent reports and 205 slow children who failed in their progress. The outcome of the research was: 90% of the slow children had inadequate housing conditions, 80% of them living in apartments of one room only; the majority of the children who excelled in their progress live in apartments of two or three rooms. Of the slow children 55% live in unhygienic and overcrowded homes; of the bright children only 16% live under such conditions. More than half of the slow children come from the families of unskilled laborers; of the brighter children only 40% come from such families. Children whose fathers have been affected by unemployment belonged almost without exception to the group of the

slow and dull children. The earning activity of the mother also affects the progress of the children in school unfavorably. All children whose mothers had to work for a living were extremely slow in school and often morally deficient. The bright children received parental care after the school hours almost without exception; on the other hand half of the slow children had no parental care and spent their free time in the street without any supervision. The families from which the slow children came were in majority of cases large.—*Bruno Zwicker.*

8512. WITTY, PAUL A., and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. Further studies of children's interest in collecting. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 112-127.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7247, 8504, 8640, 8662, 8672)

8513. JONES, H. E. and M. C. Genetic studies of emotions. *Psychol. Bull.* 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 40-64.—Summary of the studies that have been made in the genetic aspects of emotion. The authors have not included the large mass of individual case studies that have been published in the last few years as diary observations, clinical records and psychoanalytic history. The material is considered under the following methodological groupings: questionnaires, trait ratings of children, inventories of child behavior, method of repeated short samples, paper-and-pencil tests, tests of emotional responses in laboratory situations, instrumental procedures, and the method of co-twin control. A second part considers the problem of the primary emotional patterns, while in later sections are considered the modification of emotions, periodicity in the development of the emotions, the question of emotional types, other variables related to emotional development and the functional significance of the emotions. (Bibliography of 142 titles.)—*S. W. Fernberger.*

8514. MANDOLINI, HERNANI. La disgregación del genio. [The degeneration of genius.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (96) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 645-650.—Genius fluctuates according to the hormones and toxins of the organism. The greatest productivity, especially in a literary and artistic way, occurs at the period of sexual maturity. Youth, with its strong impulses, is productively active, but poorly coordinated. Senility brings decline or suspension of creative activity. The toxins arising from disease, such as syphilis, or from drugs, such as opiates, alcohol, etc., frequently increase productivity during an early period of infection or addiction, but inevitably they greatly diminish the output of genius as they become chronic and ultimately destroy it completely. The effects of neuroses and psychoses run a similar course, ending finally in hallucinations and absolute decay. (Various cases cited from the history of literature and art.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8515. RITTER, C. Von den Rätseln der Traumwelt. [Riddles of the world of dreams.] *Z. f. Psychol.* 114 (1-3) 1930: 185-151.

8516. SÁENZ de SANTA MARÍA. Psicobiología de los temperamentos. Origen biológico y terapéutica del pecado. [Psychobiology of temperaments: their biological origin and the therapeutics of sin.] *El Siglo Médico.* 84 (3955) Sep. 1929: 325-330.—Knowledge of the principles of right living, including diet and hygiene and psychotherapeutics, has become a passion, especially among the Anglo-Saxon peoples. The new morality seeks its basis in biology. Sins and vices are in most cases but the expression of some organic alteration. Hitherto, both law and medicine have been content to diagnose symptoms and prescribe punishment or treatment according to set rules of tradition.

We now have a new science of constitutionology, taking account of the physical and psychic personality of the subject, ready to serve as a basis for treatment. Man must be studied morphologically, physiologically, and psychologically. These three aspects correspond respectively to the constitution, temperament, and character of the subject. Heredity and the endocrines are the biological bases of these three types of traits. The thyroid gland especially controls speed and the suprarenal controls intensity in the organism. Figure (morphology) is closely related to temperament and through it to character. The work of Nagely, Bauer, Pende, and Carton, rather than that of Kretschmer, is authoritative here. In the future the practitioner and social worker will seek to establish the somatograms and psychograms of their patients as bases for treatment. The best classification of the temperaments is into bilious, nervous, sanguine, and lymphatic (lists of traits pertaining to each type). Nature has a preference for four-fold arrangements. From the impact of these temperaments upon adjustment situations arise types of psychic responses: emotions, whose intensity depends upon the supply of endocrines or the rate of metabolism, as shown by Canon, Crile, and Marañón; instincts, the residual systematizations of past behavior; the vices and the passions; and sins. The last three spring from the emotions. Sins are anti-social behavior proceeding from the emotions and are less complex than moral acts, which are more analytical and intellectual. Lying and hypocrisy are minor sins, because they usually proceed from the desire to make an effective adjustment and not from anti-social intent. In the last analysis, morality is conditioned by constitutional factors, working out through temperament and character.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8517. SFONDRINI, CARLOS. Características afectivas del hombre de genio. [Emotional characteristics of the genius.] *Nosotros.* 23 (246) Nov. 1929: 215-221.—The genius is especially emotional, although the greatest geniuses manage to discipline their emotions and impulses. Their creative power arises out of this greater energy of mind and body. Frequently bodily activity is secondary to that of the mind, especially in intellectual geniuses. Out of this super-abundant emotive power arise the eccentricities of the genius, his extremes of moods, his tendency to volubility (when not corrected by discipline), his excesses and contradictions, and his conflicts and repressions and depressions. His moral and emotional suffering is usually more intense than his physical pain. The differences of philosophy in geniuses (as between Leibnitz and Schopenhauer) are usually more the result of effective elements than of ideas. The great personal problem of the genius is to make the intellectual predominate over the emotional in his character.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8518. THURSTONE, L. L. and THELMA GUINN. A neurotic inventory. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (1) Feb. 1930: 3-30.—The inventory consists of a list of 225 questions most of which were taken from tests prepared by Woodworth, House, Laird and Allport. The subject is instructed to answer each question by yes, no, or (?). The purpose of the test is to disclose neurotic difficulties. It was given to 694 University students and found to have a reliability coefficient of .95. Answers made by women indicated a greater neurotic tendency than answers made by men. The writers suggest that "the fundamental characteristic of the neurotic personality is an imagination that fails to express itself effectively on external social reality."—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

8519. UTITZ, ÉMIL. De l'orientation de la caractérologie. [The orientation of character analysis.] *Rev. de Psychol. Concrète.* (2) Jul. 1929: 227-258.

THE FAMILY

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8067, 8247, 8569, 8585, 8666, 8682)

8520. BUCKLIN, DOROTHY R. Studies of breakdowns in family income: Broken families. *Family*. 11(1) Mar. 1930: 3-13.—In connection with the study of broken and dependent families seeking aid from three Boston relief agencies between 1918 and 1928, statistics indicate that differences of personal character rather than external circumstances were the chief factors in bringing about the disintegration of 167 out of 745 dependent families. Among other facts are these: young men and women predominate in broken families; Catholics show greater fidelity to the marriage contract; as compared with the intact family, many more men and women in broken families had indulged in pre-marital sex relations; and after marriage the men are more likely to have attachments outside the home. (Tables and charts provide further details.)—*L. M. Brooks*.

8521. GRAHAM, IRENE J. The Negro family in a northern city. *Opportunity*. 8(2) Feb. 1930: 48-51.—The following facts are derived from data furnished by the U. S. Census Bureau, comprising a "sample" of every tenth Negro household in Chicago at the time of the 1920 census. Of 2,713 households, 34.2% consisted of only one immediate family, 18.6% more had added only relatives to their family group, and 37.2% contained some unrelated members. The householding group itself was not a family in 10.0% of the cases. Of 5,298 Negro male adults, 26.6% were living in unrelated families. Only 578 women were living in this way. Of households in which children under 16 were living, 41.5% contained no non-family members, 26.9% contained related members, and 31.6% contained unrelated members. Of unbroken families 49.3% contained no children. The average number of children in Negro families having any children was 2.0. One-sixth of all households having young children included one or more other than their own. Nearly 60% of the Negro women were "gainfully occupied." In 32% of families having children, children were employed. Only 2.1% of the total Negro householders owned their property free of mortgage. Out of a total of 3,406 families, separate roomers were found in 824 families, and 1,611 were sharing the home. Of all children under 16, 15% are left daily without the care of any adult woman, while the mother works.—*E. L. Clarke*.

8522. HODSON, C. B. S. Feminism and the race. *Eugenics*. 2(12) Dec. 1929: 3-5.—Maternity now stands as a profession competing with others, most of which make a more direct appeal to personal ambition and "self expression." However, women's instincts find full expression only in race creation. In England it appears that the worst effects of the sterilizing possibilities of university life on the most intellectual women are over. Formerly women graduates married late, but now their marriage age is down almost to normal. More women than men—ten to one—show a deep concern in heredity and eugenics. Therefore the feminist movement in England may become a powerful eugenic force.—*R. E. Baber*.

8523. SAPIR, EDWARD. What is the family still good for? *Amer. Mercury*. 19(74) Feb. 1930: 145-151.—The family is still needed to give the sex relation its greatest emotional value, to rear children in an atmosphere of intelligent affection, to socialize the individual, and to prepare the child unconsciously for satisfactory mating in the future.—*L. M. Brooks*.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 7318, 7663, 7683, 7710, 7713, 7735, 8441, 8547-8548, 8564)

8524. CAULEY, T. J. Mexican immigration. *Texas Monthly*. 4(1) Aug. 1929: 50-62.

8525. GREGORY, J. W. Migration. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(633) Nov. 1929: 672-682.—In the modern economic world migration of labor from country to country has become increasingly important. International conferences at Rome and Havana in 1924 and 1928 failed to provide any agreement on the rights of emigration and immigration. In northwestern Europe the desire to migrate is declining. The new United States quota system is admittedly based on false grounds. In Britain the inrush of Irish into Scotland seems to have ended. Regulation would be impossible. One consequence of the lack of Irish is to diminish the number of local laborers seeking to leave North Britain.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

8526. HARPER, ROLAND M. Some neglected aspects of the immigration problem. II. *Eugenics*. 2(11) Nov. 1929: 22-30.—School attendance (1920 census). Up to age 14, children of foreign or mixed parentage led (probably because most of them are in cities, where education opportunities are greater); second, native white of native parents; third, foreign white; fourth, Negro. Illiteracy. (Age 10 and over.) Highest percentage among foreign white; second, native white of native parents; third, native white of foreign or mixed parents; Negroes omitted. These relationships vary between urban and rural localities, and by section of the country. In 15 counties in Texas, bordering the Rio Grande, (in which 93.4% of the foreigners were Mexicans) 37.5% of the foreigners were illiterate. Occupations. (1910 census.) Census classification makes grouping difficult, but the following appears true: Negroes specialize in farm labor more than any of the other groups, but in other unskilled labor the foreigners are over twice as frequent as either of the native white groups. In skilled labor the natives of foreign parentage are a little ahead of the foreign whites and still more ahead of the native stock, unless skilled farmers could be counted in some way. The natives of foreign or mixed parentage also rank among the highest in the clerical group and are only a little below the native stock in the professional group. Children of immigrants. From what studies have been made it seems likely that the offspring of parents of slightly different racial stocks, or of the same stock in a new environment, tend to be more brainy but less prolific than pure lines remaining in a stationary environment, which is analogous to tendencies often observed by plant and animal breeders.—*R. E. Baber*.

8527. HARTECK, MAX. Brüder in Not. [Brothers in distress.] *Tagebuch*. 10(47) Nov. 23, 1929: 1973-1979.—A century and a half ago many Germans made their homes in Russia. Today, thousands of them are endeavoring to return. Already 13,000 have been admitted into Germany and plans are being discussed for settling them in the eastern provinces, East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia. This leads the author, a member of the Prussian government, to a consideration of the German East. This region has lost enormously through emigration. From 1900 to 1914 the emigrants averaged 25,000 a year; from 1921-1928 the total was 479,000. Specific figures are given for East Prussia. The German East is the least populous region of Germany, counting only 30-40 inhabitants per square kilometer. The farm population of East Prussia has decreased 19% since

1882. The reason for this desertion is economic stress. Great estates predominate to such an extent that 0.1% of the landowners hold 24.3% of the land. The redistribution of land provided for in 1919 has achieved in 10 years what the law called for in one year. Among the peasant population housing conditions are bad, up to 8 persons living in a single room. The German East is a waste, driving out all the young and the strong in search of better living conditions. To settle the Russian emigrants there would merely condemn them to hardships.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

8528. HEBERLE, RUDOLF. *Die Anpassung der Einwanderer in den Vereinigten Staaten.* [The assimilation of immigrants in the United States.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(3) 1930: 281-292.—There were in the United States in 1920 about 37,000,000 persons of foreign birth or parentage—34.8% of the total population. The country affords therefore a particularly favorable opportunity for the study of problems of immigration and assimilation—problems which frequently exist on a smaller scale in European countries. The immigrants have concentrated particularly in the northeastern states, and the more recent, least-assimilated arrivals have been preponderantly from southern and eastern Europe; the contemporary problem, then, concerns particularly the accommodation of these people in the cities of the northeastern part of the United States. It is a phenomenon, in large part, of urbanization and industrialization of a population which, with the exception of the Jews, was in the countries of origin a rural or village-dwelling, agricultural type. The migration involves also in most cases a transition from a "community" type of social order to one preponderantly of the "society" type (Tönnies). Immigrants into the United States have settled in colonies in which they tend to perpetuate, with modifications, the community life of their mother countries. In the course of time, however, there arise special organizations for meeting the problems of the immigrant in America. Mutual aid societies are the first to take shape; these later evolve into insurance societies patterned after American models. Religious institutions follow somewhat later. Although the majority of the recent immigrants are Roman Catholics, the Catholic church does not operate forthwith as an agency welding them into a single body. The Polish churches do function as agencies of accommodation, however, and the clergy encourage the formation of other types of immigrant organizations which, even though nationalistic in motive, actually help in the process of accommodation to the American milieu. Eventually the immigrants develop also their own business institutions; and these, with the immigrant newspapers, also function as means of accommodation. One element in the old-world social organization is conspicuously lacking: the presence of a ruling upper class. To a great extent, migration to America has meant a net cultural and economic impoverishment.—*F. N. House.*

8529. KAIM, JULIUS RUD. *Die Juden von Salonik.* [The Jews of Saloniki.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(4) Dec. 1929: 432-439.—The Inquisition had caused many Jews to emigrate from Spain to Saloniki, where they entered all occupations open to non-Moslems, attained a dominant position in trade, and gained important privileges in the unskilled occupations. A small number of them embraced the Moslem faith and had begun to mingle socially with the Moslems, but the last of these converts left after the War. The victory of Kemal Pasha and the Treaty of Lausanne caused 1,500,000 Greeks to return to Greece, and a large number of these came to Saloniki, where they entered into competition with the Spanish Jews. New boundary lines had robbed the large Jewish traders of their hinterland and so weakened them that they lost in the competition with the small

Greek traders. The government removed the privileges the Jews had gained in the unskilled occupations, and soon these were filled by Greeks. Capital began to emigrate; there was some merging with Greek capital also, without being followed by social mingling of the two groups. The proletarianization of the Jews turned many of them to the radical wing in politics. There was also an attempt to organize a Zionist movement which demanded minority rights for the Jews who remained; many of them had already emigrated. These circumstances as well as the fact that the Jewish leaders have been very unstable in their politics and that the Jews maintain the Judeo-Spanish language in their press and everyday life have given fuel to what was originally a weak anti-Semitic movement. There has been a marked cultural decline among these Jews, and under the intolerance of the returned Greeks toward anyone who does not feel himself a Greek, they have lost the economic and social leadership which they have held for several centuries, within less than two decades.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8530. MANN, HORST. *Die Einwanderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* [Immigration into the United States.] *Z. f. Pol.* 18(10) 1929: 693-712.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8531. RICARD, R. *L'émigration des juifs marocains en Amérique du Sud.* [The emigration of Moroccan Jews to South America.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 7(2-3) 1928: 237-240.

8532. [SMUTS, JAN.] The Rhodes memorial lectures. Problems of African settlement. Need for a definite European policy. *African World & Cape Cairo Express.* 109(1409) Nov. 9, 1929: 129-132.—Cecil Rhodes dreamed of settling South Africa with whites and the large number of Caucasians pouring into the states now constituting the Union and into Rhodesia, in consequence of the opening of the mines, amply demonstrated, even in his lifetime, that that portion of the dark continent is eminently suited for European habitation. In more recent times, there has been heavy immigration from the old world, with the newcomers turning to developing the plateau regions agriculturally. This movement, unfortunately, has been greatly checked by the rise of misguided humanitarian sentiment, based on the idea that Africa should be left to the black man. This is not in the best interests of the natives themselves. The only way to civilize them and improve their lot is to give them decent white employment. The assumptions that white and black are incompatible and that the European will necessarily exploit the native are altogether unwarranted.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

8533. UNSIGNED. *Die ländliche Siedlungstätigkeit bis zum Jahre 1927.* [Agricultural colonization up to the year 1927.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(7) Apr. 1929: 305-308.

8534. ŽILKA, JAN. *The Czechoslovak problem of emigration.* *Zahraněční Politika.* 8 1929: 873-893.—The most advanced countries, i.e., the countries which before the War attracted the largest number of emigrants, are now prohibiting immigration. On the one hand there results the disadvantage of the states experiencing emigration among which is Czechoslovakia with her 25,000 of emigrants per year, because the continuous influx of fresh blood to the old Czechoslovak colonies in the United States is cut off. On the other hand there is the possibility of immigration to other less advanced countries; colonization here is more difficult but it can be on a large scale and not merely sporadic. In such cases systematic immigration can be of great advantage to the emigrants as well as to their old and new fatherland. The advanced countries oppose just this kind of colonization. They want to assimilate the immigrants to the highest degree in the shortest possible time. In the less advanced countries,

particularly in those with a smaller white population and those with large uninhabited areas, the immigrants can more easily retain their nationality. Czechoslovakian emigration can be neither stopped nor even reduced. It is necessary to establish a well organized information service so that the emigrants do not become the victims of illegal propaganda. First of all, however, the state needs a systematic and well-considered emigration policy which would be able to ascertain, and by treaties with such states to guarantee, conditions for a large-scale country and town colonization. The states to be considered are Southern Brazil, Argentine, Paraguay, Peru, Portuguese Angola and Tanganyika Territory. The possibilities in Russia are at present very limited. We need to organize colonization funds and to enact a new law so that this important problem can be satisfactorily solved. It is of double importance for Czechoslovakia. (Original article in Czechoslovakian.)—*Josef Fischer.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 7689, 8237, 8240, 8244-8246, 8534, 8537)

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 7366, 8212, 8264, 8533)

8535. MAPLEDEN, M. Social studies in Majorca. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(2) Apr. 1929: 150-165.—One of a series of papers read at the 1928 Conference of Le Play House, London, by members of the Tours Association, on places visited during the year. The people of the island of Majorca, their occupations, recreation, and phases of education and religious influence are discussed.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 6843-6846, 6972, 7119, 7125, 7677, 7743, 8046, 8128, 8144, 8281, 8439, 8494, 8539, 8588)

8536. GINSBERG, MORRIS. Interchange between social classes. *Econ. J.* 39(156) Dec. 1929: 554-565.—In order to test the extent of mobility up or down the social ladder in England a questionnaire was circulated among teachers, students, civil servants, clerks, and wage earners with the request that each recipient should indicate the occupation of his father and his grandfathers—paternal and maternal. Of those questioned 2,844 replied. For purposes of classification the occupations were grouped under three general heads: Class I includes professionals, employers, etc; Class II includes employers (salaried); Class III includes wage earners, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled. The purpose was to ascertain to what extent the occupation of the informant represented a higher or a lower gradation than that of his father or grandfather. The replies showed that the upward movement was considerably greater than the downward movement. Of the informants 12% had parents in class III and 18% of their fathers had parents in class III. On the other hand only 0.6% of the informants belonging to class III had fathers who belonged to class I. The data secured from the questionnaires were checked by the admissions to the legal profession at Lincoln's

Inn and with Bowley's findings in his surveys of five English towns. These latter data, though not strictly comparable with the questionnaire findings, nevertheless represented substantial agreement.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 7314, 7392, 7405, 7410, 7586, 7648, 7663, 7675, 7721, 7739, 8147, 8154, 8240, 8244, 8250, 8264, 8270-8272, 8367, 8413, 8442-8443, 8456, 8459, 8471, 8478, 8499, 8524, 8526, 8528-8529, 8531, 8532, 8547-8548, 8592, 8600, 8637, 8658)

8537. BLACKMAR, FRANK WILSON. The American Indian and status. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 221-232.—The American Indian represents a study in social status. His present position is the result of his contact and conflict with the white man. The recent report of the Institute of Government Research sponsored by Hubert Work is a revealing study of the status of the Indian. Attempts have been made to improve the educational status of the Indian, to better his health and improve his family, all with some success. However, the land policies of the government, the general political policies with reference to the Indian, his inadequate equipment for economic pursuits, the maladjustments in the administration of Indian affairs and the traditional attitudes toward the Indian have prevented a solution of the problem of his status.—*W. O. Brown.*

8538. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. A race-relations cycle. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 612-617.—The race-relations cycle here discussed is a recurrence of the behavior of native Americans toward immigrants. This cycle can be studied in the attitudes toward Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Mexicans on the Pacific. There is first curiosity and sympathy, followed by economic welcome which brings an increase of numbers. The third stage is industrial and social antagonism as competition develops. Next comes legislative antagonism, succeeded by fair-play tendencies, after which a sixth stage of quiescence is reached. The last phase is found in the second-generation difficulties, the assimilated children being only partially accepted by the natives.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8539. LOGAN, RAYFORD W. The hiatus—a great Negro middle class. *Southern Workman.* 58(12) Dec. 1929: 531-535.—A middle class, serving as a hiatus between the mass of unskilled Negro workers and the professional class is essential to the development of the Negro in this country. Such a group would provide avenues for expansion and progress for the lower group and create understanding between the two extremes. The fear of re-enslavement of skilled workers after the Emancipation reduced the number of Negro apprentices and the Du Bois-Washington argument about educational purposes has increased the conflict between classical and vocational education. The experiences of other nations and peoples that degenerated in proportion as they lost their middle class are discussed, the most striking of which is Haiti, where outside intervention finally occurred because the native Haitians could not adjust their energies to other than political enterprises. A barrier to the development of the mass of workers is created when, as in the instance of the South African Color Bar Law, or similar legislation in Southern communities, or trade union restrictions, the dominant group seeks to keep the Negro out of the middle class group. The middle class must be formed, not by pulling down or restricting the upper class of professional workers, but by developing opportunities for unskilled workmen to advance,

as their abilities warrant, to the status of skilled tradesmen and small business men.—*Charles S. Johnson*.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 7248, 7257, 7260, 7264, 7307, 7325, 7791, 7974, 7980, 8042, 8521-8522, 8524, 8526-8530, 8533-8534, 8565, 8567, 8589, 8634, 8649-8650, 8652, 8709)

8540. [ARNER, G. B. L.] The correction of birth totals for incomplete registration. *Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: pp. 10.—In the *Amer. J. Hygiene* for Sep. 1929, A. W. Hedrich described a method of correcting birth totals for incomplete registration, and applied this method to registration in the City of Baltimore. In this article the same method is applied to the birth totals of the State of Pennsylvania. The corrections apply only to years preceding a census enumeration. The approximate number of births in a given year is obtained by adding deaths of children born in that year to the total at the corresponding age at the subsequent census. Birth registration in Pennsylvania was found to be 93.4% complete in 1915, and over 90% complete as far back as 1908. A table is added in which adjusted birth totals and crude and adjusted birth and infant mortality rates for Pennsylvania are given for each year from 1906 to 1929.—*G. B. L. Arner*.

8541. CHEN CHANG-HENG. A new estimate of China's population. *Stat. Monthly. (China, Bur. Stat.)* 1(3) May 1929: 1-17.—The author asks, "Is Chinese population only 300,000,000?" He repudiates the theory formulated by Willcox, Rockhill and Tenney on the ground that they lay too much stress on the accuracy of the Census taken in the 2nd year of the Emperor Suantung (1910) and the undue underestimate of the family size which was given by them as an average of 4.3. He finds that the figure is 5.2 by calculating some actual data. On this basis he adjusts the 1910 Census figures and gets the total number of families in that year as 71,049,070. Using this figure, the total population of China proper is given as 369,500,000. Adding the population of her dependencies, the author finds the population to be 385,400,000 in 1910. He also finds the rate of natural increase to be 11% by calculating some actual data. So he concludes that the present Chinese population is no less than 470,300,000. The article contains mathematical formulae and charts.—*Hoon K. Lee (Agric. Econ. Lit.)*.

8542. COOK, HENRY W. Pushing back the death line. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents.* Dec. 12, 13, 1929: 91-112.

8543. HIMES, NORMAN E. Robert Dale Owen, the pioneer of American neo-Malthusianism. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 529-547.—As the founder of American neo-Malthusianism, as a keenly analytical yet sympathetic critic of early Malthusian theory, as a population writer of no inconsiderable European influence, Robert Dale Owen deserves a place (which he has not had) in the history of social thought—particularly in the history of population theory. The circumstances which prompted him to publish *Moral Physiology*, the opposition the work aroused, Owen's criticisms of Malthusian theory, and his influence abroad are summarized.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8544. KAHN, FRITZ and BACHFELD, HELLMUTH. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Bevöl-

kerungsbewegung in Deutschland. [The economic significance of population changes in Germany.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 8(4) 1929: 386-392.

8545. KOPELOWITZ, JEHUDAH. The Jews of Persia. *Menorah J.* 18(1) Jan. 1930: 42-51.—The Jews in Persia are concentrated in Ghettos. Two-thirds of the Jewish population live in 8 large cities as follows: Shiraz, 9,000; Isfahan, 8,000; Teheran, 8,000; Emdan, 6,000; with between one and two thousand each in Kermanshah, Kashan, Tezd and Kerman. Ghetto life is severely restricted. Economically the Jews are insecure, opportunities for work and commerce outside the Ghetto being limited. Intellectual interests are lacking. Religion consists of ceremonialism. Social life is confined to the family, the family being a strong social unit. This stifled Ghetto life is accepted by most Persian Jews as God-ordained. There is some tendency among the young to transcend the Ghetto horizon in interests and aspirations. This has evoked a measure of conflict between the youth and elders of the community.—*W. O. Brown*.

8546. REIMAN, H. Sündivus, surevus, abielluvus ja abielulahutused 1928 a. [Births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in 1928.] *Eesti Stat.* Sep. 1929: 486-491.—The review gives very full figures for Estonia. There is classification according to race and age.—*Peter A. Speck*.

8547. ROLLER, ARNOLD. The Jews of Cuba. *Menorah J.* 17(3) Dec. 1929: 258-264.—There are 10,000 Jews in Cuba. The majority of these have come since 1898. There have been three waves of immigration, namely: Jews from the United States who came to settle in Cuba following the emancipation in 1898, now numbering about 1,000; Sephardic Jews from Constantinople, Adrianople and Morocco, most of whom came after 1910 and at the present time numbering about 2,000; and, most recently, Jews from Eastern Europe, coming to Cuba with the hope that ultimately they might reach the United States. This latter group number about 7,000. The first group of immigrants, those from the United States, are rather influential. The Sephardic group are, for the most part, peddlers, though there are some manufacturers and a small proportion of artisans among them. The Eastern European immigrants have contributed largely to the development of Cuban industry. Each of these groups of Jews in Cuba is developing organizations and institutions peculiar to itself.—*W. O. Brown*.

8548. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States, racial school statistics California, 1927. *Univ. California Publ. in Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1929: 257-292.—This study deals with the numbers and distribution of the children of Mexicans, Negroes and Japanese enrolled in the public and Catholic elementary schools on February 1 of that year. The children were classified as "Whites, Mexicans, Negroes, Japanese, or others." A separation of native and foreign farm children was made. Population groupings vary widely between the five divisions of the state, and in each division there are great differences in densities. Mexican elementary school children numbered 65,572 in 1927, and constituted 9.4% of the elementary school children of the state; and of these, 70.2% were born in the United States. Mexicans are heavily concentrated in Southern California, and in winter, when agriculture is slack, 83.73% of the entire Mexican enrollment in the State were found in this area, and 50.9% of the Mexican school population were enrolled in Los Angeles County. In this and in adjacent counties lying south and east, Mexicans perform most of the labor in the citrus orchards, vineyards and walnut groves. These crops furnish employment for most of the year. In the winter, both Mexican men and women find work in a variety of industries in Los Angeles City. There is a marked contrast between the concentration

of Mexicans in Los Angeles and their non-penetration into San Francisco Bay cities. There is a close positive relation between irrigated agriculture, with its intensive labor, and the distribution of Mexicans and Japanese; this is more evident during the late summer harvest than during the month of February. Negro children were concentrated in Southern California almost as heavily as the Mexicans. However, the Negro population is highly urbanized. The concentration of Negroes in Los Angeles and in the San Francisco Bay cities does not represent what is largely a seasonal labor reserve as does the Mexican concentration in Los Angeles. Railroad development has been a factor in building up and maintaining Negro colonies. Japanese are engaged in business and labor in the cities. While Japanese are still available for field labor, their range of migration is shorter than that of Mexicans, and they are a more stable element of the population of the Valley of California and the Central Coast. The heaviest concentration of each of these three groups is in Southern California. (Seven tables and 4 maps).—*O. D. Duncan.*

8549. UNSIGNED. Hundertjährige in Bulgarien. [Centenarians in Bulgaria.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(20) Oct. 2, 1929: 854-855.

8550. WOOD, FRANCIS CARTER. Need for cancer morbidity statistics. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 11-20.—Cancer should be made a notifiable disease. Partial control of the patient's activity through the state or local boards of health is one of the most important effects of such notification. In a discussion by F. L. Hoffman, voluntary registration is designated as hopeless. On three occasions, physicians of Massachusetts, canvassed as to the volume of cancer, made possible estimates revealing twice the number of cancer cases, at any given time, as were noted in the annual deaths.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8551. YGARTUA, FLORENCIO. A mortalidade infantil em Porto Alegre. [Infant mortality in Porto Alegre, Brazil.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protecção á la Infancia.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 185-224.—Between 1911 and 1925, the birth rate in Porto Alegre was 25.6, in Rio 24.7, in Buenos Aires and New York 27, in London 23. The corresponding general death rates were 20.4, 19.8, 13.9, and 14.1. The infant mortality was: Porto Alegre 283 (292 in 1925), Buenos Aires and New York 93, London 88, New Zealand 45. The proportion of infant deaths to all deaths in 1925 (or nearest comparable dates) was: Porto Alegre 323, Rio 238, Buenos Aires 177, Paris 166, New York 164. The stillbirth rate was in 1920 (or 1919 for foreign cities); Porto Alegre 82.6, Rio 69.5, Paris 60, Buenos Aires 40.8. The stillbirth rate in Porto Alegre has increased steadily from 64 in 1911 to 90.1 in 1925. The causes of infant mortality in Porto Alegre (1911-1925) are given by the following percentages: digestive disorders 43.6, meningitis 8.9, congenital debility 8.6, bronchial diseases (mainly pneumonia) 8.9, other communicable affections 1.24, general tuberculosis .87, miscellaneous 27.8, including such general factors as alcoholism, ignorance, artificial feeding, unsanitary conditions, poor hygiene, poverty. The birth rate decreases with growth of population (now over 200,000). Infant mortality is excessive in comparison with the most advanced cities of the world and somewhat in excess of the other large cities of Brazil. Better sanitation, hygiene, diet, and education are chiefly indicated as remedies. (Charts and tables).—*L. L. Bernard.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 7257, 8507, 8526, 8665)

8552. HIMES, NORMAN E. Some untouched birth control research problems. *Eugenics.* 3(2) Feb.

1930: 64-71.—Research on birth control offers great opportunity for uncovering new, significant facts, especially in the following phases of the subject: (1) clinical, (2) historical, (3) legal, (4) eugenic, (5) sociological. There are also economic and political aspects that need study.—*R. E. Baber.*

8553. HUNT, HARRISON R. Biological selection in war. *Eugenics.* 2(11) Nov. 1929: 3-10.—In the U. S. during the World War, of 287,000 drafted men with defects only 17% were admitted to the army and exposed to battle, while 83% were sent home, some of them undoubtedly to reproduce their kind. The ratio of rejected to accepted men was as follows for some of the more important defects: tuberculosis 55:1, cancers and tumors 2:1, epilepsy 118:1, deafness 103:1, mental deficiency 56:1, dementia praecox and manic depressive insanity 141:1. Harvard graduates with distinction held a lower enlistment rate and lower death rate in the army than Harvard graduates without distinction. But in the 25-44 age group, Harvard alumni, as compared with men of the same age group in the whole country, led in enlistment by 15% and had a higher mortality rate in the army. As far as the data go they lend weight to the view that war is a dysgenic agency.—*R. E. Baber.*

8554. MACKLIN, M. T. Mongolian idiocy: the manner of its inheritance. *Amer. J. Med. Sci.* 178 1929: 315-337.—A number of theories which have been advanced to explain the occurrence of Mongolian idiocy are criticized. Evidence is presented that it is due to inherited defects. "There is no support for the statement that it is due to the presence of one pair of unit recessive factors. Its mode of inheritance appears to be much more complex, and figures are given showing the similarity between theoretical and actual results when the theoretical are based upon the assumption that the disease is due to the simultaneous presence in the germ cell of five pairs of recessive factors or two dominant and four pairs of recessive factors, carried in as many different chromosomes." The author takes care to point out that this agreement does not necessarily constitute proof.—*Psychol. Absts.*

8555. POPNOE, P. Some prodigies. *J. Heredity.* 20 1929: 233-238.—Literature upon lightning calculators and mathematical prodigies is reviewed, and the achievements of the subjects are considered in the light of endowment, training, and special motivation. Various lines of evidence support the conclusion that mathematical talent with its large number of diverse capacities is inherited, since (1) it runs in families; (2) there is segregation, i.e., not all the members of a family are gifted alike; (3) it appears at an early age; (4) it behaves independently in the transmission; (5) it comes out in spite of discouragement; and (6) it is little influenced by training.—*Psychol. Absts.*

8556. WHITNEY, LEON F. and GROSSMAN, WILLIAM. Some reasons for Jewish excellence. *Eugenics.* 3(2) Feb. 1930: 52-57.—*R. E. Baber.*

8557. WITTY, PAUL A. and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. The dogma and biology of human inheritance. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 548-563.—*The Twenty-seventh Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education* attempts to summarize the crucial evidence regarding the relative potency of heredity and environment, respectively, in determining mental capacity and scholastic ability. Original studies are presented also. Many of the conclusions in the *Yearbook* are based upon two hypotheses of very questionable validity, namely, (1) that mental tests measure general intelligence, and (2) that mental traits are subject to the same laws of inheritance as are physical ones. In the pioneer days of the testing movement general intelligence was thought to be made up of inborn, rather closely related abilities. Unless one holds that the abilities of man are closely related, there is no justification for the concept of gen-

eral intelligence. Nevertheless, experimentation is cited which shows rather conclusively that the integers measured by the various intelligence tests (social, abstract, etc.) do not show high positive correlation. Indeed, several outstanding leaders in the field of tests and measurements now admit that the "general-intelligence" test has been misnamed. In reality it is only a measure of educational opportunity and attainment. The very definition of general intelligence (which many mental testers accept) as a sum total of closely related abilities precludes the possibility of paralleling the inheritance of intelligence to the inheritance of physical traits until each of the mental abilities has been identified and its inheritance demonstrated empirically. Neither of these facts has thus far been accomplished. The assumption of a mental-physical parallelism in inheritance (unless one means structure by the term "mental," which the writers in the *Yearbook* decidedly do not mean) is an unwarranted and rather questionable postulate from which to proceed. Visher's data suggest that the Stanford emphasis upon the potency of hereditary factors is hardly warranted.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 8543, 8552)

8558. DARWIN, LEONARD. An ideal [for eugenics] and what might come of it. *Eugenics*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-11.—*R. E. Baber*.

8559. MAYER, JOSEPH. Eugenics in Roman Catholic literature. *Eugenics*. 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 43-51.—*R. E. Baber*.

8560. UNSIGNED. Primeiro Congresso Brasileiro de Eugenia. [First Brazilian Eugenics Congress.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protecção à la Infancia*. 3 (2) Oct. 1929: 345-355.—(Resolutions and principles adopted, legislation recommended.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 7348)

8561. WARD, ROBERT DeC. The climatic factor in man's physical environment. *Sci. Monthly*. 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 170-183.—The writer reviews the role of climatic environment in determining man's physical and mental characteristics, his food, clothing, shelter, culture, migration, and history. He describes briefly the theories of the past relative to this problem. His own formulation of the role of climatic factors may be summarized as follows. (1) Climate determines how and where man shall live. (2) Because of the ease of living primitive culture probably originated in the tropical areas. (3) The early civilizations, it may be assumed, developed in arid or semi-arid regions. Such regions spurred man to achievement. (4) Contemporaneously, the temperate zones are the centers of the great civilizations. (5) Peoples migrating within the temperate regions tend to settle in areas similar in climate to those from which they come. (6) That climatic environment is a factor of importance in determining group and racial differences is indicated by the differences in traits between the peoples of the southern and northern regions. (7) Climate is one factor of many in race differences. To determine its role quantitatively is as yet impossible. (8) Generally speaking, man's climatic environment affects, to a greater or less extent, his body, mind, culture, migrations and history.—*W. O. Brown*.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 8230-8231, 8521, 8577, 8656)

8562. LATTEN, WILLY. Die niederrheinische Kleinstadt. [The small city of the lower Rhine.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsch. f. Soziol.* 8 (3) 1930: 313-324.—The members of von Wiese's seminar at the University of Cologne used a week's vacation in the late spring of 1928 to make a study of 8 small cities of the lower Rhine, two to four students being assigned to each city. The inquiries and observations were guided by an outline placed in the hands of all those participating, and the results were written up in a series of reports on the different cities—the names of the cities being concealed. The cities fall into two classes according to the degree of isolation from the rest of the world and the extent to which they have been influenced through industrialization. All observers agree as to the prominence of a patriarchal type of family life, and a strong control by the family over its members; families also show a tendency to expand into clans by descent and intermarriage. This is least noticeable in the industrial proletariat, in cities where such a class exists. Neighborhoods are frequently found organized for the maintenance of springs, each serving as the neighborhood water supply. Streets as such are also sometimes organized, and both types of neighborhood organizations hold annual festivals. The neighborhood groups show a tendency to disintegrate in a struggle for social status. Three strata can be distinguished, wage workers, middle class, and upper class. The upper class is composed chiefly of persons of academic training, and is most sharply set apart from the others. Competition for social position is more noticeable than purely economic competition. Observers gained the impression that in these small cities of the lower Rhine, the individual is caught up from birth in a network of social relationships which determine his personality quite fully; control is not so much external as internal, and the individual conforms to the social pattern as a matter of course.—*F. N. House*.

8563. PERRY, CLARENCE ARTHUR. The cellular city, why it is coming. *Survey*. 63 (8) Jan. 15, 1930: 459, 461.—A cellular city is a specialized residential district within a city, a self-sufficient unit, the neighborhood unit, with its homes, schools, shopping and amusement facilities. It is bounded by broad main highways, but the streets within are short and winding, facilitating passage to the center, but discouraging through traffic. These residential districts are not only in line with existing tendencies towards specialization, but also are becoming necessities with the increasing mortality due to automobile accidents. Examples of cellular cities already existing, though crude and incomplete, indicate that such a development is taking place and can be further stimulated. The establishment of municipal planning boards with jurisdiction over the regulation of planning will aid in persuading individual builders to adapt their varied construction operations to the requirements of neighborhood patterns. The necessity for protecting residential areas from business blight which results when zoning and planning are not carried on concurrently will exert pressure towards the appointment of these planning boards. Paving and other street utilities can be provided at a lower cost in the cellular city than would be required in the case of the same tract of land laid out in the traditional gridiron fashion. The unit scheme enables the developer to offer prospective buyers a finer quality of living environment.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 7281, 7582, 7819, 8085, 8086, 8578, 8619, 8674, 8691)

8564. BRUERS, ANTONIO. *Roma e le provincie. [Rome and the provinces.] Gerarchia.* 9 (5) May 1929: 391-394.—To check the expansion of urban life it is necessary not only to stop the emigration of the rural population towards the towns, but also to appeal to all classes of the provincial population not to desert their native homes.—O. Eisenberg.

8565. HOUSE, FLOYD NELSON; HOFFER, FRANK WILLIAM; BARKER ROBERT HARVIE; and RODEFFER, CHARLES CEPHAS. *Fort Lewis: a community in transition. Univ. Virginia Inst. Research Soc. Sci., Inst. Monog.* #7. 1930 pp. 56.—The method of gathering the data for this study was an experiment. The task was undertaken largely for the sake of finding out what could be done in the way of a comprehensive study of a local community on the basis of data collected almost entirely by voluntary and unpaid local residents. The authors are of the conviction that their efforts were successful, and believe that the house to house canvass was justified by the results achieved. Fort Lewis, once a slumbering neighborhood with a single school and church, and without stores and with no postoffice, is now a community of 1,100 or more population and is becoming a suburb of Roanoke. Diversified agriculture and brick making are the chief resources of the community. With the "boom" which came in the nineties, the population began to increase, and from 1917 to 1927 the increment was 67%. Agriculture has undergone noticeable changes. With the growth of population, farms have been made smaller and farm land has become town residential property. Following these changes there is an apparent decline in farm tenancy, and there are fewer Negro farmers in the community. The capital requirements for owning and operating farms have been reduced relatively, because of the important emphasis at present upon intensive truck gardening. Tobacco has been replaced by wheat, corn and hay crops. The growth of population has also been paralleled by the establishment of three industries and four stores with filling stations in conjunction. Although farming is the main resource of the community, 72% of the working population are employed outside of agriculture, a large portion of whom work in nearby cities. The schools are influences which tend to integrate the community recreational life, but at present there is a superfluity of churches with overlapping parishes. Both structural and functional differentiation are apparent in the process of growth. This makes possible the existence of educational, religious, social, and economic institutions. Thirteen tables, a community base map, and five pages of photographs are shown.—O. D. Duncan.

8566. SEYMOUR, JOHN S. *Rural social distance of normal school students. Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 238-248.—This is a study of attitudes toward rural life. The writer's material was gathered from four teacher training institutions of North Carolina. Questionnaires were answered by the students of these schools, the answers to the questions indicating degrees of preference for rural or urban life. On the basis of this study the writer draws the following conclusions: (1) 71.4% of the students examined were prejudiced against rural life; (2) the devotees of country life are the young women with no urban experience; (3) those who prefer urban life have no experience of rural life; (4) experience of rural life tends to create sympathy for it; (5) experience of urban life decreases sympathy for country life; (6) urban experience is more potent as an influence for favorable reactions to urban life than is rural experience for favorable reactions to rural life; (7) these facts are manifest in the preferences given for teaching positions.—W. O. Brown.

8567. WAKAR, WŁODŹ. *Osiedla o charakterze miejskim i podmiejskim woj. warszawskiego łącznie z m. st. Warszawa. [Urban and rural communities in the department of Warsaw, and near the city of Warsaw.] Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6 (3) 1929: 1125-1180.—The classification of settlements into towns and villages involves many difficulties. Generally the town has a market and its population is commercial or industrial. But there are villages which possess similar characteristics and conversely there are frequently towns in Little Poland for example, resembling, in their planning and in the occupations of the population, villages. Likewise, the number of inhabitants as a criterion is not real. The real characteristic of the town seems to be its function as an economic and cultural center of the surrounding territory. The town serves as a mediator between the urban and rural population. The sphere of influence is large and does not limit its activity to one rural locality. Between the town and the village there are intermediate forms. Towns may even fall to the level of villages and villages reach the plane of towns. The government by its policy of establishing schools, governmental bureaus, in building new railway lines, etc., exercises an influence on the formation of economic and cultural centers. (Tables with a classification of urban and rural communities and subdivisions of the Department of Warsaw are given.)—O. Eisenberg.

8568. WILSON, MAUD. *Use of time by Oregon farm homemakers. Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #256. Nov. 1929: pp. 71.—This is a study of the uses made of time by 288 farm homemakers, 71 country non-farm homemakers, and 154 non-country non-farm homemakers, a total of 513. The average working period of the farm homemaker was 63.7 hours per week, divided as follows: homemaking 81%, farm work 18%, and other work 1%. The average work day for farm homemakers was 9.7 hours on week days and 5.5 hours on Sundays. The 51.6 hours per week devoted to homemaking were distributed as follows: food activities 47%, house 18%, clothing and textiles 22%, care of members of household 7%, management 3%, all other 2%. Of the homemaking time, 72% went to the routine activities of the household—meals, cleaning, fires, laundering, and mending. Farm homemakers worked longer than non-farm homemakers. They had an average of 102.7 hours of personal time per week. Of this, 61% was taken by sleep and rest, 14% by physical care of self, 23% by leisure, and the remaining 2% was absorbed in miscellaneous activities. The distribution of time among various duties varies among women of different amounts of schooling and in different types of homes.—O. D. Duncan.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND
SOCIAL CONTROLSOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS,
CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 8610, 8628)

8569. SCHLÜTER-HERMKES, MARIA. *Grundsätzliches zur katholischen Frauenbewegung. [Some fundamentals of the Catholic women's movement.] Hochland.* 26 (12) 1928-1929: 604-614.—The women's movement may be divided into three types: the aggressive movement that seeks equal rights with men, the movement that seeks the formation and expression of the true nature of womanhood, and the creative movement which promotes the productivity of men and women in every field, regardless of sex. The greatest con-

tribution has been the motherly woman who is man's equal in educational and legal status. One aim of the Catholic women's movement is motherhood realized within the sacramental marriage. The Catholic women's movement furnishes the officers in the fight against depopulation. It continues the service to humanity by permitting the first thoughts and emotions of the child to anchor themselves within the church, and by furnishing the faith which is man's first requisite for creative activity. The Catholic women's movement is not bound to caste or class. Men and women who want creative activity have the same work to do though in a different manner. The aim of the Catholic women's movement is the full development of the human nature of the woman and the expression of her fully developed woman's nature in every sphere of life and thought.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

(See also Entries 3367, 3421, 7117, 8633)

8570. BOLITHO, WILLIAM. The psychosis of the gang. *Survey*. 63 (9) Feb. 1, 1930: 501-506, 545.—In Chicago the child of the immigrant grows up in the romantic, if ill-smelling jungle neighborhoods which lie about the loop district and the stockyards. Here he lives, explores ash cans, pries about buildings and imagines what happens beyond the pale. He imitates the most impressive of the people he sees, the "cops" and thieves. In his boy society codes, gang loyalty and the stigma of "squeaking" are learned. Part of this code is derived from the anachronistic codes of parents transported from another culture area, and fitted to a simpler cultural epoch. Police and the law in due course are accepted as the enemy. Police actions as judged by their code are wrong. Right becomes identified with the clan; the rest of the world is wrong. From this group the adult gangster emerges essentially an ungrown boy in his psychic make-up. Yet the number who stay by the game is exceedingly small, only about one in a thousand.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 7580, 7599, 8266,
8285, 8576, 8584, 8598, 8613)

8571. BABER, RAY ERWIN. Factors in law enforcement. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (2) Dec. 1929: 198-208.—A significant shifting is taking place among the major agents of social control. (1) Law is losing its majesty and power, due to (a) its changed source, (b) the increasing multiplicity of laws and their invasion of the most minute and private areas of our life, and (c) the breakdown of our judicial system. (2) Public opinion is losing its old time vigor and effectiveness, due to (a) our steady urbanization which results in (b) an anonymity that can evade public opinion, (c) the difficulty of securing or maintaining an effective "public" in a conglomerate city population of scant like-mindedness, and (d) indirect business and professional relationships that prevent social effects from being connected in the public mind with their true causes. (3) Socializing education is on the rise, but must adjust itself to the rapidly increasing specialization in the physical sciences, which excludes many from adequate contact with the social sciences. It must also invade the high school and grade school. Reliability of conduct will come to be one of the best measures of education. (4) Socialized religion, if it can gain wide acceptance, may prove to be one of the greatest of controls. There are definite signs that it is making steady gains. Conclusion: the controls from within have indisputable advantages over the controls

from without, and hence should be given our increasing support. There can be no social control without self control, and when the inner controls are strong the outer controls need be little more than regulatory social guidance.—*R. E. Baber.*

8572. FRANCO, PEDRO B. El Primer Congreso Internacional de Bibliotecas y Bibliografía. [The First International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino*. 17 (89) Nov. 1929: 560-565.—This Congress was held recently in Rome, but it was preceded by various other international reunions of more limited extent or scope, including those of Brussels (1895, 1908, 1910), Paris (1900), and Cologne (1928). This more inclusive Congress was motivated by the necessity of determining upon a scientific universal system of documentation. Germany, Austria, Belgium, China, France, England, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States (alone in America) now have national library associations. An interesting phase of the discussion at Rome turned on bibliographic psychology, which began in 1889 with the studies of the Russian Nicholas Rubakin. Since every book is reacted to differently by different persons, according to age, sex, physical, economic, cultural, etc., conditions, it seems desirable to study the psychic needs of the book reading public in a scientific way as an aid to the purchase of books. Such categories as rational, emotional, volitional have been worked out for books, and analytical, synthetic, concrete, etc., for readers.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8573. NEILSON, WILLIAM ALLEN. The theory of censorship. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (1) Jan. 1930: 13-16.—Modern censorship is based on the idea that immature youths should be protected and that adults should not be exposed to the immoral, seditious or unesthetic. The advocate of censorship must find grounds for depriving the adult of the privilege of choosing for himself, methods of selecting censors wise enough to suppress only what is demoralizing without stifling progress and experiment, and devices which will prevent the banning of a book from advertising it.—*E. L. Clarke.*

8574. PETERS, ALFRED. Die kulturelle Dimension des Zeitungstextes. [The cultural dimension of news matter.] *Kölnner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8 (3) 1930: 302-311.—Two fundamental concepts serve to define the role of the newspaper as a cultural instrument: universality and publicity. The universality is limited chiefly by considerations of timeliness; it is in the publicity that one must seek for a principle of delimitation in the light of which the newspaper may be studied. The particular "public" of a newspaper determines primarily its contents. This "public" consists of three circles of persons: first, those whom the newspaper "represents," and with whom it stands in close connection; second, the larger circle of those who are interested in the paper as a source of information; and finally, the "general public" (*breite Öffentlichkeit*), which includes all those who may be influenced, either by occasional reading of the paper, or indirectly, by its readers. It is the task of the paper to reach this larger public, and to give the interests of its narrower clientele significance for them. The newspaper places the "play" impulse wholly in servitude to the effects desired. It must, therefore, renounce all claims to generality and disinterestedness. A complete unity of interests and viewpoints on the part of the readers is not a prerequisite of the newspaper's power to influence them. As to the form in which its materials are presented, the newspaper must make adjustments in a factual, rather than an esthetic, dimension. It need not, however, adapt its entire content to the lowest level of ability of its readers nor even to an average. Different readers can select what they want or what interests them.—*F. N. House.*

8575. WEEKS, EDWARD. The practice of censorship. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (1) Jan. 1930: 17-25.—In

Britain books can be censored as obscene only after trial before a magistrate, at which defense can be made. In the United States censorship is often exercised at the request of private individuals by postal, customs and police officials, who know little of letters. They often act arbitrarily and inconsistently, and there is practically no appeal from them. The Customs Bureau has a blacklist of 739 books, including a number of literary and economic classics. Massachusetts has banned 68 titles in about two years. In some American jurisdictions books can be censored because a single isolated passage is rated as obscene, although the book as a whole may be unquestionably moral. Important works are thus locally banned, though they are sold freely in nearby cities. Booksellers, publishers and authors have been intimidated, and worthless books that have been banned have received unmerited publicity.—*E. L. Clarke.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 7418, 8584)

8576. EDLER, VERA and CARPENTER, HELEN S. Reading interests of high-school children. *J. Educ. Research.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 276-282.—A survey, made largely through the school library in a New York high school of 4,000 girls, studied what the students read and like. The old standard works of fiction (as *Jane Eyre* and *Oliver Twist*) are popular, but their popularity is declining in the upper classes in favor of modern fiction (as *Sorrell and Son* and *Private Life of Helen of Troy*); while the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies Home Journal*, and *Cosmopolitan* are most read. The physical make-up of the book seems less significant than in previous public library studies. Reasons for likes and dislikes as to books were analyzed. In general, girls of this age read more fiction and like it better than anything else. There is a definite development of taste from the simple love or mystery story toward character studies and realistic stories for the older pupils. Taste in reading improves from term to term, and the girls give evidence of a growing appreciation of better literature.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

8577. MOORE, ELON H. Public dance halls in a small city. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 256-263.—This is a study of the four public dance halls of a mid-western university town of 35,000 population. The dance halls are in the down-town district, serving both non-student and student groups. The halls vary as to condition and clientele. Hall A is clean, well regulated and supervised by the police. The patrons are town men, students, high school girls of the less discriminating type, domestics, waitresses and married women. Hall B is dirty. The patrons include town hoodlums and women of the lower type. There are no supervisors. Obscene dancing is prevalent. Hall C is under the auspices of a Fraternal Order, the receipts from the hall being used to finance the order. The majority of the men patrons are students. The women clientele consists largely of high school girls, though waitresses and shop girls also patronize it. A few local prostitutes likewise are habitués of this hall. Hall D presents music and dancing of the barn dance type. It is the gathering place for farmers and their relatives. These dance halls serve several purposes. They furnish thrills; offer chances for wildness; give opportunity for the satisfaction of sex and erotic interests; serve as a means of escape from humdrum existence; and make possible social contacts. The problem of their regulation is a matter of raising moral standards through education.—*W. O. Brown.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7276, 7280, 7282, 7463, 7576, 7685, 8071, 8192, 8245, 8279, 8299, 8367, 8510-8511, 8518, 8526, 8555, 8566, 8576, 8613, 8615-8616, 8659, 8686, 8699, 8705-8706, 8717, 8721)

8578. BARGER, J. W. The county library in Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #219. 1929: pp. 54.—This study traces the early development of the county library in Montana, and gives a review of the spread of libraries in other states. It treats the problems of distribution agencies, the administrative personnel, the reading matter and its manner of circulation, the uses of county library materials, and problems relative to financing county libraries. The reading matter in the county library is designed for the interests of every age and occupational group, and is circulated from the central library at the county seat to branch libraries, book stations and schools. This service is supported by a county-wide tax. The primary test of the usefulness of the county library is the degree to which all the people in the county avail themselves of its resources. Eighteen statistical tables are given which show various items, such as volume and type of circulation, expenses involved, the relative use made of the library by town and country people, etc.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8579. BARROWS, ALICE. Changing conceptions of the school-building problem. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #20. 1929: pp. 20.—A new type of school building has developed to house the modern school. It replaces the old "sit-and-study" school, which was essentially a group of one room schools under a common roof. A study of 90 cities (population 10,486,439) showed that auditoriums were in 50% of the elementary schools, gymnasiums in 37%, and "special rooms" in 49% of the traditional type schools and all of the platoon schools. Extreme variation in size of school and of room, etc., is found. Standardization has gone far in theory, but not in practice. Significant features include the growing development and utilization of auditoriums, elaborate survey techniques for locating school plants ten years in the future and maintaining continuous studies of the community to forecast school load in each area, standardization of rooms, buildings, and sites, and the use of sites adjacent to parks or playground facilities.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

8580. BEST, HARRY. A comparison of the educational treatment of the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (4) Jan. 1930: 631-639.—In the early decades of the 19th century thought was directed to the education of three particular classes who, by reason of physical or mental defect, were denied instruction in the usual manner of children in the regular schools. These classes were the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded. The deaf were the first to have special schools provided for their needs, and were soon followed by the blind. So great appeared the possibilities of education with these two classes that it was regarded as a natural consequence for means of education to be extended to the feeble-minded as well. It was believed that by proper and suitable methods of instruction the feeble-minded could, even if not made whole in mind, be put on a practical level with the rest of the community, at least so far as self-support and orderly conduct were concerned. Procedure was often much the same for all three classes, and each drew devoted and able men to it. As time went on, the early hopes as to the deaf and the blind fully justified themselves. Results as to the feeble-minded were disappointing. Education in the fullest acceptance of the term has been the correct policy with the deaf and the blind, and has accomplished much with them. With the feeble-minded education in its usual sense has proved but seed cast upon a stony soil. Training along certain lines has

been discovered to be the necessary policy for them. This, with limited intellectual instruction, comes nearest to being "education" for them. Their general treatment by society requires a different basis.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8581. DEPUTY, E. C. Knowledge of success as a motivating influence in college work. *J. Educ. Research.* 20(5) Dec. 1929: 327-334.

8582. DILLARD, J. H. A happy development: story of county training schools. *Opportunity.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 14-16.—In 1911-12 the Slater Fund began to support county training schools for Negro teachers in southern states. In that session there were 4 schools, which received \$3,344 from public tax funds. In 1928-29 there 370 such schools, which received \$1,886,852 from public tax funds. In 1925, when there were 233 schools, there were 6,198 boarders, of whom 1,657 were in dormitories. In more recent years the tendency has been toward transportation. In the last 4 years the training schools have cut into the enrollment of private and denominational schools, reducing it from about 35,000 to about 19,000.—*E. L. Clarke.*

8583. FRAZIER, BENJAMIN W. Teacher training 1926-1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #17. 1929: pp. 35.—The inadequacy of the training of the million teachers is shown by comparing the standard of two years training beyond high school with present practice. The typical state has less than half its teachers, 8 states have less than 25%, and 9 have over 75% so trained. Teacher training may be an unfortunate term, but the teacher must possess not only scholarship, but also exercise the skills of a practitioner. Teaching is rapidly taking on the characteristics of a profession—license, tenure, retirement provision, code of ethics, public recognition, and professional organization. Teachers' colleges are now classified by standardizing agencies, and have trebled in number in a decade. The number of institutions offering less than 4 years work as well as the county normal schools has been reduced to half, while private and city normal schools show slight decreases. Sub-collegiate work is rapidly decreasing. Courses in education are still offered in more than 3,000 high schools. Enrollment of teachers in summer schools has reached its highest point; it is estimated that one teacher in four attends each year. Foreign institutions increasingly bid for the summer attendance of American teachers. State control increases, and 10 states have established the position of state director of teacher training. Three teachers' colleges approximate a million dollars yearly income from the state. Teachers' colleges and normal schools reported \$22,171,374 in endowments (1928) while gifts and bequests reached \$78,728,950 (1926), nearly five times the amount for 1924. The median annual cost per student to the state approximates \$285, and to the student \$335. Faculty training standards are constantly rising. Students enrolled in all types of institutions training teachers show an increase of 400% over the number 20 years ago, while the number of teaching positions has increased only 35%. Certificate requirements keep rising, and tend to be for specific types of teaching or administration. The proportion of men in teaching has risen from one-seventh (1920) to one-fifth. Significant development continues in the training school, improvement of faculty instruction, teacher placement, and training in service activities.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

8584. GRACE, ALONZO G. The reading interests of adults. *J. Educ. Research.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 265-275.—Adult education programs should be based upon research into the needs, interests, and abilities of the participants. To find adult interests, needs and activities in reading, 3,289 adults were studied. Six institutional groups (unmarried mothers, detention and incorrigible) showed preferences for mystery, adventure and love stories; for home, love and "coarse" types of

magazines; and for general news and comic sections of the newspaper. Adult immigrants numbering 1,421 preferred history and biography, "true stories," romance, travel and geography among subjects; foreign, general, miscellaneous, romantic, scientific, and vocational types of magazines (in that order); and read most frequently the foreign magazines, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Liberty*, *Literary Digest*, *True Story* and *American Magazine*. The mothers (numbering 353) preferred history-biography, short stories, romance, and home subjects; they read general, home, and foreign magazines, and the magazines, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Literary Digest*, *Nation*, *Liberty*, and *Ladies Home Journal*. A study of books read in the previous three months by 2,127 adults in evening schools showed a total of 528 books and 176 titles. The Bible ranked first with 135 readers, of whom 109 were Negroes. The books ranking next were the dictionary, *Les Miserables*, *Quo Vadis*, Reymont's *The Peasants*, *La Divina Comedia*, *Ben Hur*, and *Life of Lincoln*. The difficulties in finding time and strength for reading by the worker who works day in and day out, and spends several evenings a week in night school, increases the importance of providing reading materials and directing reading interests.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

8585. GRUENBERG, SIDONIE M. Training for parenthood. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(3) Mar. 1930: 139-148.

8586. HARPER, ROLAND M. Some demographic characteristics of American educational centers. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 164-169.—The writer attempts to measure the culture of 25 educational centers, scattered in 17 states from Massachusetts to California. All college towns south of West Virginia and east of Arkansas are excluded, they either being too small, having too many Negroes or the population being too largely industrial to be typical. Statistics were used on the percentage of whites, males and adults, the number of persons per family, ratio of children (under 21) to women (over 21), adult illiteracy for both sexes, the percentage of families represented in *Who's Who in America*, and the percentage of wage-earners. It was found that in the 25 educational centers surveyed for these indexes of culture (1) the women outnumbered the men, (2) most of the cities have less than four persons per family (including less than 1.5 children), (3) the ratio of women to children averaged around 1, (4) the literacy rate was high, (5) a high percentage of individuals were in *Who's Who*, (6) and a low percentage of wage-earners were present.—*W. O. Brown.*

8587. HERTZLER, SILAS. Attendance in Mennonite schools and colleges, 1928. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 197-202.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8588. KOZÁK, J. B. K úkolům lidové výchovy. [The problems of adult education.] *Naše Doba.* 37(3) Dec. 1929: 146-154.—The author, professor of philosophy at Prague University, shows how the old idea of adult education as the simple popularization of science has become gradually obsolete. The sciences traditionally taught at the higher educational institutions are no longer the decisive criterion of culture. Culture ceases to be something finished and complete which can be handed on by tradition and occasionally popularized. Education is approved of only when it can give better forms to life; so much so that pure specialized work suffers. Adult education has definitely renounced the leadership of the secondary school and the university. The educational work of local and district educational boards and of the thousands of public libraries, created in Czechoslovakia by a special law, and the work of political parties, which is extremely well organized in the Czechoslovak Republic, are important factors. Adult education thus becomes the means of political and class consciousness. (Original article in Czechoslovakian.)—*Josef Fischer.*

8589. LEPP, A. Tartu Ülikool 1926-1928. [The University of Tartu, 1926-1928.] *Eesti Stat.* Apr. 1929: 232-240.—This statistical review includes data on the racial composition of the student body, proportionate representation in the student body of each nationality group of the population in Estonia, and classification of the students by sex, age, etc.—*Peter A. Speck.*

8590. MILIUTIN, V. P. МИЛЮТИН, В. П. О директивах по составлению плана работ Коммунистической академии. [Guiding principles for a plan of work of the Communist Academy.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32(2) 1929: 217-224.—The organization of the scientific researches of many Institutes is defective and needs improvement, excepting the Institute of Neurology and the Institute of Soviet Organization, and the Institute of World Economics and Politics. To this end, it is advisable to elaborate a general scheme of reconstruction taking into consideration the actual exigencies of the economic and social life in Soviet Russia. Likewise, scientific collaborators and financial resources should be available.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

8591. PHILLIPS, FRANK M. Statistics of teachers colleges and normal schools 1927-1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #14, 1929: pp. 71.

8592. PRICE, J. ST. CLAIRE. The intelligence of Negro college freshmen. *School & Soc.* 30(779) Nov. 30, 1929: 749-754.—Crude scores on intelligence tests given 867 Negro freshmen in 11 accredited Negro colleges and 42 in white schools of the North are compared with similar records of 954 students from 6 white colleges, to discover whether there are any significant quantitative differences in the intelligence of these three groups. In all but 4 colleges the ratings were secured with the Otis and the American Council tests. Among the students in the Negro colleges there were practical differences, varying from "at age" to one to two years "below age" on the Otis standardized scale. In each, some freshmen, from 9% to 43%, were found capable of doing standard college work. The difference between the median scores of the Negro and white freshmen was 10 points in favor of the whites; the median IQ of the white was 109, the Negro 98. Of the Negro students 20% reached or exceeded the median of the white, and the white were 66% as variable as the Negroes. The scores show no significant difference between the Negro freshmen at Negro colleges and those at white schools.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

8593. ROTTEN, ELIZABETH. Die Anpassung des Lehrplans an den Wandel der Zeit. [The adjustment of curricula to changing times.] *Werdende Zeitalter* 8(10) Oct. 1929: 536-539.—Educational reform is too much concerned with the content of the curriculum. In revising curricula it is important not to limit ourselves to any one method, such as the "project" method. Life is changing so constantly that educational procedure must be kept under continual revision. The chief obstacle to this reorientation lies in the too rigid demands of present professional education. The examination system leading up to it must be altered before the education below it can be truly adjusted to new conditions of life. School reform cannot be effected independently of a transformation in life conditions themselves.—*John S. Brubacher.*

8594. RUGG, HAROLD. Die Auswirkung der modernen Psychologie auf die Lehrplan-Gestaltung. [The effect of modern psychology on educational methods.] *Werdende Zeitalter* 8(10) Oct. 1929: 540-543.—Though the schools have not been greatly affected through this evolution, we must save school methods their usual fate of becoming one sided as are the schools of psychological thought. Fortunately today we at least see where the emphasis lies. The present educational problem is two-fold: (1) to see that these

nervous organization accurately reproduces the outside world, and (2) to encourage the expression of that within the child which makes him different from all others. We must see to it that all schools of psychological thought make their contributions to these problems.—*John S. Brubacher.*

8595. SCURLA, HERBERT. Umfang und Richtung des Ausländerstudiums. [Extent and trend of study in foreign countries.] *Studenten Werk.* 3(7) Nov. 1929: 311-322.—A statistical investigation of the "intellectual export" of various countries is reported which attempts to explain the decrease in the number of foreign students in Germany during the period 1924-1929. Of the countries examined France showed the greatest increase. The United States and England follow in the order named. In the number of foreign students at the time of the latest reports France again led. The other countries in order of rank are the United States, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Belgium. One-fifth of the total number of students studying in foreign countries were in French higher schools, one-ninth in the United States and one-eleventh in Germany. Interpretation of the data is impossible because of the lack of complete returns from the United States and the absence of any figures from Russia, Italy and Poland.—*B. Riess.*

8596. TESAR, LUDWIG ERIK. "Verschulung" in Österreich. [Misdirected education in Austria.] *Neue Erziehung.* 11(11) Nov. 1929: 841-849.—Enrollment statistics and employment conditions indicate in Austria the same over-crowding and wrongly directed education found elsewhere. All facts show over-emphasis on higher education; secondary schools prepare for the university in the traditional way, neglecting the more important task of giving a training complete in itself. Two causes operate; Austrian cultural tradition, with its standards and prejudices, and economic necessity. Crowded enrollments of higher schools reflect the economic struggles for existence. Students, snatching at best at chances, with every school rank increase their chances. Grants and stipends make maintaining existence and social standing easier in school than out. Once in the traditional secondary school, it becomes increasingly difficult to venture into the world and adjust to it. Formerly public service invited the secondary student, now all forms of it are crowded. To advance in trade, apprenticeship is necessary but a student-apprentice would be regarded with suspicion by employer and fellow-workmen. As a remedy elementary pupils are unwisely advised to begin work immediately, which means competition in a society where already every sixth person is unemployed or dependent. Strictly selective entrance requirements based on class and rank, and the elimination of incompetents are also proposed. One increases class distinctions; the other is utterly unjust with present methods of evaluation. Nor would new types of industrial schools create new demands for labor. Two other proposals are worth more serious consideration. Unemployed laborers have been successfully settled in the provinces. The plan seems feasible for intellectual workers too. Emigration of expensively trained students may appear uneconomical, but such can strengthen the credit of their country abroad, aid countrymen there and, directly or indirectly, send wealth home. Secondary schools must fit students for such colonization or emigration.—*John S. Brubacher.*

8597. TUISK, A. Avalikud raamatukogud 1926 ja 1927/28a. [Public libraries, 1926-1928.] *Eesti Stat.* Jun. 1929: 358-367.—Statistics of public libraries in Estonia.—*Peter A. Speck.*

8598. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. A sampling of student opinion. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 164-169.—Twenty questions bearing on questions of ex, religion, prohibition, politics, college, vocation

and amusement were presented to the student body of Stanford University by the student newspaper. About one-fourth of the student body (over 800) replied. Conclusions: (1) The graduate does not differ markedly from the undergraduate. (2) Freshmen show no marked differences from other groups. (3) Women show greater general conservatism. (4) There is a slight general shift of opinion toward greater liberalism with longer academic experience. (20 small charts.)—G. A. Lundberg.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 7390, 7393-7394, 7421, 7431, 7471, 7570, 7710, 8491-8492, 8528, 8545, 8561-8562, 8567, 8645)

8599. LABRIOLA, ARTURO. Norte y Sud América. [North and South America.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino*. 17(89) Nov. 1929: 579-581.—The South Americans refuse to build a wall of protection against the United States in defense of European economic interests. They are intent upon their own economic development and national prosperity, which are apparently served by the local investment of North American capital. The North Americans buy everything for sale and sometimes more. They are getting control of all of the great industries, even in Argentina. But North American penetration stops here. They will never be able to absorb the Latin American culture, for the psychologies, aims in life, and social values of the two civilizations are diametrically opposed. The South Americans are assimilating their immigrants, even the Italians.—L. L. Bernard.

8600. LYAUTEY, PIERRE. L'Amérique et l'Américanisme. [America and Americanism.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(45) Nov. 9, 1929: 174-187.—In objecting to the "Americanism" of the United States, the French lay too much stress upon the superficial ugliness of American life. Beneath the surface there is, in fact, an American revolt against this "Americanism" which, after all, has its imitators in France itself. America's economic mastery of the world demands a new orientation of French diplomacy, based upon the realization that the United States has chosen the ground upon which rivals must contend. "It is necessary for us, while remaining ourselves, to lift ourselves to their level."—Lane W. Lancaster.

8601. STERN, BERNHARD J. Concerning the distinction between the social and the cultural. *Soc. Forces*. 8(2) Dec. 1929: 264-271.—The distinction between the social and the cultural is predicated on the distinction between the organic and superorganic, the biological and the cultural. The eugenists and others even among the sociologists still erroneously interpret culture in terms of biological factors. A culture trait cannot be anticipated in the germ plasm of a species that attained its physiological attributes prior to the existence of that culture. Discussion of the objective reality of culture has hitherto centered around the fact that it is distinct from individual behavior. The treatment is often ambiguous, however, because cultural behavior is improperly designated by the term social. Social life precedes culture, for all the mechanisms of social behavior are present in the social insects and other sub-human groups without culture being present. Among men, however, associative patterns are modified by cultural stimuli; man's social behavior is always

conditioned by the additional factors imposed by culture in its material and non-material manifestations, with its artificial taboos, historically derived restraints and sanctions. These factors are cultural products as distinct from social processes; they have objective reality, and their own geographic distribution and diffusion history which may be studied without regard to the organic characteristics of those whose behavior they affect. A specific culture trait is not always correlated with the same social behavior but must be thought of as a fluctuating variable form in different historical situations and different culture areas. The fossil precursors of man, from whom *homo sapiens* was a biological variant, already had a culture and probably man's social behavior was culturally modified from his appearance on earth. Cultural elements should be regarded as historically derived determinants of associative patterns and not as mere aggregations of psychic phenomena, and their history should be studied first before social psychological generalizations are made.—Bernhard J. Stern.

8602. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. The basic factors of American life. *Scientia*. 46(208-8) 1929: 111-124.—The United States is essentially a peaceful nation and its national development has been little influenced by military factors. The three greatest factors in the development have been: (1) large area and abundant resources; (2) the long continued frontier; and (3) rapid industrialization. Apparently there is no end to the mechanization of industry. Largely as the result of the frontier the American people are emphatically individualistic.—Raymond Bellamy.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 7281, 7413, 7416, 7431, 7471, 7562, 7718, 8559, 8569, 8622, 8628)

8603. BETH, DARL. Die Angst als Motiv in der Religiosität. [Fear as a motive in religion.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2(3) 1929: 5-39.—The fear of the uncertainty of the place which the earth's citizen occupies in the universe was solved by the ancients in terms of the doctrine that underlay many magical practices, that of the microcosm mirroring the macrocosm. Religion offers the consolation of an anthropocentric view which makes man the center and end of the universe, and thus restores the connection with the essence of all being. Man is not at home with himself, he lacks the certainty of being able to calculate the factors of a world whose nature he does not know, because of ignorance or because of sin or moral defect. Primitives project the incalculable on demons and hope that the good spirits will protect them. In the gospel of Christianity hope is offered through the concept of God as the absolute ruler over the entire universe.—Conrad Taeuber.

8604. CALKINS, DOROTHY M. Social situations and religious attitudes. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 249-255.—The writer, on the basis of 106 interviews, isolates the typical relations between social situations and religious attitudes. The data of this study suggest five types of relations, as follows: (1) social situations which evoke favorable reactions to religion; (2) social situations which at first evoke favorable attitudes to religion but later evoke uncertain reactions to it; (3) social situations where reactions are at first distinctly favorable to religion but later stimuli evoke conflicts which ultimately result in complete disorganization of the religious pattern; (4) social situations which are so predominantly and repressively religious that revolt against religion results; (5) social situations in which there are no religious stimuli, the result being a non-religious attitude. The author concludes that "Though modified

in part by temperament and natural tendencies, religious attitudes are apparently not fortuitous but are at least in part the product of social situations."—*W. O. Brown.*

• 8605. CRESSMAN, LUTHER SHEELEIGH. *Ritual the conserver.* 35(4) Jan. 1930: 564-572.—Churches with a ritual form of worship usually hold their members in the face of scientific developments better than those lacking this provision. The history of modernism and liberalism shows this decisively. These movements developed within Catholicism and Protestantism, respectively, following the application of the scientific method to the study of the Scriptures. Modernism may be defined as the attitude which holds a belief "to be true because it is true." Liberalism holds that beliefs must be tested by scientific criteria. Modernists wished to remain within the church while liberals tended to withdraw. The outstanding difference between Catholic and Protestant worship is the Mass, with all it signifies. The ritual of the mass is found to be the differentiating element in these sharply contrasting developments within the two communions. The Catholic who once accepted the mass became accustomed to the appropriate emotional response. Later when he doubted but acted as though his beliefs were true, he experienced the same emotional response as before. This experience gave rise to the modernist attitude. In supporting this argument we do not have cases of genuine modernists leaving the church of their own volition, and as far as we can discover the use of the scientific method in Catholicism regularly leads to modernism.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8606. DEMPFF, ALOIS. *Unsere zwölf kleinen Propheten.* [Our twelve minor prophets.] *Hochland.* 26(12) 1928-1929: 622-630.—The assertion that the Catholic Church has sought to preserve the primacy of the male by a supreme theocratic class is baseless, for the Catholic Church has always regarded imperialism as an antichristian obstacle to a well ordered, hierarchical society. Neither are asceticism and the sacramental marriage devices for the preservation of an androcracy, for these elements were the ones that finally conquered the hetaerae system of late antiquity. The sacramental marriage does away with every vestige of Hebrew patriarchy, for it stresses the equality of man and woman in the highest sphere—religion.—*Conrad Tauber.*

8607. DIBBLE, CHARLES LEMUEL. *Contrasted philosophies of Christianity.* *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12(2) Oct. 1929: 103-132.

8608. DUNN, JOHN RANDALL. *La Science Chrétienne libératrice de l'humanité.* [Christian Science, the liberator of humanity.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 105(419) Jan. 16, 1930: 81-100.

8609. HITE, LEWIS FIELD. *Religion versus humanism.* *New Church Rev.* 37(1) Jan. 1930: 51-79.—Chaos is current in contemporary morals, beliefs, philosophies, and religion. Lippmann's *Preface to Morals* is regarded by the writer as an analysis of this condition as well as a typical example of naturalistic and humanistic thinking. He describes and agrees with Lippmann's interpretation of the current dissolution of traditional norms, controls and morality. But he disagrees with this author's substitutes for the old values and religion. Lippmann's assumption that man must find salvation through the utilization of his own resources, skills, knowledge and techniques he finds false. God and the experience of God he is sure are essential for man's development. The fact of God and man's dependence upon him negates the validity of the humanistic assumptions.—*W. O. Brown.*

8610. LAGOVSKY, I. *Ce que l'on a volé à l'univers—l'athéisme russe.* [What Russian atheism has taken from the world.] *Foi et Vie.* (4) Feb. 16, 1929: 192-207.—The Russian Alliance of Atheists, organized

in April, 1925, was officially recognized as the organ of the antireligious propaganda and struggle. It comprises about 250,000 members, mostly workers and peasants, organized in about 5,000 units. The Alliance publishes a daily entitled *The Atheist*, of which 20,000,000 copies have been printed since 1923; a periodical *The Atheist*, the number of copies of which has reached the astonishing figure of 1,300,000 since 1925; and finally the periodical *The Anti-Religious*. For the Ukrainians and the Moslems there are separate periodicals. Other publications like pamphlets, brochures and books circulate in number of copies estimated at two millions. Lagovsky also describes the "sect of the atheists," which devotes itself largely to intensive work in the literary field. This group of intellectuals aspires to create a new "Atheistic religion," by researches into history and into comparative religions. There is a number of former priests among this group.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8611. LAGOVSKY, J. *L'église militante en Russie.* [The militant church in Russia.] *Foi et Vie.* (17) Oct. 16, 1929: 957-966.—The author cites examples, representative mostly of the attitude of the patriarchal party of the Orthodox Church in the USSR, showing the increased and successful activity of the church to retain the allegiance of its adherents, and to combat the efforts of the Communists to alienate them, and even to gain Communists. He cites the case of a parish of 400 households in which 140 were communistic. In another case, members of the Union of the Communist Youth paralyzed all effect of the anti-religious campaign by attending church service. The attitude of metropolitan Sergius of Moscow and Michael of Kiev is described as acquiescent toward the efforts of the government as far as improvement of the economic conditions of the working masses is concerned, but as actively combating its anti-religious program.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8612. MATHEWS, SHAILER. *Doctrines as social patterns.* *J. Relig.* 10(1) Jan. 1930: 1-15.—Social psychology interprets theology as a function of the religious life of the people who originated the theology and developed it, and the religious life as in turn an expression of a social order conditioned by cultural, philosophic, literary, and scientific factors and by creative forces back of the social order itself. When a group is aware of tension between its social heritage and new conditions to which it is exposed, it may try to alter the new conditions or the social heritage, or to evaluate them together in a composite pattern that seems to reconcile the conflict and relieve the tension. The doctrinal pattern thus formed must include and coordinate the group's unquestioned beliefs on the one hand and its new experience on the other. In early Christian history, for instance, the political pattern of sovereignty was used to reconcile current political beliefs based on the social structure of the day, with new religious experiences; the resultant anthropomorphic and transcendental notions of the universe, discredited by current scientific findings, can have no such function in our modern world. The religious experiences and the attitudes associated with them may remain, but the doctrinal patterns must grow out of the constantly changing composite of obsolescent and developing culture.—*M. T. Price.*

8613. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. *The machinery of suppression.* *Nation.* 130(3370) Feb. 5, 1930: 147-149.—"The best-oiled and smoothest-running publicity (and anti-publicity) machine operated in the United States during the 20th century has been that controlled by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston." It consists of a head publicity man in Boston, a publicity man in each state, with two in California and local publicity men in all the cities and

towns where there are Christian Science churches. "Acting through these agencies, the directors have in recent years reduced unfavorable publicity to almost nothing; at the same time they have secured columns and pages of free space for their lectures and other means of spreading their gospel." They have prevented the advertising of rival groups, shut them off from radio communication, and have caused those unfriendly publications which they could not prevent to be withdrawn from circulation or to be buried in oblivion. Educational authorities have been induced to withdraw textbooks unfriendly to Christian Science. Booksellers and a large section of the press have been intimidated. Church by-laws governing publicity and suppression are cited.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

8614. NOACK, HERMANN. Recent interpretations of religion in German-speaking countries. *Monist.* 40(1) Jan. 1930: 14-52.—*M. T. Price.*

8615. RYAN, JOHN A. and WEIGLE, LUTHER ALLAN. The pope's encyclical on education. *Current Hist.* 31(6) Mar. 1930: 1087-1090.

8616. SCHARFSTEIN, ZVI. Traditional versus historical approach in the teaching of the Bible. *Jewish Educ.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 4-15.

8617. TUCKWELL, JAMES HENRY. Is religion to be disestablished? *Hibbert J.* 28(1) Oct. 1929: 86-97.—The author asks two questions. (1) Is the Established Church (English) to be disestablished? (2) Is religion to be disestablished? As for the first, the evidence seems to be contrary. The recent refusal of the House of Commons to accept the Revised Prayer Book is a partial evidence for this conclusion. Moreover, there is no real need for the disestablishment of the Church. It can now satisfy needs that it would not if disestablished. In answer to the second question the writer again takes the negative. Religion gives soul and solidarity to the nation. Established it has more authority and hence more opportunity to become national and meaningful to every citizen. Religion established becomes a precious national heritage.—*W. O. Brown.*

8618. VERNON, A. W. Is religion to be depersonalized? *Hibbert J.* 28(1) Oct. 1929: 69-85.—The individual is breaking through and winning attention in this depersonalized age. Thought is increasingly being focused upon the individual personality. The current interest in biography is an expression of this emphasis. The pivotal position of the individual is typically expressed in religion. Three propositions prove the validity of this contention. First, the three religions which can best substantiate their claims to universality, namely, Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, bear the names of individuals. In each case the individual founders played and do play a creative role in the religion. Reverence in these religions is induced by contemplation of personality, the personality of the devotee being thereby enhanced and enriched. Second, worship is individual, though it must be confessed that the individual worshipper frequently becomes enmeshed in the mechanics of worship such as ritual, ceremony and form. However, there seems to be a constant reassertion of individual experience even in worship. Third, the doctrine of immortality basically is an assertion of the value of the individual soul. Implicit in the doctrine is more than a desire for survival after death.—*W. O. Brown.*

8619. WHITE, RUELE CLYDE. Denominationalism in certain rural communities in Texas. *Indiana Univ., Training Course for Soc. Work, Publ.* Jul. 1928: pp. 115.—An investigation of the churches in 13 rural communities of Texas was made in 1924-5 with the partial support of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, to discover the correlations of denominationalism in these churches with geographic, population, economic, social class, school, and doctrinal

factors, with success in church activities, and with participation in community activities. The 13 communities were divided for comparative purposes into 3 groups based upon the type of ecclesiastical organization; viz., group I included 3 communities in which an original union church had divided into denominational ones since 1920; group II contained 3 communities with a single church in each; group III comprised 7 communities in which denominational divisions had always characterized the ecclesiastical organizations. Although many facts as to physical environment, and as to economic, class, and school conditions were the more obvious ones ascertained by rough observation, and the population figures were estimates, none of these sociological factors proved to be related, with one possible exception—denominationalism. Of the ecclesiastical data, church membership, finances and Sunday School attendance were taken from records, while the rest were estimates with samples checked, or, as in the case of organization, ritual, theology, and denominational relations and attitudes, opinions drawn from testimony. The highest correspondence with denominationalism was found in the case of doctrinal factors, among them the organization, ritual, and habit factors being more important than the theological; denominationalism was not directly connected with success in church activities; and participation in community activities was more characteristic of unified than of divided church work.—*M. T. Price.*

8620. WIDGERY, ALBAN G. The principles of Hindu ethics. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(2) Jan. 1930: 232-245.—*M. T. Price.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 8160, 8337-8338, 8351, 8573, 8575, 8635, 8637, 8642, 8685)

8621. WEIHOFEN, HENRY. Partial insanity and criminal intent. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(5) Jan. 1930: 505-527.—The New York Court of Appeals made a recent decision to the effect that feeble-mindedness, while not necessarily resulting in the defendants being irresponsible on basis of the "right and wrong" test, may nevertheless be a proper basis for reducing the grade of offense, consequently reducing the severity of the punishment exacted. If the individual is of such a low grade mentally as to be incapable of premeditation such a fact should be a mitigating circumstance just as "intoxication" or "heat of blood" have been recognized as producing an "irresistible impulse" to commit a specific deed. While this idea is contrary to the findings of most courts, it has recently been accepted in decisions in Connecticut, Utah, Rhode Island and Wisconsin as well as in New York. While the idea seems to be valid, several difficulties present themselves, namely, (1) the difficulty of determining the existence of "partial insanity" and whether or not it is related to the offense committed. This, however, is equally true in determining any mental unsoundness and should be referred to the expert. (2) The jury is apt to reach a compromise verdict. This difficulty exists likewise under other conditions. (3) It would result in a "barometric scale of states of responsibility." The author holds, however, that such a scale would merely indicate the degrees of particular crime. (4) Whether the individual is given a lighter sentence because incapable of premeditation, or because he is weak-minded, hence irresponsible, the end result is the same. Logically, this should apply to crimes other than murder. (5) New tests of insanity would be required which would revolutionize the law. (6) Partially insane criminals would logically receive shorter sentences, hence be returned to society sooner than sane and less dangerous criminals. This objection can

be met only by providing for treatment as well as punishment. The treatment should provide scientific care for such criminals, indeterminate sentences should be put into effect, and society should retain the right to retain all prisoners deemed dangerous to society. The legal obstacles involved are not insurmountable.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 7393, 8559)

8622. BUSH, WENDELL T. Religion and art. *J. Philos.* 27(1) Jan. 2, 1930: 5-14.—The relation between art and religion lies in the relation between the absolute beauty of an object and its social and historical significance. The real greatness of a work of art lies precisely in these associative rather than in the intrinsic aspects.—*John H. Mueller.*

8623. GRAVES, MARY deB. A study of American art and southern artists of note. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9(2) Aug. 1929: pp. 34.

8624. KAISER, J. W. Einführung in die Interpretation des Dramas. [Introduction to the interpretation of the drama.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 112-124.—Drama is not a representation of life, but of the attitude of the author. "The heroes of all dramas are always the embodiment of the author who created them," and arise from his inferiority complex which, then, is gratified vicariously in the successes and victories of the dramatic hero. Illustrations are taken from Shakespeare's plays; Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* is more or less elaborately analyzed in terms of the given theory.—*John H. Mueller.*

8625. KNIGHT, HELEN. Aesthetic experience in pictorial art. *Monist.* 40(1) Jan. 1930: 74-83.—The esthetic experience is not a unitary phenomenon. It consists of a reaction to the sense object as well as to the meanings and associations suggested by it. Either one may be subdivided into constituent elements and also may be present in varying proportions within the total esthetic experience.—*John H. Mueller.*

8626. LEICHT, PIER SILVERIO. L'arte e lo stato. [Art and the state.] *Politica Sociale.* 1(4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 325-330.—Art is to some extent subject to economic laws; it has prospered best in times and places of wealth, and has usually felt the direction of the dominant power—church, Renaissance despot, or monarch. Since Napoleon's time this influence of the state has not been felt, "perhaps because the state itself was not a harmonious work of art." The Fascist state now makes a renaissance possible. It is indicative of the need of direction that art at present fails to draw its subject matter sufficiently from actual life. Modern industry suggests themes for art which should displace usual banal subjects; the state should help to direct art toward a "new imperial Italian style."—*Robert C. Binkley.*

8627. MacCALLUM, H. R. Emotion and pattern in aesthetic experience. *Monist.* 40(1) Jan. 1930: 53-73.—Art is not, as usually supposed, an escape from reality by the creation of an imaginary world, but "an escape from the monotonous tyranny of the imagination back to the real world through the integrating agencies of body patterns." Art is, therefore, a disciplining of the imagination as science is of the intellect.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 7281, 8144, 8536, 8538, 8571, 8605, 8612)

8628. ROSS, DENISON. The modernization of the Middle East. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.*

8(4) Jul. 1929: 344-366.—Great changes are taking place in Islamic culture and its features of superstition and fanaticism are being eliminated without injuring the religion. There are various ways for dealing with the non-progressive elements in each Islamic country. In Turkey there is reform by government order. Another method is to attack the abuse from within and to emphasize the idea that Mohammedanism is concerned not with politics but with religion. The third method of reform is the one being tried in Egypt where the modernization of orthodoxy is attempted without at the same time destroying the traditions. Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia seems to have no prejudices against modern improvements. He is perhaps the most compelling force in Islam since the prophet. The crux of the problem is: can Islam change to a religion only, from having been both a religion and a state?—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

8629. SETHNA, PHIROZE. The social emancipation of India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(84) Oct. 1929: 571-579.—The movement for the social emancipation of India is older and perhaps more fundamental than the movement for political emancipation. Unlike Muslim rule, British rule in India with its accompanying Western education made an intellectual and spiritual conquest of India and set at work the self-criticism of Hindus out of which modern social reforms have grown. Progress has been along four lines. (1) Caste has been deprived of many of its evil results, but has by no means been abolished. (2) The status of women has been greatly changed for the better. (3) Child marriage is being eliminated and widow remarriage permitted. (4) And the condition of the depressed classes is receiving much attention and some amelioration. (The author is a member of the Indian Council of State.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 7582, 7985, 8042, 8067, 8381, 8520, 8656)

8630. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. The problems of India's poverty. *Modern Rev.* 47(4) Oct. 1929: 365-370.

8631. HAMAN, CATHERINE S. and DAVIS, RUTH A. Studies of breakdowns in family income. *Family.* 10(9) Jan. 1930: 279-285.—This continues the report of the work under the direction of Lucile Eaves, on the analysis of 1,000 case histories of three Boston family relief agencies. Pregnancy is found to be an incidental rather than a primary cause of dependency. Sickness is a primary factor for more than one-third of the families, and a secondary cause of dependency for another fifth of the total. (Tables and interpretive comments.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 8179, 8233, 8287, 8322, 8338-8340, 8342, 8344, 8347, 8350-8353, 8355-8357, 8570, 8577, 8621, 8660, 8662, 8686)

8632. BEJARANO, JORGE. La delincuencia infantil en Colombia y la profilaxis del crimen. [Juvenile delinquency in Colombia and the prophylaxis of crime.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 262-292.—The treatment of juvenile delinquents in Colombia is very backward. The Paiba Jail of Bogotá admitted 16,560 children in

23 years, some of them as many as twelve times. Many underlying causes of juvenile delinquency are purely physical and mental, such as endocrine imbalance, syphilis and its after effects, tuberculosis, alcoholism, hookworm, blood and kidney disorders, encephalitis lethargica, and arrested physical development, and others arise from little considered factors in the social environment of the child. Popular education with reference to such matters would be highly preventive, while more positive methods could be taken along the lines of mental prophylactic centers, the Parisian Social Service for Children in Moral Danger and its People's Palace, the observation retreats of Hungary and Switzerland, and the juvenile courts of the United States. (Description of conditions in Colombia.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8633. BOLITHO, WILLIAM. The gangster traumatism. *Survey*. 63(11) Mar. 1, 1930: 661-665, 688.—The gangster traumatism is "boyishness" persisting anachronistically into manhood. It arises from the gap existing between written law and conscience, explaining racketeering, trade combinations and other activities outside the law.—*H. A. Phelps.*

8634. BREARLEY, H. C. Homicide in South Carolina: a regional study. *Soc. Forces*. 8(2) Dec. 1929: 218-221.—The mean annual homicide rate for the state (1920-1926) is 13.44 per 100,000 population, but sections within the state vary from 2.02 to 82.8. Investigation shows the official homicide reports to be inaccurate, some county rates being from 10 to 50% too low. Analysis of 1,601 cases of homicide discloses little evidence to sustain the accepted theory of the seasonal variation of crime against the person, the coefficient of correlation being only $\pm .128$, with a probable error of $\pm .078$. Persons arraigned for causes not involving a slaying have approximately 50% more chance of receiving punishment by the courts than those charged with murder or manslaughter. Negro slayers are twice as liable to punishment as white slayers. Analysis of 46 counties showed the coefficient of correlation between the homicide rate and various social factors to be as follows: percentage of negro population $\pm .257$, *P.E.* $\pm .093$; illiteracy $\pm .113$, *P.E.* $\pm .098$; farm tenancy $-.15$, *P.E.* $\pm .097$; density of population $\pm .195$, *P.E.* $\pm .096$; value of manufactured goods per capita $-.168$, *P.E.* $\pm .097$; percentage of convictions in murder and manslaughter trials $-.16$, *P.E.* $\pm .097$. None of these correlations, whether positive or negative, is large enough to show a clear relationship. A wide extension of the study might substitute a large body of significant data for present day emotional "beliefs."—*R. E. Baber.*

8635. BURGESS, E. W. Predicting success or failure upon release from state institutions. *J. Juvenile Research*. 13(4) Oct. 1929: 270-284.—Basing the conclusions of his study on 3,000 cases, 1,000 each from the Joliet and Menard Prisons, and 1,000 from the Pontiac State Reformatory, Burgess has worked out an expectancy table for predicting success of paroled men. Violations from the three institutions varied only slightly, averaging 25.7% in all cases. First offenders and occasional offenders were the best risks. Fewer violators were found among murderers and sex offenders than among those convicted of fraud, forgery and burglary. If a number of accomplices aided in the crime chances of success were greater than in case of one-man offenses. Men coming from "Hobohemia" or underworld neighborhoods failed more often than those from residence neighborhoods. The farm boy and the immigrant succeeded better than drunkards and drug addicts. Men with a record of regular employment are much safer risks than casual workers, or those with no work records. Young men under 21 and those over 40 are less prone to violate parole. Cruel or solitary punishment during incarceration are correlated with parole

violation. Intelligence seems to bear little relation. The inferior are as apt to observe parole as the superior. The egocentric personality has greater difficulty than any other psychiatric type. Altogether the persons having the most factors in their favor are the best "risks" as the statistical analysis indicates. Of those with 16 to 21 points for probability of success, 1.5% were violators. Of those having only 2 to 4 points for such success, 76% failed on parole.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8636. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. The intelligence of delinquent boys committed to Wisconsin industrial school. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 421-428.—Delinquent boys in the Wisconsin state industrial school rank far below both unselected children and dependent children in intelligence as measured by the IQ. Over 70% of the 492 delinquent boys examined were below normal, the modal group falling in the borderline category. A previous study showed 85% of delinquent girls in Wisconsin to be mentally defective. By contrast only 11% of Terman's unselected group of 905 children had an IQ below 85, while among the Wisconsin dependent children, also a "handicapped" group, 45.1% were below normal.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8637. DAVIS, HORACE B. A substitute for lynching. *Nation*. 130(3365) Jan. 1, 1930: 12-14.—Although lynching has greatly decreased in recent years, the Negro's personal safety is no greater than formerly. The murder of Negroes by whites, on small provocation, is still countenanced. The highest homicide rates in the United States are in the south and the rates for Negroes are very high. Aroused public opinion checked lynching and should be utilized to check unwarranted murder.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

8638. GALANT, JOHANN SUSMANN. Zur Psychologie der verwahrlosten Kinder. [On the psychology of neglected children.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 20(6) Jun. 1929: 343-351.—The number of children neglected as a result of the war is much greater than statistically indicated, in all parts of Europe, as well as in Russia. Many of these become criminals; some become degenerative psychopaths. According to Adler a part of their difficulty is due to the development of inferiority complexes through a denial of opportunities for recognition, affection and self-expression. To prevent the appearance of the inferiority complex the children should be given a sense of belonging to society. If this is done they can be saved even if already affected.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

8639. GLASER, STEFAN. Beccaria et son influence sur la réforme du droit pénal. [The influence of Beccaria on penal law reform.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 5(4) 1928: 425-440.—Beccaria founded the classical school of criminology. In place of arbitrary penalties and irregular judicial procedure, he proposed to substitute a system of criminal law based upon the theory of civil equality. In his opinion, the purpose of punishment was to deter others from committing crime, the severity of the penalties should depend upon the extent of injury to society, and the administration of justice should be impersonal and objective. While Beccaria's contemporaries were content to criticize the deplorable conditions that prevailed, he essayed to be constructive, and pointed the way to reform. Many of his ideals were realized and still survive.—*John E. Briggs.*

8640. HACKBUSCH, FLORENTINE. A study of 258 inmates of the Pennsylvania industrial reformatory. *J. Psycho-Asthenics*. 34 Jun. 1929: 33-51.—In an effort to make better placement of inmates both for educational and vocational training the Terman Group Test of Intelligence was supplemented, in the study of a group of delinquents, by other tests that did not depend on language or reading ability. The

cases chosen for study had an IQ below 75. The Pintner-Paterson Performance Scale was found to give on the whole a fair measure on which to base vocational predictions. The Healy Pictorial Completion Test II gave unexpected results (which require further study), since there was a noticeable tendency for boys with a high score to be the most troublesome and the least successful on parole. The personality ratings by the psychiatrist were the most reliable measures of the behavior which could be expected from a boy on parole.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

8641. HENTIG, HANS v. Exhibitionisten-Statistik. [Exhibitionist statistics.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20 (6) Jun. 1929: 327-337.—Statistics from Zürich, Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz show that crimes of exhibitionism reach their maximum in July with minima in April, August and December. Sunday has only about half the average number of such crimes as compared with the other days of the week. Zürich shows a daily rise from almost none in the late night and early morning hours to a high peak at 5 p.m. and another at 10 p.m. Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz lack the second high point. Many recidivists are noted, their crimes being repeated at the same time of day, a fact which indicates that exhibitionists are very largely psychotic. This should be taken into account by law enforcement officers.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

8642. HÖPLER, E. Mordkriminalität und Todesstrafe in Österreich in den Jahren 1874-1927. [Homicide and the death penalty in Austria during the years 1874-1927.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 449-511.—With a view to determining the effect of the abolition of the death penalty in Austria (1919) this article gives almost complete statistics for homicides for the years 1874 to 1927. Tables are presented showing murderers by sex, age groups, civil status, previous criminal record and the penalty assessed. The tables also show the homicide rate, the motive for the crime, i.e., gain or passion, and the relation of the victim to the murderer. The author concludes that in spite of recent increases in the number of homicides the data do not justify the conclusion that the abolition of the death penalty has had any effect on the homicide rate.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

8643. KINBERG, OLAV. En evanlig lagbrytare. [An unusual criminal.] *Svenska Läkartidningen.* (5) Jan. 3, 1930: 129-144.—The case described was a leader of a group of Russian counter revolutionists who some 10 years past were sentenced to imprisonment for a series of outrages culminating in the death of a number of agents of the Russian Government in Stockholm. This case illustrates how a combination of factors not ordinarily criminogenic, such as loyalty to friends, patriotism, steadfastness, idealism may combine to cause an individual to commit crime. It illustrates, also, to what extent moral codes and attitudes toward the law are products of a cultural system and quite incomprehensible to one unfamiliar with culture.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

8644. KUSKOVA, E. КУСКОВА, Е. Безпризорная Русь. [Homeless Russia.] *Современная Записки (Paris).* 40 1929: 527-538.—A class of homeless children living without any means of existence except begging and stealing has appeared in Russia. Soviet investigators differ as to the number of homeless children: estimates are from 2,000,000 to 9,000,000. According to official statistics of homeless children in 14 districts, 54.5% are children of peasants, 24.3% are children of workmen. Their most conspicuous trait is their contempt for family life, for schools and for philanthropic institutions. The only child social agency (Children's Salvation League) was closed in 1922 and the State organization (The Council for the Protection

of Children) was also discontinued. Now the government has a project to employ homeless children in the merchant fleet. A special commission was appointed for this purpose.—*Paul Gronski.*

8645. SUDONIR, A. and ZERANSKAJA, P. Die Psychologie der Tätowierung bei Verbrechern. [The psychology of tattooing among criminals.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 85 (1-2) Aug. 1929: 14-22.—The authors of this article examined a thousand prisoners at Kiev in 1927. The maximum number of tattoos occurred between the ages of 14 and 24; few after the age of 24. Of all the tattoos 42% were made in prison, 18.7% in the army and navy. Of the tattoos made in prison 47% were done during the first week of imprisonment. As to contents the representations were: (1) pornographic and erotic; (2) expressive of race and war; (3) significant of some definite event; (4) indifferent. Eighty-three per cent of the contents were selected by the bearer of the design and 17% suggested by a comrade. Many students of tattooing have noted that idleness and tediousness are common to those who practice it most. But these conditions are not the real cause according to the findings of the present writers. They find autoeroticism to be the common urge that turns the attention of these isolated groups towards their own bodies. Tattooing by criminals has still a trace of its original purpose. With primitive people it had an artistic need to satisfy. Much of this is lost to the criminal. He tattoos largely for autoerotic purposes.—*L. D. Weyand.*

8646. UNSIGNED. Die Kriminalität im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1927. [Crime in Germany in 1927.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (8) Apr. 1929: 349-352.

8647. WILLEY, GORDON F. The mental handicaps of delinquents. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 Jun. 1929: 100-111.—A preliminary study of the neuropsychiatric findings in over 1,700 white male reformatory prisoners, showing comparisons between the mental defectives and the others in the group.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 7640, 7715, 8527, 8550-8551, 8662, 8711)

8648. BRONFIN, I. D. The preventorium child: A clinical review of three hundred cases. *Amer. J. Diseases Children.* 36 (5) Nov. 1928: 931-951.—Clinical records of 300 cases of children treated at the Hofheimer Preventorium of the National Jewish Hospital showed 70% to be 7% or more underweight. The author stresses the necessity of pre-tubercular treatment, or examination of children who have been exposed.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8649. BROWN, E. G. Morbidity and mortality in relation to public health. *J. Iowa State Med. Soc.* 19 (12) Dec. 1929: 513-519.—The western third of Kansas contained (1928) less than 10% of the total population and there were no full-time health departments in this area. State case and death rates in 1928 were respectively: diphtheria, 43 and 3.3; typhoid fever, 20.7 and 3.2. The infant mortality rate decreased from 87.9 in 1913 to 54.1 in 1927. Rates were highest in rural sections with the least protection.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8650. COLLINS, SELWYN D. The influenza epidemic of 1928-1929 with comparative data for 1918-1919. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (2) Feb. 1930: 119-129.—Influenza-pneumonia mortality data for 95 cities representing all sections of the United States indicate that since January 1, 1920, 6 definite epidemics have occurred. If the excess rates in these cities are at all representative of the country as a whole, about 50,000 influenza-pneumonia deaths occurred in the United

States during the epidemic of the winter of 1928-1929 in excess of the normal number from those cases. During the six epidemics between 1920 and 1929, something like 250,000 excess influenza-pneumonia deaths occurred in this country—equal to about half of the 500,000 excess influenza-pneumonia deaths in the United States during the pandemic of 1918-1919. The case incidence of influenza and gripe in the 1928-1929 epidemic as determined by the special surveys, seemed to be more than half of that of 1918-1919. The percentage of cases complicated by pneumonia and the case fatality, however, were much less in the recent epidemic, being in 1928-1929 somewhere between one-fourth and one-half of the corresponding figures for 1918-1919.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8651. HASLAM, J. F. C. Schistosomiasis and malaria in relation to irrigation. *Publ. Empire Marketing Board.* (London) 17 May, 1929: 1-52.

8652. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Cancer in Hawaii. *Prudential Insurance Co. of America Press.* Aug. 1929: pp. 43.—The author deals with cancer in Hawaii during the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1928, basing his observations on a study of the original death certificates (966). An important limitation affecting the conclusions is the uncertainty as to the racial composition, age and sex distribution of the Hawaiian population. The male element preponderates in native Asiatics to a very marked extent. Cancer in Hawaii during the past five years has shown no pronounced tendency to increase, the cancer death rate being measurably below the average for most other civilized countries. According to racial composition, the most suggestive difference of outstanding importance is the excessive mortality from cancer among native Hawaiians, which is in marked contrast to the general rarity of the disease in most primitive populations. The number of deaths coming to autopsy was only 137 out of a total of 966. The average age at death from cancer in Hawaii is several years lower than for the mainland, with the peculiar age constitution of the Hawaiian population, and the large proportion of comparatively recent immigrants no doubt responsible. The registration of vital statistics in Hawaii is at present practically complete; probably less than 5% of the deaths are not recorded.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8653. JONES, W. R. Progress of social hygiene in Washington. *Northwest Medic.* 28 Nov. 1929: 521-524.—The author estimates from 18,388 Wassermann tests run in the Washington State Department of Health laboratory in 1928, from 2,800 tests in a large private clinic, from 13,236 tests of Seattle food handlers and drivers of public conveyances for the past two years, and from 752 prostitutes and 80 fleet followers examined, that 1.5 to 2% of the total Washington population is syphilitic. Two and one-half to 3% of the industrial workers; 10 to 12% of the criminal element, as represented in the reformatory and penitentiary; 5% of the feeble minded and 7 to 10% of the adult insane have syphilis. Seasoned prostitutes approximate 25% syphilitic; the chippies, fleet followers, or dance hall girls run lower, perhaps 20%, because of not having had time enough to acquire the infection. Including gonorrhea, at least 50% of the prostitutes are venereally infected and of the younger, those about 20 years old, perhaps 73% are infected. The syphilis figures are much lower than reported from other parts, and may be questioned because only positive blood tests were counted. Doctors should be the means of disseminating social hygiene information; treatment and education are already producing results.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8654. JORDAN, EDWIN O. What we know of influenza and how we may add to our knowledge. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(2) Feb. 1930: 130-136.—Influenza is a germ disease spread largely, if not wholly,

by human agency. There is reason to believe that persons suffering from the disease in its early stages are particularly likely to convey the infection to others. Recent extensive study obtained by monkey inoculations on a large scale, is in a high degree suggestive of the isolation of a definite microbe. We seem amply justified in the assumption that under modern conditions there is no break in the continuity of influenza infection in large population aggregates. Local flare-ups and notable epidemics support the view that the virus of influenza is widely disseminated throughout the civilized world; that from time to time special varieties become the prime factor in the genesis of epidemics of greater or less magnitude. In the field of prevention little real progress has been made. There is little doubt that our knowledge of influenza can be greatly extended by systematic epidemiological inquiry along these lines.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8655. MILLER, JAMES. The relative frequency of tuberculosis of bovine-origin in Europe and America. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)* 20(12) Dec. 1929: 616-623.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8656. NOACK, FRITHJOF. Wohnungsnot und privater Wohnungsbau in England. [Housing shortage and private construction of dwellings in England.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 8(1-2) 1929: 87-126.

8657. PARRAN, THOMAS, JR. and USILTON, LIDA J. The extent of the problem of gonorrhea and syphilis in the United States. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(1) Jan. 1930: 31-43.—"It is estimated that there are 643,000 cases of syphilis and 474,000 cases of gonorrhea constantly under care in the United States." The rate of both is twice as high among the male population as it is among the female. High rates are also found among Negroes, soldiers, and sailors. Syphilis is first or second and gonorrhea about fifth among the most frequently reported infections.—*H. A. Phelps.*

8658. PEARL, RAYMOND. Progress report on an investigation in race pathology. *Southern Medic. J.* 21(12) Dec. 1928: 1001-1005.—Under a grant from the National Research Council in 1923, the protocols of 7,500 autopsies made in the Johns Hopkins Hospital have been edited, abstracted and transferred to statistical card forms, to serve as the basis material for a comprehensive, analytical investigation of the comparative pathology of the colored and white races. The analytical study of the problem includes, to date of December, 1928, six papers, the references and results of which are summarized in this article. Their titles suggest the contents of each: (1) Statistical Character of a Population Composed of Necropsied Persons; (2) The Racial and Age Incidence of Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors; (3) The Primary Side of Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors; (4) New Data on Alcohols and Duration of Life; (5) Cancer from the Viewpoint of the Human Biologist; (6) Cancer and Tuberculosis. It is proposed to continue the studies in racial pathology with this material, since the work done so far suggests interesting and important differences between Negroes and whites in relation to cancer.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

8659. ROGERS, JAMES FREDERICK. Physical defects of school children. *U. S. Office Educ., School Health Studies.* 15 1929: pp. ii+29.

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 8514, 8518, 8554, 8621, 8638, 8641, 8694-8695)

8660. HALBWACHS, MAURICE. Le suicide et les maladies mentales. [Suicide and mental diseases.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger.* 54(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 321-360.—Too great an emphasis has been placed by medical writers on the pathological

explanation of suicide. In seeking causes, it is useful to distinguish between two kinds of suicides: pathological, where the cause is within the individual, an organic condition; and normal, where the cause is external, an environmental condition. But the distinction is only one of degree. Even where the original cause is external, a pathological condition may result and lead to suicide. Social factors are inextricably bound up with internal factors. Individuals do not usually commit suicide merely because they are suffering, either physically or mentally. They yield to suicide when they are isolated, rendered friendless within the group, either by an organic malady or by some dishonor. In both the psychopathic case and the so-called normal case, there is one common feature: they both see society in its hostile aspects. Hence the social factor seems to be the common element in the causes of suicide. Drunkards, for example, do not often kill themselves when drunk, but when sober and realizing the reproaches of relatives and friends and their own disharmony with their environment. In accounting for suicide, however, one must guard against an exclusive belief in either an organic or a social determinism.—*Ruth Koester Beecroft.*

8661. KARPMAN, BEN. The problem of psychopathies. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1929: 493-525. —A more exact definition and description of the differential symptoms of the psychopath are proposed, distinguishing him from the neurotic, psychotic and defective, and rejecting the terms constitutional and organic in describing him. He is described in terms of ego-centric emotional patterns; inaccessible to psychoanalytic examination because of his self satisfaction; and probably of infantile types of emotional responses. His tendency to anti-social behavior and crime is explained on the basis of this type of emotional structure. The background of experience out of which the psychopath emerges is unknown because of his inaccessibility.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8662. KESCHNER, M. Psychiatric aspect of drug addiction. *New York State J. Medic.* 29 Nov. 15, 1929: 1391-1393.—Efforts are now being made to understand the drug addict by studying his reactions and behavior, because a proper appreciation of these also sheds light on character and habit formation. Investigations of personalities of drug addicts show that addiction represents a compensation for thwarted desires or a way out of annoying situations. For clinical purposes drug addicts may be divided into two groups; those who become victims to a physician's prescription, and those who drift into narcotism because of bad company, pleasure, curiosity, desire for a thrill, or because they are unable or unwilling to face individual problems. The latter constitute by far the largest number of addicts. The individuals in this group are inherently mentally unstable, especially in the emotional sphere, and represent various types of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. Habit-forming drugs produce degenerative effects primarily on the mind and on character; they disturb normal reflex activity in both the sensory and psychic spheres. Acute psychic disturbances develop more often as a result of abstinence than of continued use. The therapeutic problem demands more than ordinary care in prescribing habit-forming drugs in medical practice, individualization and good medical judgment during the period of withdrawal, and treatment of the addict for his habit. The latter treatment from which permanent success can be expected must be one of reeducation and rehabilitation.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8663. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. A statistical study of the factor of age in the manic depressive psychoses. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1929: 590-604.—A statistical study of the phenomena of the manic depressive patient compared with all clinical groups

in the State Hospitals of New York, showing the relation of sex and age to the onset of the disease, and to the probability of a favorable outcome. It also shows the probability of favorable outcome relative to the experience of all clinical groups, and to the length of duration of the attack.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8664. MOORE, THOMAS VERNER. The empirical determination of certain syndromes underlying praecox and manic-depressive psychoses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9 (4) Jan. 1930: 719-738.

8665. TOPORKOW, N. and SCHOSTAKOWITSCH, W. W. Heredity in mental diseases. *Wiener Medizin. Wochenschr.* 79 Sep. 28, 1929: 1251-1254.—A detailed analysis of the statistical material furnished by many investigators of the hereditary influence in mental disease leads to the following conclusion: Mental diseases may be transmitted from one generation to another, but there is a neuropathologic basis for this transmission, namely: the luetic taint in the family and the luetic character of the mental disease itself.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 8506, 8580, 8639, 8671, 8678, 8684, 8693, 8696, 8698, 8702)

8666. CROWDON C. H. Mental clinics to prevent broken homes. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 37-40.

8667. KNOPP, OLGA and WEXBERG, ERWIN. Arzt und Erziehungsberatung. [The physician as consultant in the rearing of children.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 (13) May-Jun. 1929: (Spec. No.) 170-176.

8668. WASHINGTON, FORRESTER B. Headway in social work. *Southern Workman.* 59 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-9.—Social work is becoming a new career for trained Negroes through gains made in the last 10 years. The social problems, caused by the shift of the Negro population from rural to urban areas during the World War, were met more efficiently by Negro than by white social workers. Before the War, there were less than 10 different social work occupations for Negroes, but since the War Negroes have been employed in nearly 50 occupations, in the fields of case work, group work, community organization, and social research. A study made by the Atlanta School of Social Work showed a large number of Negroes employed in social work in 108 cities. The majority of the positions, and all the outstanding ones, are open only to trained workers. Southern state departments interested in placement of Negro social workers require professional training. The Atlanta School of Social Work has had 19 Negro graduates during the last two years, all of whom were referred to social work positions. Fifteen were placed, while 4 were unable to accept positions offered them. Northern social agencies prefer Negro social workers who are trained in the South, as a large proportion of Negroes in northern cities came from the South. The demand for trained Negro social workers in psychiatry and as boys' club executives now exceeds the supply, but the supply will equal the demand when knowledge of the opportunities for Negroes in social work increases.—*Leila M. Benedict.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 8379, 8431, 8644, 8710)

8669. JONES, EUGENE KINCKLE. "Twenty years after", a record of accomplishments of the National Urban League during 1929. *Opportunity*. 8(3) Mar. 1930: 77-83.—In 1929 the Urban League added four new branches. It conducted surveys of Negro groups in Denver, Worcester and Pittsburgh, studied the Negro in his relation to trade unions, conducted two conferences on employment and promoted training of 6 social workers. The organization placed about 25,000 of 71,000 applicants for work. Local branches were particularly active in health work, interracial conferences, promoting community centers and recreational work. Parks or playgrounds for Negroes were obtained in Tulsa, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and in two cases provision for several colored play-leaders was obtained.—*E. L. Clarke.*

8670. MORQUIO, LUIS. Sobre la protección á la infancia en el Brasil. [Child welfare in Brazil.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia*. 3(2) Oct. 1929: 293-319.—A detailed account of medical, eugenics and child welfare congresses in Rio in the summer of 1929, and descriptions of the Botafogo Polyclinic, the Children's Hospital Arturo Bernardes and Invalid School, the School for Nurses, Retreat for Abandoned Children, the Santa Ignez Home, school hygiene work, the Tereza of Jesus Shelter, the Gaffrée Guinle Hospital, and the Department of Child Care of Brazil, all of Rio, and of the health centers, the Paulist Foundation for Infant Aid, the children's clinics, the Retreat for the Abandoned, the Santa Teresina Retreat, the tuberculosis prevention work, and the hygienic milk plants of São Paulo.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8671. RODRÍGUEZ, GERMINAL. Servicio social familiar del municipio. [Municipal family social service.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino*. 17(86) Aug. 1929: 363-381; (87) Sep. 1929: 461-472; (88) Oct. 1929: 523-535; (89) Nov. 1929: 594-596.—The city of Buenos Aires has been content to rest satisfied with its old systems of public and private relief and has come to be far behind the procession in modern preventive and corrective work in the U. S., Germany and other European countries. Public relief and social service must be distinguished. The former does not attempt to discover causes and remove them, nor even primarily to cure them. Social service, however, aims first at an understanding of the causes of maladjustment and then at their relief and readjustment. Much progress has been made among us along these lines in connection with hospital social service. In 1921, when a plan of sickness insurance and the principle of mutuality in dealing with this form of maladjustment was proposed, the physicians of Buenos Aires opposed the movement. It is now clear from our own experience in connection with tuberculosis work etc. and the experience of other countries that the beneficiaries of such mutual aid are largely dependent upon some sort of social relief and such organization serves in part to relieve the state of an increasingly heavy burden. The forms of family social service needed in the city are: (1) the aid of municipal servants in homes where there is illness or the mother has gone to the hospital. In German cities this service has developed rapidly and with good results. (2) Ordinary family aid. (3) Maternal aid. (4) Aid extended in connection with parturition. (5) Aid in connection with nursing. (6) Creation of maternity dispensaries. These services include gifts of food (and equipment) for the mother, clothing for children and hygienic attention, loans, family visitors, instruction in hygiene, etc. Public measures are not to interfere with worthy private endeavors in the same fields.

Ultimately we should look to municipal organizations and control, but the first step should be to integrate and coordinate and make more scientific and preventive the work now going on. (Bill of proposed law. Statistics and description of the social service work done in other countries in connection with these and similar forms of preventive relief. Abstracts of laws of public aid in France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, England. Insurance and other prophylactic schemes.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8672. SEIDLER, REGINE and ZILAH, LADISLAUS. Die individualpsychologischen Erziehungsberatungsstellen in Wien. [Advisory clinics on problems of child-rearing based on individualist psychology in Vienna.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7(13) May-Jun. 1929: (Spec. No.) 161-170.

8673. UNSIGNED. Die öffentliche Fürsorge im Deutschen Reich. Vorläufige Ergebnisse der Erhebung für das Rechnungsjahr 1927-28. [Public welfare work in Germany, preliminary results of the census for the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(13) Jul. 1929: 558-567.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 8074, 8370, 8372, 8393, 8578, 8656, 8669, 8685, 8707)

8674. BARGER, J. W. Rural community halls in Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #221. 1929: pp. 52.—This bulletin contains a discussion of the methods of establishment, financing, and government of community halls in Montana. It also gives a discussion of the uses and value of such buildings to the rural community. Photographs and floor plans are shown, and suggestions for economy and taste in construction and convenience in location are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8675. CLAPP, RAYMOND. How should a community program be formulated? *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 22-24.

8676. DEMING, DOROTHY. Caught on the wing. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(12) Dec. 1929: 635-639.—The Monmouth (New Jersey) County Organization for Social Service has combined state, county, and local official and voluntary welfare and health interests since 1912 when the unique experiment was first undertaken. Sources of support may be itemized as: Public funds 42%—the state giving 1%, the county 8%, and the municipalities 33%; contributions 20%; Christmas seal sale 12%; nursing fees 10%; foundations 8%; interest 5%; American Red Cross 3%. The director of public health nursing is the county adviser and also the supervisor of the county Red Cross nursing service. Field nurses carry on generalized health programs. An unusual feature concerns those nurses who are lacking previous public health training and experience who are assigned to the status of "semi-students" at a lower salary than prevails for staff members. They work a year with an experienced staff nurse before becoming full-fledged staff nurses. Since the student receives a salary sufficient to live, the period of education can be long enough to insure experiences of permanent professional merit.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8677. HODSON, WILLIAM. Social workers and politics. *Survey*. 63(4) Nov. 15, 1929: 199-201.—*John H. Leek.*

8678. LURIE, H. L. The role of professional standards in public social work. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 569-582.—Social workers are concerned with social work performed under governmental auspices from two aspects—general interest in public

service as a part of the socialized functions of the community, and responsibility for the problems of their emerging profession. That social work is an emerging profession must be stressed in order to view the problems of professional standards in public social work with the proper perspective. It is not generally recognized that the progress of professional standards in social work in general is greatly indebted to the field of public work. The organization of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, made up largely in the beginning of representatives from public agencies, was one of the important steps in the professionalization of social work. Improvement in public social service must be considered as an indication of improvement in professional standards inasmuch as improvement in social work is determined by the quality of service and personnel. In the public field the improvement has been indicated by the attention given to civil service reform and to other phases of personnel selection and personnel administration! The field of public social work has personnel problems peculiar to itself. Fundamentally there is the basic need of democratic government for discovering the most effective methods toward the development of public administration. There is the vagueness of social service requirements and functions which calls for analyses and functional studies of the public social work job. There is the problem of the relative advantages of competitive examinations or administrative appointments for positions considered non-competitive, the difficulty of formulating examinations and the problem of residence qualifications. There is the need for formulation of more flexible methods for retirement, superannuation and adjustment of workers. With the problems of selection, retention and opportunities for the workers growth adjusted, there is good hope that the local public social service positions may develop the same prestige possessed by the Federal Children's Bureau and other federal agencies.—*L. A. Merrill.*

8679. PHILLIPS, R. LE CLERC. The white-collar sick. *North Amer. Rev.* 228(6) Dec. 1929: 653-661.—Although health is the real basis of happiness, little philanthropic aid has been secured for hospitals. Philanthropists give generously to educational institutions, but rarely to hospitals. Students do not pay in full for their education, yet do not feel they are objects of charity. Endowed hospitals should not be regarded as charitable institutions. Education has received large gifts because educational administrators have presented their problems, together with definite programs, to philanthropists. Rarely does a hospital have a definite program. Also, hospitals are associated with the idea of charity. Hospitals need to develop a new attitude on the part of the public, as schools and colleges have done.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

8680. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. The need, value and general principles of occupational therapy statistics. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(6) Dec. 1929: 415-420.—Without records, organizations and statistics, occupational therapy loses its standing as a profession and becomes a primitive undertaking. More immediate reasons for records are: (1) Guidance and information for others in the field; (2) information for others—doctors, boards, legislatures, etc.; and (3) the promotion and advancement of the profession, and the establishment of a firm scientific basis for various procedures in use. If standardized statistics were available from various states, comparisons of extent of work and achievement could be made.—*Anne G. Beck.*

8681. WILDERMUTH, EBERHARD. Die deutsche Wohnungspolitik. [German housing policies.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(32) May 11, 1929: 846-850.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 7575, 7982, 7985, 8044, 8105, 8296, 8336, 8368-8369, 8373, 8378-8379, 8381-8384, 8386, 8673, 8709)

8682. GUNTHER, JOHN. The Russian children all have fathers. *North Amer. Rev.* 229(1) Jan. 1930: 45-48.—Although marriage and divorce are easily carried out in Russia through registration of both parties at a registration bureau, both are subject to provision for any children concerned. Usually in the case of divorce the mother is given custody of the child, the father providing the maintenance. If there has been no marriage, a prospective mother registers the name of the father, who is then required to pay for its maintenance until the child is eighteen. If there are several possible fathers, the court may appoint one to support the child. Money for the child's support is deducted from the father's wages before they are paid to him. The child's welfare is also safeguarded by vacations with pay given to women when a child is expected and by clinical care.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

8683. LATIMER, MURRAY W. Old age pensions in America. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 55-66.—The article describes the present extent of old age pensions in America. It asks the following three questions: (1) what need is there for pensions against dependency in old age; (2) what have the various agencies tried to do to meet the situation; and (3) how far have they succeeded? At least 25%, or 1,500,000 persons 65 years of age and over in the United States, have not enough to maintain themselves at a subsistence level. So far as the state and federal governments are concerned, the movement for old age pension has barely begun. This is contrasted with the spread of this legislation in European countries and Canada. In a careful survey, Latimer found that about 466 industrial companies covering about 4,000,000 employees attempt to make provision for their old workers. Altogether, Latimer estimates there are about 80,000 industrial and business pensioners in this country receiving approximately \$50,000,000 annually. The trade unions pay pensions to about 11,500 of their members. All of these he finds insufficient and inadequate. Summarizing the findings, it is stated that the unsatisfactory experience of private funds as well as the growth in costs and the constantly increasing number of pensioners, raise doubts as to the ability of voluntary charity to continue to carry as much of the share of responsibility as in the past. Financial expediency may demand that charitable relief rest on the taxing power of the state.—*A. Epstein.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 8344, 8635, 8648)
8670, 8679)

8684. BERRO, ROBERTO. La protección á la segunda infancia por el Asilo "Dámaso Larrañaga" (Montevideo.) [Child welfare work of the Dámaso Larrañaga Retreat of Montevideo.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 320-331.—The Retreat cares for 4,499 children (2,321 boys and 2,178 girls). In year 1928-29, 591 children (313 boys and 278 girls) were admitted, 41 at request of fathers, 134 of mothers, 6 of other relatives, 133 of public authorities, and 277 of the Child Welfare Service. Causes of admission: poverty 282, parents' illness 105, desertion 34, death of parents 8, abandonment by unmarried mothers 17, imprisonment of mother 2, no cause stated 143. Discharges amounted to 564, as follows: to parents 387, to public authorities 141,

reached majority (21 years) 33, married (girls) 3. Eighty-three per cent, or 2,279 children, are placed in foster homes, 1,968 in Montevideo and 311 in the country. Others are distributed in colonies, private "homes," schools, etc. (Statistics).—*L. L. Bernard.*

8685. BRADWAY, JOHN S. The social workers of Philadelphia versus the dead hand; A review of the Ellis College Case. II. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 597-618.—The argument of the witnesses for the broad interpretation of the Ellis College case rested upon the general proposition that the demand for such institutional care as Ellis College was prepared to give is greatly circumscribed. The trustees on the other hand were unanimous in favoring institutional care over home care and insisted that their opponents wanted to get their own hands on the money and to upset the traditions with regard to charitable property in the community. Judge Henderson reached the conclusion that the main intent of the testator was "to educate and maintain white fatherless girls" and adjudicated for the broad interpretation. Judge Thompson who succeeded him felt that the testator had left the decision in the hands of the trustee as to what was best for the children and the court should not interfere with the trustee even in the interest of living children unless the trustee tried to do something clearly illegal. New statutes and certain other factors affected Judge Thompson's decision. The results of the case are to stress the need for finding legal and social machinery for reconciling the two points of view.—*L. A. Merrill.*

8686. BRANDSTÄTTER, H. Die Erziehungsprobleme im Strafvollzug unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Problems der pädagogischen Führerschaft. [The problems of education during imprisonment with special reference to the problem of pedagogical leadership.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 512-518.—Education in prison differs from education in the schools in that the prisoners are not, like children, undergoing a process of development. The teacher, therefore, has more to do than merely to guide the unfolding of the personality. He has to overcome the sullenness, suspicion and resistance of the adult convict. This can be done only by establishing a relation of comradeship with the prisoner, a relation which is all but impossible to establish with convicts regularly confined in cells.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

8687. HICKEY, MARY A. Time study of nursing activities in neuropsychiatric hospitals. *U. S. Veterans' Bur. Medic. Bull.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 67-72.

8688. PRINZING, F. Zur Statistik der Irrenanstalten. [Statistics of mental hospitals.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 21(7*-8*) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 106-107.

8689. THAYER, WALTER N., Jr. and BATTEY, P. B. The defective delinquent. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 Jun. 1929: 69-81.—The Institution for Defective Delinquents, Napanoch, N. Y., founded in 1921, represents an advanced step in the realm of penology. The inmates are feeble-minded, the majority being in the 8-10 year mental age group. The plan involves a careful study of each individual over a period of a year at least. Inmates are paroled when capacity for social adjustment justifies this step. Commitment is indeterminate and, although supervision is discontinued where no longer needed, violation of the law means the immediate return of the delinquent to the institution. Experience with this group of cases suggests that the ideal plan would involve a gradual promotion from cellular confinement, through dormitory life, to a farm colony outside the institution. Success in passing through this series of modified relaxations of supervision would justify release to civil life. In measuring this group the IQ has proved significant, but not final, as an index; capacity for

social adjustment has proved the best index. High manual ability associated with rather low grade mental ability has seemed to offer a better basis for success in civil life than the opposite combination.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 8661, 8666, 8672, 8688-8689)

8690. BONNER, C. A. Occupational therapy: its contribution to the modern mental institution. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(6) Dec. 1929: 387-391.—*Anne G. Beck.*

8691. BRANHAM, V. C. An analysis of 1,671 cases brought to the child guidance clinics of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 569-589.—The findings on children brought to the Child Guidance Clinics held by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene throughout rural New York State as contrasted with those of the clinic under the same auspices held at Yonkers and at the East Harlem Health Center in New York City. The general inferiority of opportunity of rural children with respect to health service, educational facilities and recreational opportunities compared with urban is brought out as is also the prevalence of the incidence of other handicaps, such as physical and social among this group brought to the clinics because of their behavior problems.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8692. FREEMAN, WALTER. Reversion to primitive behavior resulting from organic disease of the brain. *Human Biol.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 406-420.—Adult behavior, including perception and symbolic formulation, is the outcome of a complex development of the cortical centers and of resultant differentiation in the neuro-muscular control. When the brain centers are injured by disease the phases of our behavior which have been built up out of acquired habits and conscious control break down. Overt behavior falls back upon simpler coordination controlled at lower levels. There is then considerable resemblance between the behavior patterns of the paralytic and the young child. When inhibitory impulses are cut off behavior becomes more or less reflex or primitive. Since this "dedifferentiation of function" to a lower order is comparable to the undeveloped state of the immature nervous system, closer cooperation between those examining the developing individual and those examining the decadent individual is advised.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8693. HUTCHINGS, RICHARD H. Psychiatric work in Vienna. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 467-484.—A short description of the opportunity for post-graduate medical work in psychiatry presented by the hospitals of Vienna for English speaking students; of the neuro-psychiatric department of the University of Vienna, and of the State Hospital for the Insane on the outskirts of the city. It also includes a statement of the occasion of the discovery of malaria as a method of treating syphilis, and how it remained unused by its inventor, Wagner-Jauregg for 30 years.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8694. KLOPP, HENRY I. Mental symptoms in schizophrenia and the place of occupational therapy in its treatment. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(6) Dec. 1929: 393-407.—After a discussion of the symptoms found in schizophrenia the need for more intensive occupational therapy is urged, not only for the "reactive" but for the "constitutional" patients as well. There should be closer cooperation between all departments of a mental hospital, if the individual is to get the greatest help. No one therapy can bring about complete recovery, but occupational therapy

together with all other sciences can make this more nearly so.—*Anne G. Beck.*

8695. MATZ, PHILIP B. Outcome of hospital treatment of ex-service patients with nervous and mental diseases in the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 550-568.—A statistical study of patients admitted to the neuropsychiatric hospitals under the Veterans' Bureau from 1920 to 1928 with special reference to 2,684 of them whose diagnosis remained constant while under care which they received from June 1920 to November 1928, and who were followed up after their discharge to discover the ultimate result of their hospitalization.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8696. PEABODY, RICHARD R. Psychotherapeutic procedure in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 109-128.

8697. RIGGS, A. F. Relation of psychiatry to medicine. *Ann. Internal Medic.* 3 Oct. 1929: 360-365.—There is a large class of cases in which neuro-psychiatry is not only important but necessary to medicine—the so-called functional disorders. It is estimated that these constitute a very substantial majority of all cases seen in the medical out-patient departments of hospitals, as well as in the private consulting rooms of general practitioners. These disorders are of psychogenic origin with very few exceptions. A closer relationship between the psychiatrist and the internist, between neuro-psychiatry and general medicine, may be obtained by teaching more neurology and psychiatry in the medical schools, appointing neuro-psychiatrists on the attending staffs of hospitals wherever possible, and using them and education of the profession at large.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8698. ROBIE, T. R. Extra-mural psychiatric clinics in Massachusetts. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 526-538.—A description of the child guidance clinics in Massachusetts conducted by Dr. Thom, and those conducted by Drs. Healy and Bronner, the former at Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Reading and Beverly, and the latter in Boston, made by the assistant psychiatrist of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. He relates what he saw in a six weeks visit, including the personnel of the two clinics, and the method of treatment used with the various *deviant* behavior problems which were referred to them. He brings out the fact that the clinics of Dr. Thom, under the Massachusetts Department of Mental Hygiene, deal largely with the pre-school child, while Drs. Healy and Bronner, working in the Judge Baker Foundation, deal largely with children from the Juvenile Court.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8699. RUGGLES, A. H. Psychiatry's part in preventive medicine. *Ann. Internal Medic.* 3 Oct. 1929: 366-370.—One of the preventive forces borrowed by the psychiatrists from the medical clinic, and developed to a very high degree, is the psychiatric social worker who investigates the social environment of our cases; who helps in the adjustment of the environmental situation and who follows up cases leaving a mental hospital. At least 15 large cities of this country have well organized child guidance clinics where the pre-school and school child are thoroughly examined and treated by the psychiatrist, the psychologist and the psychiatric social worker. Most of the school systems of our cities, and many towns, have made provision for psychiatric examination of problem children.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 8062, 8074, 8307, 8374-8375, 8394, 8654, 8670-8671, 8691, 8697, 8720)

8700. BELL, W. J. Universal pasteurization our first objective. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)* 20(11) Nov. 1929: 531-535.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8701. BOND, HELEN E. Maternity program of the Health Center and the City Health Department, Savannah, Ga. *Pub. Health Nurse* 21(12) Dec. 1929: 642-644.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8702. FAVILLE, KATHARINE. Responsibility of the public health nurse for social phases of her work. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(2) Feb. 1930: 165-170.—The primary objective of public health nurses has evolved during the last 25 years from one concerned mainly with giving care to the sick poor, to that—commonly accepted today—concerned with attaining a maximum of health for all members of each family in the community. Social problems fall mainly into two groups—minor maladjustments which if left uncared for may develop into serious social and health problems later, and acute major problems of an easily recognized pathological nature, often the result of lack of proper treatment in the past. The handling of these two groups differs, one calling for preventive, and the other for curative treatment. Nursing education is changing in an effort to fit the nurse better for the task which confronts her.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8703. FRANZEN, RAYMOND. Public health aspects of dental decay in children. *School Health Research Monog.* 3 1930: pp. 121.

8704. GAGE, STEPHEN DeM. et al. Standards for public bathing beaches and wading pools. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 7-10.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8705. HERRERA RESTREPO, ALEJANDRO. Higiene escolar en Colombia. [School hygiene in Colombia.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 153-184.—The work was instituted in 1925 in the province of Cundinamarca (Bogotá). In 1928, a total of 689 schools were visited by the school doctors and 33,929 students examined. Lectures on preventive and curative hygiene were given to the teachers and to pupils separately, and instruction regarding clothing, care of body, exercise, etc. was given personally to each child examined. School buildings were found in most cases defective and the seating was ill adapted to the size and needs of students. A large majority of the students are insufficiently nourished. Lists of backward children are given to the school doctors who examine them medically and psychologically, results being recorded by causes, and the race, climate, customs, language of the individuals. Sick students are prescribed for and they are given free service in medicines at the city dispensary. Since October, 1927 visiting teachers have been added to the school medical service. The indispensable needs of the present (1928) are a school medical dispensary, school dental service, an experimental psychological laboratory, and an enlarged personnel. In the more tropical city of Medellín the schools are fitted with model baths. (Chart.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8706. HULSIZER, MARY B. The school nurse and health education. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(10) Oct. 1929: 373-381.—“The public school nurse especially, is expected, in many places at least, to be a teacher as well as a nurse.” In order to carry out this double responsibility she requires training and experience in general public health nursing and a general cultural background as well. Many school systems and boards of health employing school nurses are now making it possible or compulsory for their staffs to take educational or professional courses each year. The Board of Education of Newark, New Jersey, is conducting an experiment for the continued education of school nurses who have not completed their high school courses.—*G. H. Berry.*

8707. JONES, VIRGINIA A. A unified county public health nursing service. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 17-19.—The director of public health nursing service in Richmond, Indiana, explains the merger of urban and rural interests, financed by a county council, the health program becoming a unit

for the whole county and effacing division lines between urban and rural population whose needs are practically the same.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8708. LUMSDEN, L. L. Cooperative rural health work of the public health service in the fiscal year 1929. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44 (49) Dec. 6, 1929: 2983-3003.—In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, The U. S. Public Health Service cooperated in demonstration projects in rural health work in 198 counties in 22 states. The work is conducted in cooperation with state and local health authorities. The work includes the giving of health lectures, sanitary inspections, physical examinations to school children, treatments and corrections of physical defects, the isolation of school children with contagious disease, instruction of midwives, care of pre-school children, etc. Considered from both a public health and an economic standpoint, the total result of such work stands in importance second to no other phase of national welfare work which can be accomplished from an equivalent investment of public funds.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8709. NADEAU, EMILE. A retrospective study of public health progress in the province of Quebec during the last twenty-five years. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)* 20 (11) Nov. 1929: 536-540.—The Board of Health of Quebec was organized in 1887 as a consequence of a severe epidemic of smallpox in 1885. In considering progress as revealed by a study of vital statistics it is found that during the last 25 years the population has increased by 1,000,000, making an actual estimated population of 2,700,000, the increase being accounted for in most part by births. The infant mortality rate has gradually been reduced to 122 per 1,000 living births (1928). Deaths from tuberculosis show a corresponding reduction, dropping from 170 to 120 per 100,000 population. The general death rate has decreased from 19 to 14 per 1,000 of population. In the process of organization, an important step was taken in 1910 when the Province was divided into ten sanitary districts, with a full-time qualified health officer at the head of each. Since that time these districts have again been subdivided until they number 20. A few years later a special act made available an annual sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of fighting tuberculosis and infant mortality. From 1904 to 1907 the annual budget was \$12,000; it reached \$54,000 in 1916; it passed from \$100,000 to \$200,000 from 1917 to 1922; in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, the main budget for health will be a little over \$400,000 to which is to be added salaries of permanent officers of the inside service, and 5% of all the annual budgets of the county health units.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8710. OLARAN CHANS, A. and SIRI, LUIS. Algunas consideraciones sobre asistencia y protección á la maternidad y á la infancia en la Argentina. [Some considerations regarding mothers' welfare work in Argentina.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia*. 3 (2) Oct. 1929: 243-261.—The program of the Children's Welfare Division of the National Department of Public Welfare, for the execution of which funds are now being raised, is to establish maternal and infant health centres; likewise registries of newborn babes, where children shall be looked after the first two years of their lives; to help other similar institutions and promote their activities by providing utensils, foods, a technical staff and money resources, and to hold some kind of supervision over them; to supervise, as well, all mothers' or children's welfare institutions receiving a government appropriation; to study, by means of registries and statistical surveys, the problems of infant mortality, stillbirth, and morbidity; to carry out a campaign of scientific instruction in child and maternal hygiene by means of pamphlets, charts, lectures, films, school courses, sanitary tours to rural communities, exhibitions, etc.; to found a model

institute of maternal and infant hygiene where the required technical staff, including specialist doctors, visiting nurses, and demographical officers of children's problems, will be trained.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8711. OLTMANS, A. Nature and history of leprosy. *Japan Christian Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 40-50.—Records of leprosy antedate 1400 B.C. Since 1873 the true cause and nature of the disease have been established. Leprologists now generally agree that there are three stages—the initial, which is practically non-infective and should be treated in clinics; the active, with serious danger of infection, and where hospitals are essential; and the "burnt-out" stage, when the disease has run its course, and the patients can be cared for in homes. As yet inoculation is useless, no antitoxin for leprosy existing. Such marked success has followed the use of preparations based on chaulmoogra oil that eminent leprologists agree that nearly every early case of leprosy is curable. This belief is leading to an increased emphasis on treatment clinics, so much so that the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has recently mapped out an extensive program of such clinics, especially in British Africa.—*H. W. Hering.*

8712. OSIOWSKI, K. Krankenpflege in Eigenbetrieben der Krankenkassen. [Care of the sick in special institutions of the sick funds.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 40 (23) Dec. 1, 1929: 441-445.

8713. RAIMONDI, ALEJANDRO A. Lucha anti-tuberculosa en Buenos Aires durante el año 1928. [The campaign against tuberculosis in Buenos Aires in 1928.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia*. 3 (2) Oct. 1929: 225-242.—Children of tubercular mothers are taken away immediately after birth and placed with wet nurses in families, where they remain for two years under the supervision of the infant visitors. At the end of this time they are returned to their mothers if the latter have recovered. Those that cannot be returned may be sent to the Rocca Preventorium or to the seaside colony at Necochea, both established in 1928, until they are 8 years of age. The former accommodated 216 children in 1928 and the latter has a capacity of 250. The percentages of children dying after separation from their mothers were 15 in 1925 (the first year), 36.84 in 1926, 26 in 1927, and 22 in 1928. Only 19.7% of the 244 children placed in families who were given the Calmette-Guerin vaccination died, while 32.2% of the 121 non-vaccinated children in the control group died. (Numerous tables, charts, and photographs.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8714. SORDEN, HETTY LOVEJOY. A big city shops for public health. *Amer. City*. 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 158-159.—An account of the health demonstration conducted in the city of Syracuse, New York, under the Millbank Memorial Fund.—*Harvey Walker.*

8715. STEPHANI, WILHELM. Schulkinderfürsorge. [(Medical) care for the school-child.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 19 (42) 1929: 569-584.—The medical care given the children in Mannheim, Germany has been confined almost entirely to the physical disorders of the younger children, including organic heart trouble, tuberculosis, eye and ear troubles, skin disorders, speech defects and the like. Thus far most of the attention has been centered upon the abnormal or sick child. A general program for supervising the health of all children is the next step.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8716. TOWNSEND, J. G. Public health organization and administration in Hamburg, Germany. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44 (47) Nov. 22, 1929: 2847-2865.—The State of Hamburg has its own government and supervises its own health through a board of 11 persons, appointed for four-year terms. One official is made responsible, under the board, for the conduct of the medical aspects of the health service and another for the non-medical affairs of the organization. Eleven

public hospitals provide a total of 12,963 beds, while private hospitals furnish only 3,444 beds. Dental examination and treatment, first established in 1911, are provided school children free of charge if they are unable to pay the fee of 1 R.M. Treatment is also provided other groups without payment. Eleven district offices have been opened, from which centers nurses and social workers of all welfare agencies, both public and private, operate. A chief nurse, appointed by the Board of Health, is in charge of from 6 to 15 workers in each district. Intensive, specialized nursing is encouraged by this type of organization. Other activities of the Board of Health are carried on by the veterinary service, institute of hygiene, venereal disease clinics, vaccine institute and harbor quarantine service. The annual budget of the Board is in excess of \$12,000,000.—G. H. Berry.

8717. UNSIGNED. Students registered in accredited courses. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 22(1) Jan. 1930: 40-41.—In 10 of the 11 schools giving accredited courses for registered nurses there were 1,344 graduate nurses registered for the year 1928-1929.—E. R. Hayhurst.

8718. WARWICK, WM. Convalescent serum in the prevention of measles. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)*. 20(12) Dec. 1929: 597-599.—E. R. Hayhurst.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 8370, 8372, 8585, 8653, 8683)

8719. BELL, W. J. The venereal diseases prevention act of Ontario. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)*. 20(12) Dec. 1929: 610-615.—The regulations of this Act "definitely provide that every person infected with venereal disease shall forthwith place himself under the care and treatment of a legally qualified medical practitioner." As the Act applies to physicians, it emphasizes reporting, examining, preservation of secrecy and treatment. Private cases under treatment are reported by serial number, the number being identifiable as to the person concerned only in the office of physician reporting. Exception is provided only upon instruction of the medical officer of health. As regards provisions for the control of the venereal diseases, 18 treatment clinics have been established at central points, 6 of which are located at various hospitals in the City of Toronto. These clinics are aided by original and annual grants and honoraria as well as a small fee for each treatment. In centres where clinics have not been established by the medical officer of health, patients are sent to legally qualified practitioners. Payment for these services is made by the local board of health.—E. R. Hayhurst.

8720. CLARKE, WALTER. Report on the protection of seamen against syphilis and gonorrhea in American ports. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 16(2) Feb. 1930: 87-96.—The U. S. Public Health Service provides various resources for the control of disease among seamen through hospitalization, prophylaxis, and education. Regular medical examination of merchant seamen is recommended. Seamen's organizations and private steamship companies have cooperated in furthering the institution of provision of homes, recreational opportunities, libraries, and other social resources.—H. A. Phelps.

8721. EINSTEIN, FRITZ. Schularzt und sexuelle Aufklärung. [The school physician and sex education.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 42(22) 1929: 657-660.—All sex problems have been brought into the open since the War as illustrated by frank recognition of extra-marital relations and the invasion of sex in literature. Hence the need for adequate sex instruction in the schools is particularly important. Such instruction entails both interest and sufficient

background since it has mental as well as physiological implications. Considerable care must be given to the type of literature the child reads since salacious material may completely upset any educational program of the school. Instruction should not be given incidentally in connection with courses in natural history, religion, or biology, but by the school physician who should be able to build up a more personal contact with the school child than teachers of other subjects. Such a physician-instructor would avoid the pitfalls of teaching by analogy which so frequently causes the child to build up phantasies resulting in conflicts and delusions. Instruction in biology may be a part of such a physician's duties, as well as giving advice and answering the children's questions.—Mabel A. Elliott.

8722. SANNEMANN, KARL. Combating venereal disease among sailors in Hamburg. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 16(2) Feb. 1930: 96-106.—Since 1902 German ship owners have been responsible for the care of sailors disabled by a venereal disease. This movement is a complement to the Health Insurance provision and is a substitute for the free clinics of other countries. Medical care furnished by ships' physicians together with the instruction of seamen relative to these diseases is also an important factor in the general preventive program.—H. A. Phelps.

8723. SHEA, DANIEL E. Ten years of venereal disease control in Connecticut. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(9) Sep. 1929: 327-337.—"After 10 years of active control work, the Connecticut State Department of Health is more convinced than ever that venereal disease control should be a major activity in the program of preventive medicine." From a public health point of view experience has shown that of the four-fold program, education, recreation, law enforcement and medical measures, the latter is the most important phase. The Board takes the position that venereal disease control should be a local problem, consequently all state aid to individual clinics has been withdrawn with the exception of supplying the arsphenamines. Smaller towns, without clinics, have been supplied with "treatment stations". A local physician agrees to contribute services for a nominal fee and the State Board supplies the drugs. The local health officer refers indigent patients to this physician who in turn renders his bill with a monthly report to the State Board. The entire State is covered by the services of local clinics, treatment stations or other cooperating institutions such as dispensaries and out-patient departments of hospitals. Under this system of treatment the number of cases reported has increased greatly from 1918 to 1928, from 379 to 2,104 for syphilis and from 828 to 1,737 for gonorrhea.—G. H. Berry.

8724. SNOW, WILLIAM F. The solution of the problem of gonorrhea and syphilis. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 16(1) Jan. 1930: 43-48.—Four proposals are suggested: (1) the location and control of carriers of infection; (2) reduction of the contacts and the liability of infection after exposure; (3) elimination of environmental conditions favorable to the transmission of disease; (4) extension of knowledge concerning sex as a factor in human life.—H. A. Phelps.

REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 8424, 8680, 8694)

8725. MACDONALD, JULIA HAINES. Curative occupational therapy as conducted by the Junior League of Indianapolis in the Indiana University Hospitals. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 9(1) Feb. 1930: 39-44.

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